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OF

# *British Parliamentary Papers*

## REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE APPENDICES AND INDEX

1830–37

## *Colonies General*

## *2*

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# COLONIAL REVENUE.

RETURNS to an Address to His Majesty, dated 7 December 1830;—*for*,

COPIES of the REPORTS of The COMMISSIONERS appointed by His Majesty's Warrant of the 21st June 1830, to inquire into the Receipt and Expenditure of the Revenue in The Colonies and Foreign Possessions;——(So far as relates to

MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.)

---

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
8 December 1830.

T. SPRING RICE.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *December* 1830.

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# COPY OF COMMISSION.

*George* R.

Affixed in His Majesty's Presence, and by His Majesty's Command.

*Wellington.* *W. Keppel.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting. Whereas the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us the importance of making a more full and particular Inquiry into the Receipt of the Revenues collected within Our several Colonies and Foreign Possessions, and into the Expenditure both of the said Revenues and of the Supplies provided out of the Revenue of Our United Kingdom, for the maintenance of Our said Colonies and Foreign Possessions, with a view to such further Regulations as may be necessary for securing the due application of the same, and for effecting every practicable Reduction of Expenditure which may be found consistent with the proper conduct of the public business within Our said several Colonies and Foreign Possessions: And Whereas Our said Commissioners, for the reasons above stated, have recommended unto Us to appoint Commissioners specially for this Inquiry, to which We are graciously pleased to condescend; NOW KNOW YE, That We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability diligence and integrity of Our trusty and well-beloved Councillor *James* Earl of *Rosslyn*, Our trusty and well-beloved Councillor *Henry Goulburn*, and Our trusty and well-beloved *Maurice FitzGerald*, *Edward Granville Eliot* Esquire, commonly called *Lord Eliot*, and Lieutenant-General Sir *James Willoughby Gordon* Baronet, Knight Commander of Our most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Do by these Presents constitute and appoint them, the said James Earl of Rosslyn, Henry Goulburn, Maurice FitzGerald, Edward Granville Eliot commonly called Lord Eliot, and Sir James Willoughby Gordon, to be Our Commissioners to conduct an Inquiry into the matters aforesaid, and at the recommendation of the said Commissioners of Our Treasury, We do hereby empower and command them the said James Earl of Rosslyn, Henry Goulburn, Maurice FitzGerald, Edward Granville Eliot commonly called Lord Eliot, and Sir James Willoughby Gordon, to inquire into all matters and things connected with the Revenue and Expenditure of Our several Colonies and Foreign Possessions, and from time to time to suggest to the Commissioners of Our Treasury such regulations and arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary for the better collection or improvement of the Revenue, or for the reduction of Expenditure therein: AND We do hereby also further empower and command them, the said James Earl of Rosslyn, Henry Goulburn, Maurice FitzGerald, Edward Granville Eliot commonly called Lord Eliot, and Sir James Willoughby Gordon, to inquire into the several Establishments within Our said Colonies and Foreign Possessions, and to report to the Commissioners of Our Treasury such reductions or alterations therein as may appear expedient, with a view to the diminution of expense, or the greater efficiency of Our service.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this 21st day of June 1830, in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

G. C. H. SOMERSET.

ELIOT.

E. A. McNAGHTEN.

# M A L T A.

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## FIRST REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF COLONIAL INQUIRY.

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# FIRST REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS for Inquiring into the Receipt and Expenditure of the REVENUE in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

## (MALTA.)

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, &c. &c.

First Report. — MALTA.

THE KING having by the foregoing Warrant empowered and commanded us "To Inquire into all matters and things connected with the Revenue "and Expenditure of His Majesty's several Colonies and Foreign Possessions, "and from time to time to suggest to the Commissioners of His Majesty's "Treasury such regulations and arrangements as may appear to us to be "necessary for the better collection and improvement of the Revenue, or for the "reduction of Expenditure therein, and to inquire into the several Establish- "ments within the said Colonies and Foreign Possessions, and to report to "the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury such reductions or alterations "as may appear expedient with a view to the diminution of expense, or the "greater efficiency of His Majesty's service:—"

WE, the Commissioners constituted by the said Warrant, have now to Report, that we immediately entered upon the performance of our duties, and commenced our proceedings by the following classification of the Colonies and Foreign Possessions:

First, Those whose Revenue and Expenditure are entirely under the control of His Majesty's Government; and,

Second, Those whose Revenue and Expenditure are subject exclusively or partially to the authority of their own Local Legislature.

---

WE feel it our duty, in submitting our REPORT upon MALTA, to explain generally the principles by which we have deemed it expedient to govern our recommendations respecting the Expenditure.

The first principle is one which has been repeatedly recognized, viz. That all Expenditure of Public Money in our Colonies and Foreign Possessions should be subjected, through the Secretary of State, to the constant control of the Treasury; and that no new charge should be incurred or continued without the previous sanction and direction of that high and responsible authority.

In order that this Expenditure may be brought more directly under the view of the Treasury, it appear to us, secondly, to be expedient that every individual employed in the Civil departments of Government should be remunerated by a fixed monied payment; to the exclusion of houses and every other emolument or advantage whatever.

From the operation of this last general principle we have excepted the Governor, because, under all the circumstances in which he is placed as the King's Representative, a suitable residence is indispensable; and also for those official persons whose continued residence on a particular spot is required for the purposes of management.

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—
MALTA.

It appears to us that such expenses as may be considered exclusively Colonial, should be paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, and these expenses are chiefly comprised under the following heads; viz.

GOVERNMENT; including the Governor and his Establishment.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS; including the Judicial and Executive departments of the Government.

MILITARY CORPS, exclusively for Colonial purposes.

LOCAL GARRISON STAFF; including the whole of the Commissariat Establishment, and which we observe was paid from the Colonial Revenues up to the year 1828, when it was discontinued, from the deficiency of Colonial Funds, and has since that period been borne upon the Army and Commissariat Estimates, as laid before Parliament.

On the other hand, such expenses as arise from political considerations for making Malta a Naval and Military Station, may reasonably continue to be borne by the mother country.

In considering the separate expenses to be borne by this Colony, we cannot omit to notice a large item growing out of the Audit Office in this country, in which the proportion charged to Malta is 2,300*l.*

We must observe, that whether with reference to the total Revenue of this possession, 103,072*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, or its relative importance compared with other Colonies, of which the accounts are subjected to the same audit, this proportion of charge is excessive, it being above one fourth of the whole expense of the Colonial Audit Office.

If it shall be intended that the expense necessarily attaching to this important office shall be a Colonial, and not a general Public charge, some juster scale should be adopted for distributing the expenses over all the Colonies, of which the accounts are audited by the department in question.

---

## COLONIAL AGENT IN ENGLAND.

IT appears that the office of Colonial Agent was created in 1813, by the Secretary of State, who directed that such officer should be authorized to correspond with the Government of Malta upon such points of local interest and concern as may require communication and arrangement with the different Departments at home, and to execute such duties and services as he may from time to time be instructed to undertake, and that the salary should be fixed at 600*l.* per annum; but which salary was reduced to its present amount of 500*l.* per annum by the Secretary of State, on the appointment of the present Colonial Agent in 1826.

It appears to us that the business now transacted by this officer, the extent of which is shown by his annual account, in the Appendix (A.) N° 19, is not sufficient to justify the continuance of the office on its present footing.

It appears from the statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Malta for the year 1829, as shown in the accounts of the colonial auditor, that the amount of Revenue was 103,072*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, and that the amount of the Expenditure, exclusively of the Staff and Malta Fencibles, was 92,455*l.* 11*s.* 9¼*d.*, leaving thereby an apparent surplus of 10,616*l.* 9*s.* 4¾*d.*

But it appears that until the year 1828, the Staff and Malta Fencibles and Commissariat had been borne as charges upon the local Revenues, and were in that year transferred to the Army Estimates; so that although an apparent surplus of revenue thereby arose, such surplus money was nevertheless paid into the military chest for the same services as before, in aid of the expense for the military service of Malta.

It appears from the Army Estimates for the year 1829, that the expense of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| the Malta Fencibles was estimated at - - | £. | 11,154 | 14 2 |
| which sum being added to - - - - | | 92,455 | 11 9¼ |
| Makes the total sum of Expenditure for the year 1829 - - - | £. | 103,610 | 5 11¼ |

Thus

Thus leaving a deficiency for that year, of 538*l.* 4*s.* 9¼*d.*, exclusively of the charges for the Staff, which, in like manner as the Malta Fencibles and Commissariat, had previously to 1828 been charged against the local revenues.

---

ABSTRACTS of the local Revenue and Expenditure, together with the details for the year 1829, will be found to be specially set forth in the Appendix, together with a Statement showing the Reductions which we have thought it advisable to propose in the fixed establishments.

These reductions, if adopted, will, when carried into effect, diminish the present annual Expenditure in the sum of about 15,000*l.*, and will, in our opinion, "be found consistent with the proper conduct of the Public business."

In proposing these reduced establishments, we are satisfied that they are amply sufficient for the due transaction of all the Public business of Malta: it will remain, therefore, for the heads of the several Departments to adopt such a simple and systematic arrangement of the duties to be performed by the subordinate officers, as will prevent the misapplication of time and labour.

---

WITH respect to the Establishment under the title of Lords Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants, of the former of whom there are Six, and of the latter Twenty-one, we have to observe that the former appears to have been created in 1815, for the purpose of selecting from the order of nobility, Six superior Magistrates, who should have the general civil superintendence of the Six Districts into which Malta and Gozo were to be divided; and that these Magistrates should enjoy civil rank in society in priority to all other unemployed natives; and that their duties are limited to a monthly attendance at a district court held by them in conjunction with a Magistrate of Judicial Police, and a general Magistrate, the latter of whom receives no pay for this service.

The duties of the Deputy Lieutenants are represented to be, to hear and determine in a summary way all civil causes not exceeding the amount of twenty-five scudi (or about 40*s.*), where the defendant shall be resident within their respective casals.

The Deputy Lieutenants are also charged with the duties appertaining to an officer of the executive police.

We have to remark on this case, that in forming such large establishments of this description, successive governors of Malta appear to have proceeded on an admitted policy, that the peculiar circumstances of that colony, justified the Government in affording aid to the native Maltese in a degree not otherwise admissible on general principles.

It is impossible not to consider the condition of Malta as peculiar.

These islands and fortress came into our possession by capitulation in 1800, having been subject to the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, for a period of several centuries. In addition to the local Revenues of the island, the Order expended no less a sum than 400,000*l.* annually, derived from their estates in foreign countries; so that the population of these islands, which on their occupation by the Order of St. John, did not exceed 12,000 persons, had progressively increased by reason of this extraordinary profusion of expense, and charities incidental to the Order, till it had at length reached to 120,000 persons.

It should seem, therefore, that the present amount of money expended upon the whole of the charitable institutions, when measured by the extent of population, so circumstanced, is not excessive; and we find that the numbers have varied very little for the period of the last twenty years.

*Vide* Appendix.

---

## GRAIN DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department may be said to date its origin from about the period of 1590, when the Order of St. John established an office called The Universita, for the purpose of providing a supply of Corn under a system of close monopoly, to make good whatever deficiency might occur in the produce of the island, and to prevent the population from suffering under a scarcity of bread.

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The sums necessary for the purchase of the requisite quantity of Wheat were raised from the inhabitants by way of loan, and in process of time the amount of these loans increased to the sum of 300,000*l.*

It appears that when the French took possession of the Island in 1798, they not only made use of the whole of its stock in Grain, but also seized upon the whole of the money, whereby the institution became insolvent.

Upon the surrender of Malta to Great Britain in 1800, the government having in vain endeavoured to raise funds from the inhabitants for the re-establishment of this institution, undertook the measure by making the necessary advances, and conducted the Grain transactions of the Universita upon much the same system as before, until the end of 1814, when its losses amounted to about 60,000*l.*; and it also appears that a proclamation of the King's Commissioner was issued March 8, 1805, by which the payment of a rate of interest, two and a half per cent was guaranteed upon such portion of the lost capital as had been borrowed from private individuals in the time of the Order.

This institution appears to have undergone various changes in 1815, 1819, 1822 and 1824, and to have been successively designated Board of Supply, and Grain Department; but from that time to the present no alteration has taken place in the system of the department, the chief duties of which, as it is now constituted, are as follow:—

1st.—The charge and custody of all Grain imported by the trade, until released either for consumption or re-shipment, together with the collection of the established duties.

2d.—The purchase, custody and sale of the government reserve stock of Wheat. In the management of this branch, the Great object of the government has been to maintain a large reserve stock, laid in at low, or moderate prices, to the end that it might be prepared to check prices artificially high, and afford relief to the population in cases of real scarcity.

It is to be observed also, that the government Wheat is made chargeable with consumption, custom and quarantine duties, in common with that imported by the merchants.

One salm is equal to about $7\frac{1}{8}$ bushels English imperial measure.

The annual consumption of foreign Wheat in Malta and its dependencies may be estimated (exclusive of the Army and Navy) at 60,000 salms; and the annual growth of native Wheat may be equal, one year with another, to something less than three months consumption.

We recommend that the government should no longer act as a merchant in the purchase and sale of Grain, by keeping up a large establishment for such purpose; but should it be necessary, in the opinion of the Governor, to cause a stock of Grain to be laid in, we are of opinion, that this may be the most conveniently and fitly done, by directing the Commissariat to make the purchase in the usual manner, and that the charge thereof should be given to the storekeeper.

In this view of the subject, therefore, we are induced to suggest, that although it may perhaps be expedient to provide a store of Grain under the particular circumstances of Malta, it is advisable that the Government shall, as speedily as may be possible, discontinue the practice of interfering as a merchant in the grain market; and in the event of such purchase being deemed advisable, the expense attending the charge of it must necessarily be in so far a set off against the proposed saving.

We purpose, therefore, that the whole of the present establishment shall be discontinued, and all the consumption duties shall be paid to the Collector of the Customs.

---

It appears from the documents before us, that a voluminous correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Treasury and the Board of Ordnance, relative to the transfer of certain Public Buildings, from the Civil government and departments, to the Ordnance, and that the question upon this matter has not, up to this period, been finally settled.

Having

Having looked into the whole of this correspondence, we are induced to recommend that all the provisions of the Treasury Minute, dated May 24, 1822, in which it is directed, that after the 24th December 1822, all barracks, and also all houses or buildings occupied by officers of any Military Department for quarters or offices, be delivered over to the Ordnance, should be immediately complied with, without reserve of any kind.

This recommendation we wish to be understood as comprising all buildings which, in the opinion of the Master General and Board of Ordnance, shall form obstructions to the defences of the place; and that the Secretary of State should decide and arrange as to what compensation is to be given to the occupants, in the event of the Ordnance finding it necessary to remove them. And it is also our opinion, that the houses and buildings which are now occupied by the Commissariat, and which it appears were intended to be included in the Treasury Orders of May 1822 and May 1827.

It is our opinion, that all these Buildings should be transferred to the Ordnance without further delay.

---

## JUDICIAL.

HAVING given our best attention to the consideration of this subject, and having availed ourselves of the best sources of information withing our reach, it has appeared to us, that the Administration of Justice in the superior tribunals may be as satisfactorily and efficiently conducted as at present, with a diminished number as well of the Judges, as of the subordinate officers in those superior Courts.

A Chief Justice, and at most four other Judges, we think, would be amply sufficient for this purpose, even under the present apparently complicated system of the Maltese jurisprudence.

It appears to us, that by consolidating the Commercial and Bankruptcy Courts with the Civil Court, and by diminishing the multiplied appeals to which suits are at present subjected, as well in the higher as in the lower tribunals, justice may be administered with greater advantage to the community, and with less expense and vexation to the suitors; and we therefore recommend the discontinuance of the separate jurisdictions at present exercised by the Commercial and Bankruptcy Courts; and that for civil causes of all descriptions, one local Court of Appeal should be sufficient.

The manner in which these suggestions may be most conveniently carried into effect, can be best considered in detail by the Government; to whom also we recommend the abolition of appeals in petty civil causes, where the matter in dispute does not exceed forty shillings.

It further appears to us, that one Crown advocate, and one Advocate for the Poor, will be sufficient for every purpose for which the assistance of these officers can be required.

With respect to the establishment of the inferior Courts of Justice, it appears to us that all the business now performed by the present number of six Magistrates may be equally well done by four Magistrates; supposing that, as at present, a separate Magistrate be continued to exercise jurisdiction on the water.

If further appears to us, that the office of Collector of Judicial Receipts, together with his clerk and messenger, should be discontinued, there being no necessity for the intervention of such an officer between the treasurer and the proper officers of the respective courts; but that all fees should be paid over directly to the Treasurer.

---

## CIVIL PENSIONS, &c.

UNDER this head of Civil Pensions, the present annual amount of which appears to be 6,465*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to 1,605*l.* 19*s.* granted to persons styling themselves Knights of the Order of St. John, we have to recommend that no Pension be in future granted to any individual, except under the



sanction

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sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; but should the Governor upon any emergency grant any temporary Pension, until His Majesty's pleasure be known, the same shall be duly reported to the Treasury by the first opportunity, and if the approval thereof be not signified within twelve months, it shall be held to be disallowed, and be discontinued accordingly.

We have also found, in addition to the above, that certain charges appear in some of the Departments, under the head of Contingencies, as

Retired Allowances,
Gratuities,
Salaries,
Additional Salaries,
Eleemosynary Grants,
Pensions,

all of which appear to us to be irregular, and though small in amount, should not in future be allowed, except under the authority above stated.

---

## MILITARY PENSIONS.

WE should have thought it advisable to have made some observations on the inexpediency of granting Permanent Pensions to men whose Military services are restricted to the Island of Malta; but having observed that the Secretary of State, in a dispatch to the Governor, dated November 24, 1829, has suggested an arrangement, "by which the Pensions are in future to be restricted to those "men who should become disabled by wounds, or by disease contracted during "their service," it is only necessary for us to recommend that such restriction be strictly adhered to.

---

## REVENUE.

HAVING concluded our investigation into the EXPENDITURE of MALTA, we proceed to observe upon the means by which that Expenditure is provided for.

It appears from the Abstract of the Local Revenues, that they are at present classed under twelve heads, viz.

1.—LAND REVENUE.
2.—GRAIN DEPARTMENT.
3.—EXCISE ON WINES AND SPIRITS.
4.—SEA CUSTOMS.
5.—QUARANTINE DUES.
6.—PORT DUES AND MARINE POLICE.
7.—FEES FROM JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.
8.—VARIOUS RECEIPTS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
9.—VENDUE OFFICE.
10.—FEES, SUPREME COUNCIL OF JUSTICE.
11.—FEES, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
12.—INCIDENTAL REVENUE, TREASURY.

---

WITH respect to the Land Revenue we have to observe, that if the principle which we have recommended should be adopted, viz. that no Public officer, except the Governor, and any official persons, whose continued residence on a particular spot is required for the purpose of management, should be permitted to occupy, rent free, or at a lower rental than the actual value, any government building, an increase in the annual rental of Crown property may be expected commensurate with the value of the several houses at present occupied by various Civil officers, either rent free, or at a rental of one-third only of the annual value.

Some diminution of Expense also, under the head of Government Works and Repairs, may be expected to result from the adoption of this principle.

It

It will be seen under the head of Land Revenue, that landed property described as of the first and second class, has been disposed of by sale, to the amount of 1,033 *l.* 17*s.* 0¼ *d.*, and that the proceeds have been accounted for as part of the Revenue for the year.

This mode of converting Real Property into annual income we think objectionable; and we recommend that whatever sums of money may be hereafter obtained by the sale of government property, should be applied exclusively towards the diminution of the outstanding debt of the island.

This outstanding Debt, at the close of the year 1829, appears to have consisted,

First, of claims arising out of transactions which took place under the government of the Order of St. John.

Secondly, of money borrowed by the existing government.

Thirdly, of rent-charges and other burthens attaching to the property now belonging to the Crown.

The Amount of this Debt was as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First, Capitals lent to the Universita under the Order of St. John, on which Government has consented to pay interest at 2½ per cent. | 89,103 | – | – |
| Capitals lent to the Treasury of the late Order, on which Government has consented to pay interest at three per cent. | 2,833 | 6 | 8 |
| £. | 91,936 | 6 | 8 |
| Secondly, Money borrowed, being for the service of the present Grain Department; viz. | | | |
| On Debentures bearing interest at four per cent. | 22,359 | – | – |
| From Deposits of the Courts of Law, not bearing interest | 19,034 | 10 | 2¼ |
| In all £. | 133,329 | 17 | 10¼ |

These loans have been contracted on the security of the Grain concern, the stock in hand being fully equal in value to that amount, so that the whole of the actual Debt of Malta may be said to be that which devolved upon us by the Order.

Of which, 114,295 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* bore interest.

The Payments under the Third head for 1829 were,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual Charges: | | | |
| Fixed | 745 | 7 | 11½ |
| Varying | 329 | 6 | 2¼ |
| Temporary Charges: | | | |
| For Fines | 184 | 3 | 4 |
| Annual Donations and Allowances to Religious Communities | 379 | 6 | 4¾ |
| In all £. | 1,638 | 3 | 10½ |

It has been stated to us, that the Government of Malta has offered to redeem the Annuities arising from the interest at two and a half per cent. on capitals lent to the Universita, by payment of five-twelfths of the principal sums; and that in fact some of those capitals had been so redeemed, the rate of interest on money being then six per cent.

But the Government has since been enabled to obtain money at the rate of four per cent.; and taking that as the current rate of interest, it may be assumed that the Creditors for this loan of 89,103*l.* bearing interest at two and a half per cent., would now take a payment in full of five-eighths of the nominal principal,

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at which calculation this Debt might be cancelled by payment of the sum of 55,689*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Upon a similar calculation, the sum required to redeem the capitals bearing interest at three per cent., would be 2,125*l.* To these the amount of the sums borrowed for the grain concern being added, 41,393*l.* 11*s.* 2¼*d.* the sum actually required to discharge the whole Debt, under the two first heads, would be 99,207*l.* 18*s.* 8¼*d.*

Of the charges comprised under the Third head, some are on lives, and will in due course fall in; some are entailed on, and attach to specific portions of the property; and others are, more properly speaking, customary donations and benevolences to the respective institutions, than absolute and entailed burthens.

It would be difficult, therefore, to form any estimate of the sums for which this class of debts might be redeemed.

On reference to the detail of receipts under the head of Land Revenue in the Appendix, it will be found that a duty on shipping is at present collected by this department, a service which we are of opinion more properly appertains to the department of Customs; and that other petty taxes and dues which consist of duties on licenses to sell wine and spirits, to keep billiard tables, inns, shops and the like, should be collected directly by the treasurer.

The duty on transfers of landed property, the aqueduct dues, and the office fees, continuing to be collected as at present by the Land Revenue department.

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The Gross Revenue under the heads of—

Grain Department,
Excise,
Sea Customs, and
Port Dues,—

amounted in 1829 to the sum of 57,033*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* from which the sum of 3,390*l.* 5*s.* 4¼*d.* being deducted as duties drawn back, leaves a net Revenue of 52,643*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*

The charges of the several departments employed in the collection and management of this net Revenue, amounted in the year 1829 to the sum of 3,655*l.* 17*s.* 3¼*d.*, thus making the charge upon the whole of the collection of these four heads of Revenue, 6*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* per cent.

We propose that the whole of these duties (all of which we find to be duties upon imports) should be consolidated, and collected by the single department of Customs; the expense of which establishment would be, as recommended by us,

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries - - - - - - - - | 991 | 16 | – |
| Contingencies, as charged in 1829 for Collection and Management - - - - | 374 | 7 | 9¼ |
| £. | 1,366 | 3 | 9¼ |

Being the whole of the annual charge for the collection of a Revenue amounting to about the sum of 54,000*l.*; thus making a charge upon the whole of the collection of these Four heads of Revenue, as above consolidated, of about two and a half per cent.

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On reference to the Appendix (Details of Expenditure, (A.) No. 12.) it will be seen that we propose to abolish the Vendue Office, and to transfer the collection of duties received by it, to the treasurer.

These duties produced in 1829, 730*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; and the expense of the Vendue Department for the same year, was 414*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Of

Of the other items of receipt, it appears to us, that the Quarantine Dues, if continued under the present system, must, for obvious reasons, be collected and accounted for by that department; but that the receipts at present collected by the Chief Secretary's Department, by the Judicial Departments, by the Supreme Council of Justice, by the Marine Police, and by the Charitable Institutions, should be transferred directly to the treasurer.

The several offices from which these last-mentioned fees and duties are incidentally derived, are not to be viewed as Revenue departments; they must exist whether any Revenue is produced by them, or not; and, therefore, we have refrained, with respect to them, from drawing any comparison between the amount of their Receipts and Charges.

Should the consolidation of the Revenue departments as proposed by us, be adopted, the heads of Receipt will be reduced to Four; viz.

1.—Land Revenue.

2.—Customs - - - { Grain. / Excise. / Port Dues.

3.—Treasurer - - { Vendue. / Chief Secretary. / Marine Police. / Judicial Departments. / Supreme Council of Justice. / Charitable Institutions.

4.—Quarantine.

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It has been stated to us, that the Quarantine Duties, as at presented exacted at Malta, operate as a check on the commerce of that island.

It appears to be most important, that all the quarantine regulations at Malta should be kept in strict conformity with the regulations of the principal quarantine ports upon the Continent, as at Marseilles; but that, in order to relieve the mercantile interests of Malta, it would be desirable that some diminution should be made in the amount of duties which are now payable under the quarantine regulations; and that, in case any material deficiency in the Revenue should ensue, the local government should adopt such measures as in their judgment may be best calculated to make it good from other sources.

We have had before us certain documents, containing a Correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, with two Memorials from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, dated 24 May 1828 and 28 July 1829, relating to the consolidation of the Customs with the Excise at Malta, and proposing certain Regulations tending to the increase of the Revenue; and concurring, as we do, generally, in the view which the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs have taken upon the whole of this matter, we think it our duty to recommend the same to the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

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## ARREARS OF DEBT DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WE have found that there are arrear Balances due to Government from accounts under former administrations in Malta, and remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1829, to the amount of 31,285*l.* 7*s.* 2¾, exclusively of such arrears as fall within the collection of His Majesty's Revenue, and which will be found stated in the Appendix, under the respective heads of Revenue, amounting in the whole to the sum of 29,639*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; thus making the sum total of arrear of Debt due to Government on the 31st December 1829, amount to the sum of 60,925*l.* 3*s.* 5¾.

Of the arrear Balances under former administrations, very little will probably ever be recovered.

£.31,285. 7. 2¾



The

£. 31,285 7 2¾
6,514 17 5¼
Malta - 9,520 4 4½
Gozo - 4,161 19 10¾
£. 51,484 8 11

The same may be said of the arrears of Land Revenue under former administrations.

The recovery of the arrears prior to 1827, which are large, would also seem doubtful.

Having observed upon the Expenditure and Revenue of Malta, the Amount of its outstanding Debt, and the state of the Balances due to the Government, it only remains for us to state the Supplies provided out of the Revenue of Great Britain for the service of Malta; and which may be comprised under the following heads:—

ORDNANCE,

MILITARY,

COMMISSARIAT;

the Expenditure of all which, for the year 1829, may be stated as follows:

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORDNANCE | | 25,879 | 3 | 7 |
| MILITARY, as per Army Estimates 1830. | Staff | 1,504 | 2 | 1 |
| | Garrison Staff | 474 | 10 | – |
| | Medical Staff | 921 | 12 | 6 |
| | Troops, Service Companies of four Regiments | 70,502 | 16 | 7 |
| COMMISSARIAT | | 29,611 | 17 | 9¾ |
| Medical Stores supplied in 1829 | | 119 | 5 | 9 |
| Stationery, supplied from His Majesty's Stationery Office in 1829 | | 160 | 10 | 7 |
| | | 129,173 | 18 | 10¾ |
| Deduct stoppages made from the Troops | | 28,040 | – | – |
| | £. | 101,133 | 18 | 10¾ |

being the sum total of Expense as supplied from Great Britain for Malta, exclusively of the Expenses attending the service of the Navy afloat and ashore, which cannot be considered as applicable alone to Malta.

ROSSLYN.
HENRY GOULBURN.
M. FITZGERALD.
ELIOT.
J. W. GORDON.

Dated this First day of November 1830.

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON MALTA.

# L I S T.

Appendix

(A. 1 to 19.)—ABSTRACT and Details of Expenditure of the Civil Establishments of the Islands of Malta and Gozo - - - - - - p. 19–40

(A. 20.)—RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the Barrack Department at Malta; also, a Return of the Number of Persons permanently stationed at Malta, in the Civil Branch of the Ordnance Department, with the Salaries and Allowances of each;—and, a Return of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the Ordnance Establishment there, distinguishing the Military from the Civil - - - - - - - - - - - p. 41

(A. 21.)—EXPENDITURE from the Military Chest at Malta, on account of the Extraordinaries of the Army, during the Year 1829 - - - p. 42

(B. 1 to 13.)—ABSTRACT and Detail of the Local Revenues of the Islands of Malta and Gozo - - - - - - - - - - - p. 43–47

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON MALTA.

## Appendix (A.)

## ABSTRACT.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1.—Government - - - - - - - - | 7,417 | 18 | 11 |
| 2.—Chief Secretary - - - - - - - - | 6,003 | 12 | 2½ |
| 3.—Treasurer - - - - - - - - | 12,859 | 12 | 9¼ |
| —Military Pensions - - - - - - - | 1,801 | 18 | 1 |
| 4.—Auditor - - - - - - - - - | 894 | 9 | 4 |
| 5.—Collector of Customs - - - - - - - | 2,147 | 5 | –½ |
| 6.—Superintendent of Quarantine - - - - - | 4,657 | 17 | 1 |
| 7.—Captain of the Port - - - - - - - | 2,552 | 2 | 6 |
| 8.—Office of Port Dues - - - - - - - | 433 | 7 | 4 |
| 9.—Collector of Land Revenue - - - - - - | 2,218 | 1 | 5½ |
| 10.—Director of Works - - - - - - - | 7,741 | – | 6 |
| 11.—Collector of Excise - - - - - - - | 2,383 | 4 | 2 |
| 12.—Vendue Master - - - - - - - - | 414 | 17 | 4 |
| 13.—Judicial Departments - - - - - - - | 13,094 | 1 | 8½ |
| 14.—Markets - - - - - - - - - | 625 | 18 | – |
| 15.—Grain Department - - - - - - - | 2,082 | 6 | 1¼ |
| 16.—Charitable Institutions - - - - - - - | 14,359 | 17 | –¾ |
| 17.—University of Literature - - - - - - | 572 | 2 | 10 |
| 18.—Establishments at Gozo - - - - - - | 2,944 | 17 | 9½ |
| 19.—Unclassed Services - - - - - - - | 7,251 | 1 | 6½ |
| £. | 92,455 | 11 | 9¼ |

*N.B.*—WE have in the Details of Expenditure set forth all the fixed annual Payments actually belonging to the year 1829, whether they were paid in that year, or left unsettled. We have also included in these Details some Charges from the Army Estimates. This will explain such discrepancy as may appear between this Abstract and the Details of Expenditure which follow.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the Island of Malta.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 1.—Government. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Lieutenant Governor - - per annum | 4,000 – – | Lieutenant Governor - - per annum | 4,000 – – |
| Government-house. | | Forage, rations, fuel and light in kind, according to a scale laid down in His Majesty's warrant, and in no case to be unlimited. | |
| Major General on the Staff 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per diem - - - - - - - - | 691 19 7 | | |
| Military Staff Allowances; viz. forage, rations, light and fuel. | | Government-house, furnished as at present. | |
| | | Allowance for keeping up the gardens at St. Antonio - - - - - - | 200 – – |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Forage: Coachman and calesse drivers - | 542 – – | Assistant (Military) Secretary. } to be discontinued in the Army Estimates | 173 7 6 |
| Gardeners and labourers, and rent of land for the gardens of St. Antonio - - - | 336 5 – | Aide-de-Camp - } | 173 7 6 |
| One private secretary - - - - | 300 – – | Forage, rations, fuel and light, according to His Majesty's regulations. | |
| House one-third of rent. | | | |

(*continued.*)

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 1.—GOVERNMENT—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Fixed Contingencies—*continued.* | | | |
| Agent of packets (£.150. per annum paid by General Post-office.) | | Messenger | 46 6 – |
| Signal-man | 10 6 – | Ditto | 41 3 – |
| Lamplighter | 38 12 – | Keeper of the public furniture of the palace | 51 9 – |
| Keeper of palace furniture | 51 9 – | Chaplain to Government-house (Surplice fees, &c.) | 300 – – |
| Messenger | 46 6 – | Clerk | 16 15 – |
| Ditto | 41 3 – | Librarian (Apartments contiguous to the library.) | 123 9 – |
| Chaplain to the Government-house | 300 – – | Assistant librarian - - ditto - - ditto | 61 15 – |
| Surplice Fees. | | Distributor of books | 30 18 – |
| Compensation from individuals for accommodation in the Government chapel. | | Guardian | 20 12 – |
| Clerk | 16 15 – | Barge, with one coxswain and 8 boatmen (To be discontinued in the accounts of the Commissary.) | 200 – – |
| Librarian (Apartments contiguous to the library.) | 123 9 – | TOTAL £. | 5,439 2 – |
| Assistant librarian (with ditto) | 61 15 – | | |
| Distributor of books | 30 18 – | | |
| Guardian | 20 12 – | | |
| Commanding Royal Engineer (In lieu of the usual advantages in fortified places, but abolished by instruction from the Secretary of State, dated March 1830.) | 365 5 – | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| | | Allowance for forage, coachmen and Calesse drivers | 542 – – |
| *N.B.*—In addition to the above, we have found, in the Auditor's account, for the same year 1829, the following items of Expenditure, under the head of Government. | | Staff pay as Major-General (from the Army Estimates) | 691 19 7 |
| | | From allowance for keeping up the gardens of St. Antonio | 136 5 – |
| | | Private Secretary | 300 – – |
| | | Lamplighter | 38 12 – |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | Subsidy in aid of the Italian Opera (The Theatre being continued to be granted gratis.) | 166 13 4 |
| Clothing for the crew of the Governor's barge | 14 – 6¾ | | |
| Pay of commander, and wages of the crew of the Government schooner, Lady Emily | 353 17 10 | Reduction in the salary of the Military Secretary (as per Army Estimates.) | 173 7 6 |
| Provisions, fuel and oil, supplied to the said schooner | 27 5 –½ | Yacht | 1,200 – – |
| Subsidy in aid of Normal schools in Valetta | 125 – – | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 3,248 17 5 |
| Subsidy towards the maintenance of the Italian Opera | 166 13 4 | | |
| Extra pay of soldiers employed as mounted orderlies | 37 5 2½ | | |
| Farriers' and saddlers' bill for ditto | 12 16 6 | We understand that the annual allowance granted to the Commanding Royal Engineer has been discontinued. | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Incidental charges of palace, stables and coach-house | 57 13 8¼ | We intend also that the expense of Boat Accommodation should not exceed the sum of £.200. per annum. | |
| Repairs of and supplies to the Governor's barge and boat Mary | 56 9 4½ | | |
| Incidental charges and supplies to the Government schooner Lady Emily. | 28 5 2½ | | |
| £. | 7,856 1 4 | | |
| Second Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 2.—CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. | | | |
| Chief Secretary to the Government, per ann. (House.) | 1,500 – – | Civil Secretary to the Governor | 800 – – |
| Calesse allowance | 83 7 – | Assistant | 250 – – |
| First assistant | 428 12 – | First Clerk - - not exceeding | 180 – – |
| House, one-third of rent. | | Second ditto | 120 – – |
| Second assistant, (also registrar of the Supreme Council of Justice, with fees, £.103. 4. 5¾.) house, one-third rent | 285 14 – | Third - ditto | 110 – – |
| Third assistant (house, one-third rent) | 257 3 – | Fourth ditto | 100 – – |
| Clerk (house, one-third rent) | 169 15 – | Messenger | 41 3 – |
| Ditto | 125 – – | Ditto | 36 – – |
| Ditto - professor of writing in University, at £.10. 6. per annum. | 113 3 – | Postmaster | 120 – – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| (A.) No. 2.—CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE—*continued.* | |
| Clerk | 102 18 – |
| Ditto | 92 12 – |
| Ditto | 82 6 – |
| Ditto - (including supplementary salary £. 35. 14.) | 90 15 – |
| Ditto | 20 12 – |
| A messenger | 41 3 – |
| Ditto | 36 – – |
| Ditto | 25 15 – |
| Ditto | 25 15 – |
| Ditto | 25 15 – |
| Distributor of the Government Gazette | 25 15 – |
| Superintendent of Island Post-office (house, one-third rent) | 257 3 – |
| First Clerk | 102 18 – |
| Clerk | 46 6 – |
| Post-office messenger | 25 15 – |
| Editor of Government Gazette (apartments in the office) | 257 3 – |
| Compositor and Overseer | 61 9 – |
| 3 Compositors at £.46. 6. each | 138 18 – |
| 2 Ditto - at £. 39. each | 78 – – |
| 6 Pressmen - at £. 36. each | 216 – – |
| 1 Messenger | 36 – – |
| £. | 4,751 12 – |
| *N.B.*—In addition to the above, we have found, in the auditor's accounts for the same year 1829, the following items of expenditure, under the head of Chief Secretary's Office. | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | |
| Minor charges of office | 39 19 9 |
| Subscription for Galignani's Messenger for Government Gazette | 15 7 7¼ |
| Maintenance of distressed subjects abroad while waiting for passage | 107 4 3 |
| Remittance to the Secretary to the Admiralty for Mediterranean passes | 236 – – |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | |
| Extraordinary charges for maintenance and passage of distressed individuals | 34 19 5¾ |
| Stationary for the public offices | 527 – 1 |
| Pay of the clerk to the Commissioners for visiting the acts of notaries | 30 – – |
| Post-office charges abroad - £. 93 2 6 | |
| Postages refunded - 29 8 11 | |
| Incidents - 2 6 8 | |
| | 124 18 1 |
| Printing Office: | |
| Incidental expenses and extra wages | 59 13 8 |
| Arrears of Year 1828: | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | |
| Postage of public letters - £. 21 – 7½ | |
| Subscription to Galignani's Messenger - 1 5 2 | |
| Maintenance of distressed subjects - 37 12 11½ | |
| | 59 18 9 |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | |
| Extraordinary maintenance of distressed persons - 13 12 1½ | |
| Post-office charges abroad - 37 13 10¾ | |
| | 51 6 –¼ |
| £. | 6,037 19 8¼ |

| ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1 Clerk | 80 – – |
| Messenger | 25 15 – |
| Editor of the Government Gazette | 150 – – |
| Compositor and overseer | 61 9 – |
| 2 Compositors at 46 *l.* 6 *s.* each | 92 12 – |
| 4 Pressmen - at 36 *l.* each | 144 – – |
| Messenger | 36 – – |
| TOTAL £. | 2,346 19 – |
| If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Secretary | 700 – – |
| ditto - Calesse allowance | 83 7 – |
| First Assistant | 428 12 – |
| Second ditto | 35 14 – |
| Third - ditto | 257 3 – |
| 4 Clerks | 286 5 – |
| 3 Messengers | 77 5 – |
| Distributor of the Government Gazette | 25 15 – |
| Superintendent of the Post-office | 137 3 – |
| First Clerk | 22 18 – |
| Clerk | 46 6 – |
| Editor of the Government Gazette | 107 3 – |
| 1 Compositor | 46 6 – |
| 2 - ditto - at 39 *l.* each | 78 – – |
| 2 Pressmen at 36 *l.* each | 72 – – |
| £. | 2,403 17 – |
| Add, Reduction in the salary of the four clerks proposed to be retained | – 16 – |
| TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum - £. | 2,404 13 – |



(*continued.*)

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | AMOUNT. | | | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third Head of Expenditure. | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) N° 3.—TREASURER'S OFFICE: | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| Treasurer - - - - per annum | | 1,000 | – | – | Treasurer (giving security to the extent of £. 5,000.) - - - - - - | 800 | – | – |
| Calesse allowance - - - - - | | 83 | 7 | – | Cashier - - - - - - - | 400 | – | – |
| House. | | | | | | | | |
| Cashier - - - - - - - | | 428 | 12 | – | Accountant - - - - - - | 113 | 3 | – |
| Accountant - - - - - - | | 113 | 3 | – | Ditto - - - - - - - | 102 | 18 | – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - | | 102 | 18 | – | Clerk - - - - - - - | 92 | 12 | – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - | | 92 | 12 | – | Ditto - - - - - - - | 72 | – | – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - | | 72 | – | – | Office-keeper - - - - - - | 36 | – | – |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | | 36 | – | – | Porter - - - - - - - | 25 | 15 | – |
| Guardian - - - - - - - | | 25 | 15 | – | TOTAL - - - £. | 1,642 | 8 | – |
| Minor charges of office - - - - | | 8 | 7 | 8 | | | | |
| | £. | 1,962 | 14 | 8 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | | | |
| Fixed Contingencies, Civil Branch: | | | | | | | | |
| * Pensions - - - - - - - | | 5,950 | – | 7 | Treasurer - - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| Burthens; viz. | | | | | Calesse allowance - - - - - | 83 | 7 | – |
| Permanent - fixed in amount - £. | 745 7 11½ | | | | Cashier - - - - - - - | 28 | 12 | – |
| Ditto - varying in amount - | 329 6 2¼ | | | | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum - £. | 311 | 19 | – |
| Temporary - - - | 563 9 8¾ | | | | | | | |
| On the Crown Property - £. | 1,638 3 10½ | | | | | | | |
| Interest at 2½ per cent. on loans to the Universita, in the time of the Order of St. John; viz. | 2,191 8 3 | 3,832 | – | 6½ | | | | |
| For the year 1828, charge of the current year - - | | | | | | | | |
| For periods of 1829, on capital bought in. | 2 8 5 | | | | | | | |

*(continued.)*

* MONTHLY PENSIONS, Civil and Military.

Under this Head, the whole Amount appears to be—

| | Per Month. £. | s. | d. | Per Annum. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Pensions - - - - - | 538 | 15 | 5½ | 6,465 | 5 | 6 |
| Military Pensions - - - - | 139 | 6 | 9½ | 1,672 | 1 | 6 |
| Pensions to Malta Knights, paid in London by the agent - - - | - | - | - | 1,605 | 19 | – |
| | | | | £. 9,743 | 6 | – |

The CIVIL PENSIONS may be classed under the following Heads.

| | Per Month. £. | s. | d. | Per Annum £. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir William Ball - - | 50 | – | – | 600 | – | – | For the services of his father. |
| R. R. Wood - - - | 83 | 6 | 8 | 1,000 | – | – | In lieu of emoluments as Vendue master. |
| Rev. F. Lang - - | 33 | 6 | 8 | 400 | – | – | Retired Chief Secretary. |
| Four Knights of St. John | 21 | 1 | 8 | 253 | – | – | |
| Twenty Chaplains to d° - | 70 | 16 | 8 | 850 | – | – | |
| Compensation to 35 various persons, granted by the Order for services performed, and charges upon the Order. | 22 | 18 | 7 | 275 | 3 | – | |
| Compensation for services performed at the blockade, siege, and plague. | 40 | 2 | 6 | 481 | 10 | – | |
| Two retired Judges - | 42 | 7 | 3 | 508 | 7 | – | |
| Widow of a Judge - | 2 | 10 | – | 30 | – | – | |
| Civil services generally, to individuals, at various sums, the highest of which is - - | 8 | 6 | 8 | 100 | – | – | |

MILITARY PENSIONS.

18 reduced officers of the Maltese Corps, at monthly pensions, varying from £. 1. to £. 5.

4 widows, at from 15 *s.* to £. 2. 13. 4.

14 non-commissioned officers and drummers, from 12 *s.* 6 *d.* to £. 1. 5. 4½.

151 privates, varying as follows; viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 men, at | – | 8 | 5 |
| 40 – at | – | 8 | 4 |
| 5 – at | – | 12 | 6 |
| 50 – at | – | 12 | 8 |
| 32 – at | – | 12 | 8½ |
| 5 – at | – | 16 | 11 |
| 1 – at | – | 16 | 8 |
| 7 – at | – | 18 | 1 |
| 1 – at | 1 | 5 | 4½ |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TREASURER'S OFFICE—*continued.* | | | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies, Civil Branch: | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Allowance to late Registrar of the Public Registry Office | 63 15 9 | | | |
| Purchase of Capital, £.160. 8. 4. at £. 41. ⅔ per cent. - - | 66 16 9¾ | 130 12 6¾ | | |
| Fixed Contingent Arrears; viz. | | | | |
| Of the year 1828, Pensions - | 855 – – | | | |
| ——— Interest as above described, for periods of 1827 - - - - - | 112 14 10¼ | 967 14 10¼ | | |
| Of the year 1827, ditto for periods of 1826 - | | 8 – 6¼ | | |
| Of former years, for periods anterior to 1826 - | | 8 9 –½ | | |
| Fixed Contingencies, Military Branch: | | | | |
| Pensions for service in Maltese Corps - - - - - | 1,168 – 4 | | | |
| Pay of five Maltese Militia (reduced at the end of the year to four) - - - - - | 24 15 – | | | |
| Allowance to the Chaplain of the Royal Malta Fencibles | 5 – – | 1,197 15 4 | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies, Military Branch: | | | | |
| Pensions of reduced Officers and discharged Men of Royal Malta Fencibles - | 562 15 6 | | | |
| Gratuities to Men of the same corps, on relinquishing their pensions - - - - - | 21 10 3 | 602 2 9 | | |
| Allowance for Divine Service at outposts - - - | 16 16 – | | | |
| Incidental Charges for the same corps - - - | 1 1 – | | | |
| Arrears of year 1828, pensions - - - | | 2 – – | | |
| | £. | 14,661 10 10¼ | | |
| Fourth Head of Expenditure. | | | | |
| AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE: | | | | |
| Auditor General - (house, one-third rent) - | | 500 – – | Auditor - - - - - - - | 400 – – |
| Clerk - (house, one-third rent) - - | | 154 6 – | Clerk - - - - - - - - | 120 – – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - - | | 110 – – | Ditto - - - - - - - - | 110 – – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - - | | 75 4 – | Ditto - - - - - - - - | 75 4 – |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | | 25 15 – | Messenger - - - - - - | 25 15 – |
| | | | TOTAL - - - £. | 730 19 – |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | | |
| Minor charges of the office - - - | | 5 – – | | |
| Subscription for the Malta Price Current - | | 1 – – | | |
| Ditto - for Weekly Notes of Sales - | | – 17 6 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | | |
| Binding and packing Government accounts for 1828, &c. | | 22 6 10 | Auditor - - - - - - - - | 100 – – |
| | | | Clerk - - - - - - - - | 34 6 – |
| | £. | 894 9 4 | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum - £. | 134 6 – |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth Head of Expenditure. | £. s. d. | | |
| (A.) No. 5.—COLLECTOR OF SEA CUSTOMS: | | | |
| Collector (with apartments in the Custom House) | 428 12 – | Collector | 400 – – |
| Clerk | 92 12 – | Clerk | 92 12 – |
| Ditto | 92 12 – | | |
| Ditto | 92 12 – | Ditto | 92 12 – |
| Ditto | 61 15 – | | |
| Ditto | 61 15 – | Ditto | 61 15 – |
| Ditto | 41 3 – | | |
| Ditto | 41 3 – | Ditto | 61 15 – |
| Messenger | 36 – – | | |
| Guardian | 25 15 – | Ditto | 41 3 – |
| Head weigher | 30 18 – | | |
| Seven weighers, at £. 15. 9. each | 108 3 – | Ditto | 41 3 – |
| Minor charges of office | 4 – – | Messenger | 36 – – |
| Subscription to the Malta Price Current | 1 – – | | |
| Ditto - to Weekly Notes of Sales | – 16 8 | Watchman | 25 15 – |
| Repairs and adjustment to the steel-yards and weights | 5 9 8 | Head weigher | 30 18 – |
| Boat-hire on service | 1 5 3 | | |
| Return of duty on grain, &c. and on gunpowder | 89 12 3½ | Seven weighers, at £. 15. 9. each | 108 3 – |
| Informer's share of the proceeds of confiscated goods | 4 – 11 | TOTAL £. | 991 4 – |
| Remuneration for extra service in bonding stores | 16 13 4 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Return of duty on provisions, &c. for the use of H.M. troops | 307 17 9 | | |
| Return of duty on ditto - for the use of the Navy | 189 12 – | | |
| | | Collector | 28 12 – |
| Arrears for the Year 1828: | | | |
| Return of duty on grain exported | 19 3 1 | Clerk | 92 12 – |
| Return of duty on articles supplied for the use of H.M. troops | 340 12 7 | | |
| Ditto - for H.M. Navy | 54 1 6 | | |
| £. | 2,147 5 –½ | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 121 4 – |
| Sixth Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 6.—SUPERINTENDENT OF QUARANTINE. | | | |
| Superintendent (House) | 800 – – | Superintendent | 400 – – |
| Clerk | 102 18 – | Clerk | 102 18 – |
| Ditto | 77 3 – | Ditto | 77 3 – |
| Ditto | 61 15 – | Ditto | 61 15 – |
| Ditto | 61 15 – | Ditto | 61 15 – |
| Captain of Quarantine, £. 205. 15.; also, Secretary to Board of Health, with £. 100. per annum | 305 15 – | Captain of Quarantine | 250 – – |
| Captain of Lazaretto | 216 – – | Captain of Lazaretto | 150 – – |
| Clerk to ditto | 61 15 – | Clerk | 61 15 – |
| Director of the Barrier | 51 9 – | Director of the Barrier | 51 9 – |
| Proformatore | 51 9 – | Proformatore | 51 9 – |
| Messenger | 36 – – | Messenger | 36 – – |
| Guardian, 1st Class | 51 11 – | Watchman, 1st Class | 51 11 – |
| Ditto - 2d | 47 7 – | Ditto - 2d ditto | 47 7 – |
| Ditto - 3d | 31 18 – | Ditto - 3d ditto | 31 18 – |
| 3 Senior keepers of the Barrier, £ 36 each | 108 – – | 3 Senior keepers of the Barrier, at £. 36. each | 108 – – |
| 10 Keepers of ditto - at £. 30. 18. | 309 – – | | |
| 17 Boatmen at £. 32. 19. each | 560 3 – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 6.—SUPERINTENDENT OF QUARANTINE—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Pay of guards and labourers employed on board vessels and in Lazaretto | 1,561 6 4 | 10 Keepers, at £. 30. 18. each | 309 – – |
| Minor charges of office | 10 – – | 17 Boatmen, at £. 32. 19. each | 560 3 – |
| Ecclesiastical attendance in Lazaretto | 8 12 11 | TOTAL £. | 2,412 3 – |
| Repair of buoys, Quarantine Harbour | 7 13 1 | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Ingredients and materials for fumigation | 39 15 3 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Guard-boats over vessels in the public service, British and Foreign | 45 6 4 | | |
| Various expenses of depuration | 5 12 3 | | |
| Extra ecclesiastical duty in Lazaretto | 4 4 2 | Superintendent | 400 – – |
| Salary of head keeper, Corradino Barrier | 40 – – | Captain of Quarantine | 55 15 – |
| Remuneration for extra service, Corradino | 6 – – | Captain of Lazaretto | 66 – – |
| Pension for a retired keeper | 15 4 2 | | |
| Gratuity to a widow of a late keeper | 1 13 3 | | |
| Incidental charges | 4 2 2 | | |
| Arrears of the Year 1828. | | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Return of ½ per cent duty., over-exacted | 5 8 11 | | |
| £. | 4,588 16 10 | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 521 15 – |
| Seventh Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 7.—CAPTAIN OF THE PORT. | | | |
| Captain of the Port | 350 – – | Captain of the Port | 300 – – |
| First Assistant (also Surveyor of Shipping, with fees, £. 25. 10. 5.; house, one-third rent | 200 – – | First Assistant (with fees as at present) | 200 – – |
| Assistant | 154 6 – | Second Assistant | 150 – – |
| Ditto | 154 6 – | Adjutant and searcher | 130 – – |
| Adjutant and searcher | 133 15 – | | |
| Clerk | 92 12 – | TOTAL £. | 780 – – |
| Pilot, Signal Tower | 46 6 – | | |
| Ditto | 46 6 – | | |
| Sitting Magistrate (Captain of the Port) | — | The remainder of this Establishment not changed. | |
| Registrar; fees, 13 *s.* 7 *d.* | 102 18 – | | |
| Clerk and Interpreter | 30 18 – | | |
| Coroner (also 1st Magistrate Judicial Police £.342 18 –; Registrar Vice Admiralty Court, fees 14 3 10½; Calesse allowance 50 – –; House) | 85 15 – | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| 3 Serjeants, at £.41. 3. each | 123 9 – | Captain of the Port | 50 – – |
| 2 Messengers, at £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | Second Assistant | 4 6 – |
| 12 Boatmen, at £. 30. 18. each | 370 16 – | Third - - ditto | 154 6 – |
| 1 Overseer of pontoons | 41 3 – | Adjutant | 3 15 – |
| 1 Guardian of ditto | 20 12 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 212 7 – |
| Pay of guards employed at night | 4 12 6 | | |
| Minor charges of office | 10 – – | | |
| Expense of Coroner's inquests | 2 10 – | | |
| Allowance to witnesses | – 8 – | | |
| Pay of 2 searchers and 2 serjeants | 182 6 – | | |



(*continued.*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 7.—CAPTAIN OF THE PORT—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Pay of 4 extra boatmen | 123 12 – | | |
| 2 Messengers attached to the Sitting Magistrate, to June 5 | 26 12 2 | | |
| Pay of guardian to the new dredging vessel, to August 31 | 26 13 4 | | |
| Allowance to the individual attached to the Assistant Intendant, to May 31 | 15 2 – | | |
| Cost of new boat and flags | 41 13 4 | | |
| Repairs of tackle, &c. | 28 5 6 | | |
| Prison allowance to convicts afloat | 96 12 7 | | |
| Prizes at public regatta | 16 7 2 | | |
| Extra expenses of inquests, and proceeding at a distance | 3 9 2 | | |
| Allowance to Assistant Intendant, for extra service in superintending the building of yacht, "Lady Emily," | 50 – – | | |
| Compensation for the loss of boat carried away by deserters | 2 1 8 | | |
| £. | 2,645 3 5 | | |
| Eighth Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 8.—OFFICE OF PORT DUES: | | | |
| Collector | 205 15 – | | |
| Clerk | 51 9 – | | |
| Messenger | 25 15 – | | |
| Keeper of the lighthouse | 13 15 – | | |
| Guardian of the powder magazine | 36 – – | Proposed to be discontinued, *Vide* SEA CUSTOMS. (A.) No. 5. | |
| Porter to ditto | 25 15 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Cotton and Oil for the light-house | 54 9 7 | By which a Reduction will be effected of about | 358 9 – |
| Salvage of goods | – 3 4 | | |
| Minor charges | 3 17 8 | | |
| Boat hire, to and from the powder magazine | 10 – – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Port dues refunded on special occasions | 6 7 9 | | |
| £. | 433 7 4 | | |
| Ninth Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) N° 9.—COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE: | | | |
| Collector (house) | 750 – – | Collector of Land Revenue | 600 – – |
| Assistant | 200 – – | Assistant | 200 – – |
| Notary | 102 18 – | Notary | 102 18 – |
| Keeper of Records | 61 15 – | Keeper of Records | 61 15 – |
| Clerk | 82 6 – | Clerk | 82 6 – |
| Ditto | 60 18 – | 3 ditto, at £. 30. 18. each | 182 14 – |
| Ditto, Professor of Arithmetic in the University, at £. 10. 6. per annum | 60 18 – | 1 ditto | 40 – – |
| Ditto | 60 18 – | Draftsman | 85 15 – |
| Ditto | 60 18 – | 2 Messengers, at £. 60. 18. each | 61 16 – |
| Ditto | 60 18 – | Summoning officer | 18 – – |
| Ditto | 40 – – | 2 ditto, at £. 7. 10. each | 15 – – |
| Perito and Draftsman | 85 15 – | 3 ditto, at £. 7. 15. each | 23 5 – |
| 2 Messengers, at £. 30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Summoning Messenger | 18 – – | | |
| 2 ditto, at £. 7. 10. each | 15 – – | | |
| 3 Country ditto, at £. 7. 15. each | 23 5 – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 9.—COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE —*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d |
| Aqueduct: | | | |
| 3 Guardians, at £.41. 3. each | 123 9 – | 3 Guardians of the aqueduct, at £.41. 3. each | 123 9 – |
| 2 Assistant Guardians, at £.24. each | 48 – – | 2 Assistant ditto, at £.24. each | 48 – – |
| Botanical Garden: | | | |
| Director | 15 9 – | Director of the botanical garden | 15 9 – |
| 4 Gardeners, at £.20. 12. each | 82 8 – | 4 Gardeners, at £.20. 12. each | 82 8 – |
| 1 Labourer | 20 12 – | 1 Labourer | 20 12 – |
| 1 Ditto | 18 11 – | 1 ditto | 18 11 – |
| Fungus Militensis: | | | |
| 1 Guardian | 8 12 – | Fungus, 1 guardian | 8 12 – |
| | | TOTAL £. | 1,912 6 – |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Minor Charges | 10 – – | It is proposed to consolidate with this Office the Department of Public Works and Repairs. | |
| Petty expenses, for letting Country Tenements | 1 4 4 | | |
| Notarial expenses | 3 5 5 | | |
| Petty expenses of botanical garden | 15 – – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Expenses in judicial proceedings | 19 9 2 | | |
| Retired allowance of superannuated bookkeeper | 40 – – | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Indemnity to tenants for quitting premises, &c. | 29 3 4 | | |
| Rent of small private tenement, and collector's house | 9 11 4¾ | Collector of Land Revenue | 150 – – |
| Addition to the salary of the superintendent of the botanical garden, from June 1 to October 31 | 14 11 8 | 2 Clerks, at 60*l.* 18*s.* each | 121 16 – |
| Addition to the wages of the head gardener, from June 1 to December 31 | 2 18 4 | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 271 16 – |
| Remuneration for charge of certain unlet premises | 5 – – | | |
| Expenses of survey and plans | 1 9 7 | | |
| £. | 2,213 19 2¾ | | |
| Tenth Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 10.—DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT WORKS. | | | |
| Director, (Commissioner for taking evidence, with fees £.4. 3. 4.; also, house, one-third rent) | 500 – – | It is proposed to consolidate this Department with the Office of the Collector of the Land Revenue: | |
| Assistant to ditto | 128 12 – | | |
| Clerk of Stores (quarters) | 82 6 – | Clerk of Stores | 82 6 – |
| Clerk | 51 9 – | ditto | 51 9 – |
| Ditto | 51 9 – | ditto | 51 9 – |
| Capo Maestro of works and repairs, fees £.15. 8. 4. | 111 9 – | Capo Maestro | 111 9 – |
| Assistant ditto | 85 15 – | Assistant ditto | 85 15 – |
| Clerk to ditto | 46 6 – | Clerk | 46 6 – |
| 2 Overseers of works and repairs, at £. 41. 3. each | 82 6 – | Overseer of Works and Repairs | 41 3 – |
| | | ditto ditto | 41 3 – |
| Cabinet-maker | 100 – – | Messenger | 30 18 – |
| Messenger | 30 18 – | Porter | 23 3 – |
| Porter | 23 3 – | Painter | 36 – – |
| Foreman of carpenters | 77 3 – | Guardian | 33 9 – |
| Ditto of Blacksmiths | 77 3 – | | |
| Painter | 36 – – | TOTAL £. | 634 10 – |
| Guardian | 33 9 – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 10.—DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT WORKS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Maintenance and necessary repairs of public buildings, &c. &c. | 2,397 10 6¾ | If the before-mentioned Establishment be adopted, the Diminution of Expense under this head will be as follows; viz. | |
| Lighting city and palace lamps | 369 4 3¼ | | |
| Petty expenses of government workshops | 5 17 4¼ | | |
| Minor charges of office | 3 7 11¾ | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Works and repairs to the palaces of Valetta and Antonio | 149 18 6 | Director of Government Works | 500 – – |
| The courts of law, police buildings, prisons, &c. | 231 10 2¾ | Assistant to ditto | 128 12 – |
| The Civil Hospitals and Asylums | 25 11 7½ | Cabinet-maker | 100 – – |
| The Quarantine Buildings | 76 13 7¼ | Foreman of carpenters | 77 3 – |
| The University of Literature | 9 9 9 | Ditto of blacksmiths | 77 3 – |
| The Government Chapel | 38 17 7½ | | |
| The Post-office | 6 – 5¼ | TOTAL REDUCTION, per Annum £. | 832 18 – |
| The Printing-office | 27 10 5 | | |
| The Custom House and stores | 39 – 7½ | | |
| The Excise stores | 289 15 3 | | |
| The offices of Marine Police | 1 7 6 | | |
| The Light-house | 5 10 10 | | |
| The Office of Government Works | 6 8 3½ | | |
| The Theatre and houses attached to it | 29 12 3¼ | | |
| The Library | 4 19 10¾ | | |
| The Botanical Garden | 12 19 9¼ | | |
| Various works and repairs in the cathedral of St. John | 24 11 – | | |
| The Commissariat premises | 16 13 9 | | |
| Auberge de Provence, on rent | 33 5 1 | | |
| House, 27 | 36 8 – | | |
| — 100 | 10 19 2 | | |
| — 80 | 32 – 10 | | |
| — 111 | 30 6 1 | | |
| — 122 | 65 9 4¾ | | |
| — 8 | 28 14 11½ | | |
| — 74 | 26 13 1 | | |
| — 157 | 30 1 10 | | |
| — 36 | 12 – 8 | | |
| — 85 | 13 6 5 | | |
| — 24 | 35 3 1 | | |
| — 115, 16 | 109 8 8¾ | | |
| — 33, 35 | 153 17 4¾ | | |
| — 39 | 17 1 6 | | |
| — 14 | 10 17 3¼ | | |
| — 586, windmill | 12 10 – | | |
| Sundry property in town, on rent | 17 11 1½ | | |
| Ditto in country, ditto | 162 1 6¼ | | |
| Ditto in Gozo ditto | 165 13 –¾ | | |
| Mill-stones | 467 9 6¼ | | |
| Aqueduct | 49 10 10¼ | | |
| Sewers | 4 17 8¼ | | |
| Roads and streets | 124 2 –¾ | | |
| Moles and Wharfs | 616 17 6¼ | | |
| Burial-ground | 8 8 – | | |
| Stores and implements for works | 103 – 2½ | | |
| Drainage | 12 4 4¼ | | |
| Packing cases for oranges sent to England | 1 10 9½ | | |
| Horse-racing at festivals, 29 June | 33 6 8 | | |
| Ditto ditto 16 August | 26 4 1 | | |
| £. | 7,741 – 6 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eleventh Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 11.—COLLECTOR OF EXCISE: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Collector | 154 6 – | Proposed to be discontinued. | |
| Clerk | 61 15 – | | |
| Gauger | 61 15 – | *Vide* SEA CUSTOMS, (A.) No. 5. | |
| Messenger | 30 18 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | By which a Reduction will be effected of | 332 – – |
| Minor Charges of office | 4 – – | | |
| Malta Price Current | 1 – – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Pay of Guardian, bonding stores, from March 1. | 15 – – | | |
| Return of Excise on wine for the use of the Troops | 404 3 9 | | |
| Ditto - ditto - for the use of the Navy | 665 – 11 | | |
| Porterage | 3 6 8 | | |
| Arrears of the Year 1828. | | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Return of Excise on wine for the use of the Troops | 391 – 4 | | |
| Ditto - ditto - for the Navy | 590 18 6 | | |
| £. | 2,383 4 2 | | |
| Twelfth Head of Expenditure. | | | |
| (A.) No. 12.—VENDUE MASTER: | | | |
| Deputy Vendue Master | 166 16 – | Proposed to be discontinued, and the business to be done by licensed auctioneers, and the duties so collected, to be accounted for direct to the Treasurer. | |
| Clerk | 102 18 – | | |
| Ditto | 51 9 – | | |
| Deliverer of Goods | 51 9 – | | |
| Guardian | 20 12 – | | |
| Fixed Contingences: | | | |
| Minor Charges | 5 – – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Rent of Office and Stores | 16 13 4 | | |
| £. | 414 17 4 | | |
| Thirteenth Head of Expenditure: | | | |
| (A.) No. 13.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS: | | | |
| Chief Justice (also Judge Vice-Admiralty Court. Fees, £.7. 13. 2. House) | 1,500 – – | We have not thought it expedient to recommend any other alterations in the Judicial Departments, than such as are hereafter named. | |
| Judge | 428 12 – | | |
| Ditto | 428 12 – | | |
| Ditto | 428 12 – | | |
| Ditto | 428 12 – | | |
| Ditto | 350 – – | | |
| Ditto | 308 10 – | | |
| One Joint Crown Advocate | 192 18 – | Chief Justice, salary reduced from £.1,500. to £.1,200. per annum - - saving | 300 – – |
| Ditto - ditto | 150 – – | One Judge, augmented from £.428. 12. to £.450. | |
| Advocate for the Poor | 83 7 – | One ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto. | |
| Assistant ditto | 38 3 – | | |
| Supplemental Salary | 4 9 – | | |
| Registrar of the Criminal Court | 82 6 – | | |
| Assistant to the Registrar | 51 9 – | | |
| Interpreter (also to Court of Appeal, £.30) | 41 3 – | One Judge altogether discontinued | 308 10 – |
| Clerk | 41 3 – | One ditto - ditto - ditto | 308 10 – |
| Porter | 30 18 – | One Joint Crown Advocate | 150 – – |



(*continued.*)

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 13.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.* | | | |
| Inferior Courts of Justice: | | | |
| First Magistrate (also Coroner) - - - | 342 18 – | 1 Advocate for the Poor - - - - | 38 3 – |
| Magistrate - - - - - - - | 257 3 – | Supplementary salary of ditto - - | 4 9 – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 180 – – | Messenger to the Crown Advocate - - | 20 – – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 180 – – | First Magistrate - - - - - | 42 18 – |
| Registrar, for Civil Branch, fees £.36. 12. 10. | 92 12 – | Calesse allowance - - - - | 50 – – |
| Ditto - for Criminal ditto, fees 24. 10. 0. | 51 9 – | 1 Extra Magistrate, charged as an unfixed contingency - - - - - | 90 – – |
| Ditto - for Court of Sessions, fees 11. 5. 4. | 51 9 – | 1 ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 90 – – |
| Clerk - - - - fees 1. 2. 0. | 51 9 – | | |
| Interpreter - - - fees 6. 18. 4. | 41 3 – | | |
| Two Porters, at £.36. each, fees 6. 18. 4. each | 72 – – | | |
| Lords Lieutenant and Deputies: | | | |
| Lord Lieutenant - - - - - | 85 15 – | | |
| Five - ditto, at £.85. 15. each - - - | 428 15 – | | |
| Deputy Lieutenant - - - - - | 61 15 – | | |
| Five - ditto, at £.51. 9. each - - - | 257 5 – | | |
| Four - ditto, at £.41. 3. (some of whom have also pensions, from £.8. to £.25. per annum.) | 164 12 – | Calesse allowance to the Deputy Inspector General of Police - - - - - | 83 7 – |
| Eleven ditto, at - 30. 18. (some of whom have also pensions, from £.8. to £.25. per annum.) | 339 18 – | | |
| Collector of Judicial Receipts: | | | |
| Collector - - - - - - - | 171 9 – | Collector of judicial receipts - - - | 171 9 – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 82 6 – | Clerk - - - - - - - - | 82 6 – |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | 25 15 – | Messenger - - - - - - - | 25 15 – |
| Police: | | Minor charges of Collector's office - - | 7 13 4 |
| Deputy Inspector General (also Town Major, £.182. 10. house.) - - - - - | 176 17 – | Salary of extra clerk, Collector's office - | 50 – – |
| Calesse allowance - - - - - | 83 7 – | | |
| Assistant - - - - - - - - | 123 9 – | TOTAL - - - £. | 1,823 – 4 |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 82 6 – | | |
| 2 ditto - at £.61. 15. each - - - | 123 10 – | Deduct - Increase made to the salaries of two Judges, as before stated - | 42 16 – |
| 1 ditto - - - - - - - - | 56 12 – | | |
| 1 ditto - - - - - - - - | 51 9 – | TOTAL SAVING - - - £. | 1,780 4 4 |
| 1 ditto - - - - - - - - | 46 6 – | | |
| Police physician - - - - - | 144 – – | | |
| 1 Adjutant of Police (and house-rent £.15. per annum) - - - - - - | 102 18 – | | |
| Deputy Adjutant - - - - - - | 82 6 – | | |
| 2 ditto - ditto - at £.51. 9. each - | 102 18 – | | |
| 3 ditto - ditto - at - 41. 3. each - | 123 9 – | | |
| Gran Visconti (also pension of £.15) - - | 51 9 – | | |
| All these have fees, which, in 1829, amounted to £.224. 1. 5. | | | |
| Messenger - - - - - | 25 15 – | | |
| 2 Serjeant-majors, at £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| 31 Serjeants - - at - 25. 15. each | 798 5 – | | |
| 7 Capitani di Notti, at - 23. 3. each | 162 1 – | | |
| 14 ditto - ditto - at - 5. 3. each | 72 2 – | | |
| 8 "Visconti" - - at - 17. 3. each | 137 4 – | | |
| 2 ditto - - - at - 10. 6. each | 20 12 – | | |
| Prisons: | | | |
| Gaoler in the Great Prison (with apartments and part earnings of the convicts, £.17. 1. 0¾. | 82 6 – | | |
| Under-ditto (apartments and d°) £.2. 13. 10¼. | 41 3 – | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 41 3 – | | |
| Gaoler in Castellania - (with apartments) | 41 3 – | | |
| Under ditto - - - - - ditto - | 26 15 – | | |
| Gaoler in debtor's prison - ditto - | 26 15 – | | |
| Eight Guardians, at £.20. 12. each (fees, £.1. 15. 10¾. each.) - - - - | 164 16 – | | |
| Executioner - - - - - - | 38 12 – | | |
| Trumpeter - - - - - - | 12 18 – | | |
| Fixed and Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| As specially detailed in the items in the auditor's book - - - - - | 2,775 16 –½ | | |
| £. | 13,406 5 –½ | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | A OUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 13.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| 1.—Supreme Council of Justice: | | | |
| President. | | | |
| Four Members. | | | |
| Registrar, fees £.103. 4. 5¾. | | | |
| Clerk, paid from fees - - - - - | 40 – – | | |
| Messenger - ditto - - - - - - | 15 – – | | |
| 2.—Court for Piratical Offences: | | | |
| The Commissioners and Officers of this Court do not appear to receive any emolument as such. | | | |
| 3.—Court of Special Commission, instituted October 15th, 1829: | | | |
| Seven Commissioners, who receive no emolument as such. | | | |
| One Registrar. | | | |
| One Marshal, whose salary and emoluments have not yet been fixed. | | | |
| 4.—Board of Health: | | | |
| President, and four Members, receiving no salary or emoluments as such. | | | |
| Secretary, £.100. per annum, whose salary is borne as a contingent expense in the Quarantine Department. | | | |
| 5.—Commercial Court: | | | |
| Judge. | | | |
| Ditto. | | | |
| Registrar - - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Reporter - - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| Assistant Registrar - - - - - | 60 – – | | |
| * One Clerk - - - - - - | 35 – – | | |
| * Two ditto at £.30. each - - - | 60 – – | | |
| * One ditto, at £.15. - - - - | 15 – – | | |
| Interpreter, who as Interpreter in the Court of Appeals, receives £.30 per annum. | | | |
| Messenger - - - - - - | 25 – – | | |
| 6.—Court of Appeal: | | | |
| President. | | | |
| Two Judges. | | | |
| Registrar - - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| First Assistant - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| Second ditto - - . - - - | 60 – – | | |
| * Third ditto - - - - - - | 45 – – | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - | 35 – – | | |
| Interpreter. (*See* Commercial Court above) - - - - - - | 30 – – | | |
| Messenger - - - - - - | 30 – – | | |
| 7.—Civil Court.—First Hall: | | | |
| Judge. | | | |
| Ditto. | | | |
| Registrar - - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| * First Assistant - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Second ditto - - - - - | 40 – – | | |
| Third ditto - - - - - | 35 – – | | |

* These salaries are nominal, being the maximum of what these officers receive, but subject to reduction when the fees prove inadequate.

(*continued.*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 13.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| 7.—Civil Court.—First Hall—*continued.* | | | |
| First Clerk | 35 – – | | |
| Second ditto | 30 – – | | |
| Third ditto | 30 – – | | |
| * Fourth ditto | 30 – – | | |
| Fifth ditto | 20 – – | | |
| Interpreter | 40 – – | | |
| Messenger | 25 – – | | |
| Second Hall: | | | |
| Two Judges. | | | |
| Registrar and Interpreter | 100 – – | | |
| Assistant | 50 – – | | |
| First Clerk | 35 – – | | |
| * Second and third ditto at £.30. each | 60 – – | | |
| Fourth ditto | 15 – – | | |
| Messenger | 25 – – | | |
| Third Hall: | | | |
| Registrar | 100 – – | | |
| * Assistant | 50 – – | | |
| Clerk | 30 – – | | |
| Messenger | 25 – – | | |
| * These salaries are nominal, being the maximum of what these officers receive, but subject to reduction when the fees prove inadequate. | | | |
| Persons employed in the General Service of the superior Courts of Law: | | | |
| Accountant | 60 – – | | |
| Four Marshals, at £.50 each | 200 – – | | |
| Court Keeper | 40 – – | | |
| Four Messengers for Towns and Country, £.25 each | 100 – – | | |
| Two - ditto - for Courts and Judges, £.15 each | 30 – – | | |
| Messenger for Gozo | 20 – – | | |
| Keeper of Records, Civil Courts, fees £.28. 0. 9½. | | | |
| Marshal of the Court of Justice: for Crown Cases, net fees £.36. 1. 8. | | | |
| Deputy ditto - net fees - £.29. 16. 8. | | | |
| 8.—Bankruptcy Court: | | | |
| Commisioner and Secretary: Net fees, £.79. 14. 7. | | | |
| 9.—Commissioners for visiting the Acts of Notaries: | | | |
| Five Commissioners. | | | |
| Clerk, £.30. (Contingency in the Office of the Chief Secretary.) | | | |
| 10.—Commissioners for taking Evidence; | | | |
| * First Commissioner - Fees £.4. 3. 4. | | | |
| Second - ditto - - – 16. 8. | | | |
| Third - ditto - - – 16. 8. | | | |
| Fourth - ditto - - – 16. 8. | | | |
| Fifth - ditto - - – 16. 8. | | | |
| Sixth - ditto - - – 16. 8. | | | |
| Being Magistrates of Judicial Police, with £.90 each, paid as Unfixed Contingencies. | | | |
| *Vide* Director of Government Works. | | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 13.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| 11.—Advocate for the Poor: | | | |
| * Advocate | 66 13 4 | | |
| Assistant | 40 – – | | |
| * *See* Judicial Establishments. | | | |
| 12.—Monte di Pieta: | | | |
| President and six Commissioners. | | | |
| Accountant | 75 – – | | |
| Second ditto | 60 – – | | |
| Cashier | 75 – – | | |
| Keeper of Gold and Diamonds pawned | 55 – – | | |
| Ditto - of Apparel pawned | 50 – – | | |
| Clerk | 45 – – | | |
| Ditto | 40 – – | | |
| Three ditto, at £.35 | 35 – – | | |
| One ditto | 30 – – | | |
| Appraiser of Gold | 30 – – | | |
| Ditto - of Apparel | 20 – – | | |
| Collector of Revenue | 60 – – | | |
| Porter | 25 – – | | |
| 13.—House of Industry: | | | |
| Supported by annual donations from the funds of the Monte di Pieta, by the surplus revenue of private property left by individuals for charitable purposes, under the administration of the local government; and by a subsidy from the revenues of the island. | | | |
| President and two Members. | | | |
| Chaplain | 15 9 – | | |
| Clerk | 102 18 – | | |
| Ditto | 82 6 – | | |
| Steward | 46 6 – | | |
| Messenger | 20 12 – | | |
| Servant | 20 12 – | | |
| Door-keeper | 30 18 – | | |
| Barber | 12 7 – | | |
| Female ward-keeper | 25 15 – | | |
| Ditto - ditto | 25 15 – | | |
| Ditto - ditto | 5 3 – | | |
| 14.—Hospital of S. Spirito: | | | |
| Supported entirely by their own estates, as left by founders. | | | |
| Purveyor. | | | |
| Physician | 30 – – | | |
| Surgeon | 30 – – | | |
| Assistant Surgeon | 20 – – | | |
| Chaplain | 10 – – | | |
| Cook | 10 – – | | |
| Two Servants | 20 – – | | |
| 15.—Medical Committee: | | | |
| President. | | | |
| Three Members. | | | |
| Messenger, £.30. 18., which is borne on the establishment of Charitable Institutions. | | | |
| 16. | | | |
| Surveyor of Shipping, paid by fees, £.25. 10. 5. (Also first Assistant to the Captain of the Port.) | | | |
| £. | 3,439 14 4 | | |



(*continued.*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fourteenth Head of Expenditure.** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| (A.) No. 14.—MARKETS: | | Proposed to be discontinued, and the duties to be performed by the Police; for which purpose we recommend, that the undermentioned officers be added to that Establishment; viz. | |
| Magistrate of Markets | 205 15 – | | |
| Clerk | 77 3 – | | |
| Ditto | 51 9 – | | |
| Ditto | 41 3 – | | |
| Two Accatapani Magiori, at £.41. 3. each | 82 6 – | | |
| Three - ditto - Minori, at £.20. 12. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Messenger | 15 9 – | Clerk of the market | 100 – – |
| Regulator of clock, vittoriosi, &c. | 2 12 – | Assistant | 70 – – |
| Serjeant | 25 15 – | Regulator of the clock | 2 12 – |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | Contingencies - weights and measures | 2 10 – |
| Allowance to Magistrate for calesse and boat-hire, and for petty expenses | 50 – – | By which a Reduction will be made of the difference between the amount of | 175 2 – |
| Allowance to the Head Accatapani for calesse and boat-hire | 10 – – | And | 625 18 – |
| Repairs and adjustment of weights and measures | 2 10 – | | |
| £. | 625 18 – | Being £. | 450 16 – |
| **Fifteenth Head of Expenditure.** | | | |
| (A.) No. 15.—GRAIN DEPARTMENT: | | Our recommendations under this head will be seen at full in our Report. | |
| Superintendent of Grain; house, one-third rent | 500 – – | | |
| First Clerk; house, one-third rent | 164 12 – | | |
| Cashier | 113 3 – | | |
| Second Clerk | 102 18 – | | |
| Third ditto | 51 9 – | | |
| Storekeeper | 84 – – | | |
| Ditto | 84 – – | Deducting the amount of duty returned on grain for the use of the Troops, the Reduction under this head of Expenditure may be taken at £. | 1,754 – 8½ |
| Assistant ditto | 63 – – | | |
| Ditto | 48 18 – | | |
| Office porter | 30 18 – | | |
| Messenger | 30 18 – | | |
| A person for comparing and adjusting corn measures | 12 18 – | | |
| An Overseer of Grain Guardians | 63 – – | | |
| Assistant | 31 10 – | | |
| Four labourers at £.30. 18. each | 123 12 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Boat and coach-hire on service £.15 8 4½ | | | |
| Minor charges of office 10 – – | | | |
| Subscription for Malta Price Current 1 – – | | | |
| Subscription for Weekly Notes Sales – 15 – | | | |
| Repairs and adjustment of corn measures 2 1 8 | | | |
| Pay and allowances of Grain-guards and Attendants 209 8 6 | 238 13 6½ | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Pay of Grain-guards employed on board vessels not manifesting grain, ceased after January 10 | 10 11 2 | | |
| Return of duty on grain for the use of the Troops | 112 5 –½ | | |
| *See* Grain Department, Blue Book, Letter B. | | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Arrears of Year 1828: | | | |
| Return of duty on grain for the Troops | 219 9 10½ | | |
| £. | 2,085 15 7½ | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixteenth Head of Expenditure. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| (A.) No. 16.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: | | | |
| Permanent Committee: | | Permanent Committee: | |
| President Member | 85 15 – | One Member | 85 15 – |
| Ditto with house one-third rent, and Chaplain to the Forces at 16*s.* per day, £. 292. per annum; also Chaplain to Naval Hospital at £.40. per annum | 176 19 – | Chaplain to the Government | Gratis. |
| Office of Alms: | | We think that this charitable duty, for which it appears that the Military Chaplain is now paid £. 176. 19. per annum, should be gratuitous, and should be annexed to the office of Chaplain to the Government, and not to the Chaplain to the Forces. | |
| Almoner | 51 9 – | | |
| Clerk | 46 6 – | | |
| Messenger | 15 9 – | | |
| Civil Hospitals in Valetta: | | In addition to the above saving of £.176. 19. we recommend that the attention of Government should be called to the propriety of making the following Reductions; viz. | |
| Purveyor | 176 19 – | | |
| Clerk | 154 6 – | | |
| Two ditto at £.72. each | 144 – – | | |
| Steward | 51 9 – | | |
| Male Hospital: | | Male Hospital: | |
| First Physician in the Male and Female Hospitals | 123 9 – | First Assistant Physician 61 15 – | 314 19 – |
| First Assistant | 61 15 – | | |
| Second ditto | 41 3 – | Second ditto ditto 41 3 – | |
| First Surgeon | 123 9 – | | |
| First Assistant Surgeon | 61 15 – | Second Assistant Surgeon 51 9 – | |
| Second ditto and Lecturer on Midwifery | 51 9 – | Third ditto ditto 37 1 – | |
| Third ditto | 37 1 – | Fourth ditto ditto 30 18 – | |
| Fourth ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| Fifth ditto | 30 18 – | Fifth ditto ditto 30 18 – | |
| Apothecary | 82 6 – | | |
| First Assistant | 61 15 – | Second Assistant Apothecary 36 – – | |
| Second ditto | 36 – – | | |
| Chaplain | 25 15 – | | |
| Ditto | 25 15 – | Chaplain 25 15 – | |
| Female Hospital: | | Female Hospital: | |
| First Physician (is First Physician in Male Hospital.) | | Assistant Physician 61 15 – | 231 15 – |
| First Assistant | 61 15 – | | |
| Second ditto | 41 3 – | Second ditto 41 3 – | |
| First Surgeon | 123 9 – | | |
| First Assistant | 51 9 – | Second Assistant Surgeon 41 3 – | |
| Second ditto | 41 3 – | | |
| Third ditto | 30 18 – | Third ditto ditto 30 18 – | |
| Fourth ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| Chaplain | 25 15 – | Fourth ditto ditto 30 18 – | |
| Ditto | 25 15 – | | |
| Physician of Cospicua | 6 18 – | Chaplain 25 18 – | |
| Ditto of Seuglea | 6 18 – | | |
| Ditto of Vittoriosa | 6 18 – | | |
| Ditto of Floriana | 5 3 – | | |
| Surgeon of Seuglea | 2 15 – | | |
| Servants in the Male Hospital: | | Foundling Hospital: | |
| Door-keeper | 30 18 – | To be gradually discontinued. The expense of the establishment of which appears to be at present, £. 507. 8. | |
| Cook | 36 – – | | |
| Under ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| Two Servants in the kitchen, at £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Two Guardians at £. 36. each | 72 – – | | |
| Nine Servants at £. 30. 18. each | 278 2 – | | |



(*continued.*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 16.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Servants in the Female Hospital: | | | |
| Vestry-keeper | 30 18 – | | |
| Door-keeper | 25 15 – | | |
| Two Guardians, at £.25. 15. each | 51 10 – | | |
| Ten Servants, at £.20. 12. each | 206 – – | | |
| One ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| Mattrass-maker | 30 18 – | | |
| Barber | 30 18 – | | |
| Grave-digger | 30 18 – | | |
| Two labourers at funerals, £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Two - ditto - for conveying sick, at £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Keeper of the burial-ground at Floriana | 20 12 – | | |
| Messenger of the Medical Board | 30 18 – | | |
| Foundling Hospital: | | | |
| Clerk | 61 15 – | | |
| Chaplain | 51 9 – | | |
| Surgeon | 30 18 – | | |
| Servants in the Foundling Hospital: | | | |
| Steward | 36 – – | | |
| Door-keeper | 12 7 – | | |
| Ditto | 10 6 – | | |
| Ditto | 5 3 – | | |
| Captain of the Invalids | 6 4 – | | |
| Barber | 15 9 – | | |
| First ward-keeper | 15 9 – | | |
| Two ward-keepers, at £.10. 6. each | 20 12 – | | |
| Two nurses, at £.30. 18. each | 61 16 – | | |
| Mistress of the charity school | 30 18 – | | |
| Four labourers, at £.2. 12. each | 10 8 – | | |
| Cook | 20 12 – | | |
| Four under cooks, at £.2. 12. each | 10 8 – | | |
| Guardian of female invalids | 3 2 – | | |
| Servant to ditto - ditto | 2 12 – | | |
| Two laundresses at £.2. 12. each | 5 4 – | | |
| First keeper of the male maniacs | 51 9 – | | |
| Second ditto - ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| First keeper of the female maniacs | 10 6 – | | |
| Second ditto - ditto | 5 3 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Alms distributed to the poor of both islands | 3,760 2 9¼ | | |
| Allowances to five pensioners, reduced to four in October | 72 4 2 | | |
| Maintenance of orphans at nurse in Malta | 246 17 6 | | |
| Maintenance of 21 invalids in the infirmary of Gozo | 159 13 9 | | |
| Maintenance of patients and inmates of hospitals and asylums in Malta | 4,123 17 3¾ | | |
| Medicines, and medical and surgical apparatus | 253 3 3¼ | | |
| Funeral expenses | 27 17 6 | | |
| Washing | 269 4 – | | |
| Incidental charges | 282 1 10 | | |
| | 9,195 2 1¼ | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MALTA—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | AMOUNT. | | | ESTABLISHMENT, As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 16.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.* | | | | £. | s. | d. | | £. s. d. |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | £. | s. | d. | | | | | |
| Extra Alms to the poor at Gozo | 79 | 19 | 1½ | | | | | |
| Maintenance of children by police in Malta | 4 | 12 | 5½ | | | | | |
| Cost of cotton, flax and wool to be manufactured by inmates, &c. | 467 | 17 | 1¾ | | | | | |
| Grants in aid of funds of the House of Industry | 800 | – | – | 1,377 | 9 | 3 | | |
| Extraordinary charges of the pharmacy | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| Eleemosynary grant to the widow of a deputy lieutenant | 20 | – | – | | | | | |
| Whitewashing hospitals | 3 | 18 | –¾ | | | | | |
| | | | £. | 14,360 | 7 | 4½ | | |
| Seventeenth Head of Expenditure. | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) No. 17.—UNIVERSITY OF LITERATURE: | | | | | | | | |
| Rector, apartments in college | | | | 51 | 9 | – | We do not feel ourselves justified in recommending any alterations in this Establishment. | |
| Professor of Divinity | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Morality | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Canon Law | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Civil Law | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Philosophy | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Rhetoric | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics | | | | 29 | 3 | – | | |
| — of Medicine: First Physician in Male and Female Hospitals, at £.123. 9. | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| Fees from students, £. 14. 6. 8. | | | | | | | | |
| — of Surgery and Anatomy: First Surgeon Male Hospital, £.123. 9. | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| Fees from students, £. 14. 6. 8. | | | | | | | | |
| — of Chemistry | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of Botany | | | | 30 | 18 | – | | |
| — of Humanity | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Grammar | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Rudiments | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Navigation | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Arabic; also organist, parish church, £. 2. 12. | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Latin rudiments | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of English language | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| — of Writing; also clerk in Secretary's office, £.113. 3. | | | | 10 | 6 | – | | |
| — of Arithmetic; also clerk in Land Revenue office, £. 60. 18. | | | | 10 | 6 | | | |
| — of Drawing | | | | 25 | 15 | – | | |
| — of ditto | | | | 20 | 12 | – | | |
| Prefect | | | | 12 | 18 | – | | |
| Sundry Persons attached to the University: | | | | | | | | |
| Regulator of the clock | | | | 3 | – | – | | |
| Guardian | | | | 12 | 18 | – | | |
| Ditto | | | | 10 | 6 | – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | | | | | | |
| Minor charges | | | | 5 | – | – | | |
| Expenses of chemical experiments | | | | 2 | 1 | 8 | | |
| | | | £. | 600 | 11 | 8 | | |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of GOZO.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| —(A.) No. 18.— | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Lieutenant Governor, house | 257 3 – | The population of this island appears to consist of 15,600 persons; and although the individuals employed under the Government are numerous, yet as they are chiefly Maltese, and the amount received by each is small, we do not think it necessary to suggest any other than the following Diminution:— | |
| Calesse allowance | 83 7 – | | |
| Secretary to ditto | 77 3 – | | |
| Economo to Civil Hospital at Gozo | 30 – – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Conveyance of public letters and dispatches | 16 13 3 | | |
| Regulating town clock | – 13 4 | | |
| Unfixed Contingency: | | | |
| Allowance to persons employed collecting official returns | 2 12 6 | Lieutenant-Governor - reduced from £.340 to £.300 | 40 – – |
| | | Collector - Calesse allowance | 20 – – |
| | | Collector - House and office rent | 16 8 – |
| £. | 467 12 1 | Assistant Registrar | 25 15 – |
| | | Extra Assistant Registrar | 25 – – |
| 2.—Collector's Office: | | TOTAL REDUCTION £. | 127 3 – |
| Collector — House and office rent £.16. 8. — As criminal magistrate 128. 12. | 171 9 – | | |
| Annual allowance for calesse and boat-hire | 20 – – | | |
| One-fourth per cent. on collections in Malta and Gozo, which in 1829 amounted to | 66 8 1 ¼ | | |
| Clerk | 77 3 – | | |
| Ditto | 30 18 – | | |
| Also auctioneer to Civil Court, with fees in 1829 | 1 16 8 | | |
| Guardian of Fungus Rock (is also Suidier of Garbo, £.11. 3.) | 5 3 – | | |
| Messenger | 20 12 – | | |
| Summoning officer | 15 9 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Minor charges of office | 5 – – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Office expenses | 5 16 6 ¾ | | |
| Expenses incidental to judicial proceedings | 3 15 – | | |
| Return of duty on transfer of landed property | 6 6 5 ½ | | |
| Burdens on Crown lands | – 15 10 | | |
| £. | 430 12 7 ½ | | |
| 3.—Markets: | | | |
| Magistrate | 61 15 – | | |
| Clerk | 20 12 – | | |
| Three Accatapani, at £. 7. 15. each | 23 5 – | | |
| Messenger | 10 6 – | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Repairs of weights and measures | 1 8 – ¾ | | |
| £. | 117 6 – ¾ | | |
| 4.—Charitable Institutions: | | | |
| Surgeon, also Assistant-surgeon to the Royal Malta Fencibles, 4 *s.* 3 *d.* p' day | 35 8 – | | |
| Surgeon, also allowance from the sum allotted for the support of the Civil Hospital | 20 – – | | |
| Allowance for schools | 50 – – | | |
| Ditto - for Civil Hospitals | 500 – – | | |
| Church of St. George | – 5 4 | | |
| Preaching in Lent and Advent | 6 5 – | | |
| Ecclesiastical attendance at Camino | 5 13 3 | | |
| Burdens on Crown property | 9 14 2 | | |
| £. | 627 5 9 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of GOZO—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 18.—*continued.* | | | |
| Miscellaneous.—Public Works. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Maintenance and necessary repairs of roads | 66 13 4 | | |
| Various works and repairs in Civil Courts - | 5 2 9 | | |
| Government offices and stores at Migiano - | 3 16 8 | | |
| Fungus Rock - - - - - - - - | – 11 4¾ | | |
| Celebrating, by public horse racing, the festival of St. Margaret - - - - - | 1 13 4 | | |
| Ditto - ditto - Assumption - - | 20 – – | | |
| £. | 97 17 5¾ | | |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Criminal Magistrate - - - - - - | 128 12 – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 128 12 – | | |
| Civil Magistrate - - - - - - | 128 12 – | | |
| Crown Advocate - - - - - - | 51 9 – | | |
| Registrar Criminal Court - - - - | 61 15 – | | |
| Fees - - - - - - - - - | 1 4 2 | | |
| Registrar Civil Court - - - - | 61 15 – | | |
| Fees - - - - - - - - - | 7 19 7 | | |
| Assistant Registrar to either court - - | 25 15 – | | |
| Fees - - - - - - - - - | 7 19 7 | | |
| Messenger Criminal Court - - - | 15 9 – | | |
| Fees - - - - - - - - - | – 3 4 | | |
| Messenger to Civil Court - - - - | 15 9 – | | |
| Fees - - - - - - - - - | 19 10 5 | | |
| Adjutant of Police - - - - - - | 57 3 – | | |
| Allowance for horse - - - - - - | 15 – - | | |
| Clerk, also Registrar of Public Register office, with fees £. 8. 3. 2.; also Grain-guardian, £. 10. 4. - - - - - - - - | 51 9 – | | |
| Suidier of Casul Nadur - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| — of Xeuchia - - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| — of Cacchia - - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| — of Garbo - - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| — of Saunal - - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| — of Zebbug, also a clerk of Monte Pieta, at £. 16. - - - - - - | 11 3 – | | |
| Four Serjeants of police, at £. 20. 12. each - | 82 8 – | | |
| Gaoler, also 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for regulating clock - | 20 12 – | | |
| Capitano, who has fees £. 37. 15. 2. - - | 10 6 – | | |
| Three constables, at £. 5. 3. each - - | 15 9 – | | |
| Guardian of Port Magiaro - - - | 46 6 – | | |
| Guardian of the Coast - - - - | 23 10 – | | |
| Fixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Maintenance of prisons - - - - | 149 6 10½ | | |
| Rent of a place to keep live pledges - - | 1 16 8 | | |
| Allowance to witnesses attending Criminal Court - - - - - - - - - | 5 12 1 | | |
| Expense of inquests, and removal of prisoners | 9 2 2¼ | | |
| Informer's share on market fines - - | 2 8 4¾ | | |
| Unfixed Contingencies: | | | |
| Salary of extra Assistant Registrar - - | 25 – – | | |
| Advocate for the poor - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| Rent of building for the use of courts - - | 2 – – | | |
| Incidental expenses of prisons - - - | 2 13 9 | | |
| Expenses of executing a criminal sentence - | – 14 2¾ | | |
| Illumination of court-house, 14 & 15 August | 1 – 10 | | |
| Allowance to acting adjutant of police, to September - - - - - - - | 6 8 7 | | |
| To the Widow of a late adjutant of police - | 13 18 1½ | | |
| £. | 1,273 7 9¾ | | |
| GENERAL TOTAL - - - £. | 3,014 1 9¾ | | |

## (A.) No. 19.—UNCLASSED SERVICES.

| —— | AMOUNT. | —— | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) No. 19.—Unclassed Services. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Cost and outfit of a new yacht, built for the service of the Governor | 2,574 – – | Under this head of Unclassed Services, we have only to observe, that on reference to our Report and to Appendix (A.) No. 1, we do not contemplate that any farther expense should be incurred, either for the maintenance of a yacht, or for the salary of a Colonial Agent, which, under the present head of Expenditure, would make a Saving of £. 500. per annum. | |
| Travelling expenses of an officer with dispatches | 80 – – | | |
| Expense of completing a dredging vessel, for clearing the harbour | 53 15 6 | | |
| *Remitted to Colonial agent on account of his disbursements £.3,800 – – | | | |
| Paid into Military chest on account of advances made to the agent by the Lords of the Treasury 700 – – | 4,500 – – | | |
| £. | 7,207 15 6 | | |
| Of the Year 1828: | | | |
| On account of the travelling expenses of an officer with dispatches | 43 6 –½ | | |
| * *Vide* Supplement annexed. £. | 7,251 1 6½ | | |

## Supplement to No. 19.—Defrayed by the Colonial Agent in London.

| 1829: | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| January - 15 | Hookham, for 2d volume of Russell's Criminal Justice | 1 18 6 |
| March - 14 | Rundell, for decoration of Michael and George | 37 1 6 |
| 17 | Knights' Pension, October, November, December 1828 | 396 16 – |
| 24 | Agent's Salary, from Dec. 25, 1828, to March 24, 1829 | 125 – – |
| April - 15 | Knights' Pension, January, February March 1829 | 401 9 9 |
| May - 2 | Advanced Mr. F. Johnstone for expenses to Malta | 9 3 – |
| 21 | Captain King, for Mr. Johnstone's passage | 25 – – |
| 22 | Treasurer of the Ordnance | 19 13 – |
| June - 13 | Mr. Jarvis' alimentary allowance - 33 days, - Sept. 25 to October 27, 1828 | 18 1 8 |
| 15 | Figgins, for type | 38 14 9 |
| 24 | Agent's Salary, March 25 to June 24, 1829 | 125 – – |
| July - - 23 | Knights' Pension, April, May and June 1829 | 401 9 9 |
| September 24 | Agent's Salary, June 25 to September 24, 1829 | 125 – – |
| October - - | Mr. Brande, of Colonial Audit Office | 2,300 – – |
| | Knights' Pension, July, August and September 1829 | 401 9 9 |
| November - 9 | Figgins, for type deficient in former order | 4 15 10 |
| 18 | Hookham, for printing ink | 17 3 8 |
| 22 | Hookham, for statutes 8 & 9 Geo. IV. | 2 9 – |
| December - 25 | Agent's Salary, Sept. 25 to Dec. 24, 1829 | 125 – – |
| | † Stamps and Fees | 2 10 6 |
| | £. | 4,577 16 8 |

### † Note of Stamps and Fees.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Stamp on warrant for £.700 | – 7 6 |
| Fee on ditto - - - ditto | 2 2 – |
| Stamp on £. 43. 6. from Admiralty Clerk | – 1 – |
| £. | 2 10 6 |

## Appendix, (A. 20.)—Malta.

A RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the Barrack Department at *Malta*; also, a Return of the Number of Persons permanently stationed at *Malta*, in the Civil Branch of the Ordnance Department, with the Salaries and Allowances of each; and, a Return of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the Ordnance Establishment there; distinguishing the Military from the Civil.

**No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the Barrack Department.**

| APPOINTMENTS. | No. | AMOUNT £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrack Master and Deputy Barrack Master | 2 | 456 | 5 | – |
| Barrack Serjeants | 5 | 228 | 2 | 6 |
| Labourers | 2 | 31 | 6 | – |
| | 9 | 715 | 13 | 6 |

**No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Persons permanently stationed in *Malta*, in the Civil Branch of the Ordnance Department, with the Salaries and Allowances of each.**

| APPOINTMENTS. | No. | AMOUNT. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Storekeeper | 1 | 662 | 7 | 6 |
| Deputy Storekeeper | 1 | 327 | 7 | 6 |
| Clerks – 1 | 1 | 227 | 7 | 6 |
| Clerks – 2 | 1 | 183 | 2 | 6 |
| Clerks – 3 | 1 | 138 | – | – |
| Clerks – 4 | 1 | 126 | – | – |
| Clerks – 5 | 1 | 116 | 16 | – |
| Clerks – 6 | 1 | 90 | – | – |
| Artificers and labourers (including those partly employed in the Barrack Service.) | 38 | 1,166 | 14 | 11 |
| | 46 | 3,037 | 15 | 11 |

**No. 3.—RETURN of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the Ordnance Establishment at *Malta*; distinguishing the Military from the Civil.**

| MILITARY. | No. | AMOUNT. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery – Officers | 9 | 6,549 | 15 | 8 |
| Royal Artillery – Medical officer | 1 | | | |
| Royal Artillery – Non-commissioned officers and privates. | 163 | | | |
| Royal Engineers—Officers | 4 | 2,171 | 15 | – |
| Fire-master, quarter-master, staff serjeant, foreman and two garrison gunners | 6 | 173 | 7 | 6 |
| Contingencies | – | 169 | 3 | 4 |
| | 183 | 9,064 | 1 | 6 |

| CIVIL. | No. | AMOUNT. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrack Department – Pay of persons, *vide* No. 1. | 9 | 715 | 13 | 6 |
| Barrack Department – Contingencies, occasional labour | – | 70 | – | – |
| Storekeeper's Department – Pay of persons, *vide* No. 2. | 46 | 3,037 | 15 | 10 |
| Storekeeper's Department – Contingencies, pay of military working parties | – | 160 | – | – |
| Engineer Department | 7 | 865 | 8 | 5 |
| | 62 | 4,848 | 17 | 9 |

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military | 183 | 9,064 | 1 | 6 |
| Civil | 62 | 4,848 | 17 | 9 |
| | 245 | 13,912 | 19 | 3 |

*Memorandum:*—THE Expense, according to the tenor of the requisition of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, is detailed in these Returns; but there are other Expenses incurred at *Malta*, which are not included, and are specified below; viz.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contingencies | Barrack Department, Furniture, Repairs of Furniture, Washing, Bedding, &c. | 438 | 16 | 8 |
| Contingencies | Storekeeper's Department | 98 | 7 | 8 |
| Works & Repairs | Ordnance | 3,392 | – | – |
| Works & Repairs | Barrack Buildings, &c. | 2,998 | – | – |
| Value of Stores sent from England 1829 | | 5,039 | – | – |

Office of Ordnance, 10 June 1830.

By order of the Master General and Board,

(signed) *R. Byham*, Secretary.

Appendix, (A.) 21.

EXPENDITURE from the MILITARY CHEST at *Malta*, on account of the EXTRAORDINARIES of The ARMY, during the Year 1829.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For fresh meat, wheat, bread and wine | 20,842 | 3 | 6½ |
| – Forage | 948 | 1 | 3¼ |
| – Fuel and light | 2,799 | 3 | 2½ |
| – Straw for bedding | 254 | 5 | 9¾ |
| – Saddlery, &c. | 21 | 19 | 10¾ |
| – Transport, including pay of carters | 897 | 15 | 5¾ |
| – Pay of storekeepers, bakers, labourers, &c. in the Commissariat Department | 1,537 | 15 | 5¾ |
| – Pay of clerks, &c. in the Military Departments | 366 | 10 | 5 |
| – Pay of crew of Governor's boat | 137 | 10 | – |
| – Allowance of lodging money | 135 | 5 | 4 |
| – Rent of offices | 287 | 10 | – |
| – Postage and other contingencies | 181 | 6 | 1¾ |
| £. | 28,409 | 6 | 6¾ |
| – Value (including freight) of salt-beef and pork shipped from England by the Victualling Board, and consumed in Malta, during the year 1829 | 1,202 | 11 | 3 |
| £. | 29,611 | 17 | 9¾ |

*W. Sargent.*

Commissariat Department, Treasury,
10th September 1830.

## Appendix, (B.)

## ABSTRACT of the LOCAL REVENUE of MALTA, 1829.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1.—LAND REVENUE (*Vide* also 13, Gozo.) | 30,359 | 4 | - ¾ |
| 2.—Grain | 28,349 | 2 | 1 |
| 3.—Excise on Wine and Spirits | 15,745 | 16 | 7 |
| 4.—Sea Customs | 9,635 | 5 | 5 ¾ |
| 5.—Quarantine Dues | 5,274 | 2 | 3 |
| 6.—Port Dues and Marine Police | 3,345 | 4 | 2 ¼ |
| 7.—Fees from Judicial Departments (*Vide* also 13, Gozo.) | 3,508 | 4 | 4 ½ |
| 8.—Various Receipts, Chief Secretary's Office | 2,189 | 10 | - ½ |
| 9.—Vendue Office | 730 | 9 | 5 ¼ |
| 10.—Fees, Supreme Council of Justice | 168 | 14 | 9 ¾ |
| 11.—Fees, Charitable Institutions | 132 | 4 | 3 ¾ |
| 12.—Incidental Revenue, Treasury | 3,634 | 3 | 6 ½ |
| 13.—Gozo | — | | |
| TOTAL £. | 103,072 | 1 | 2 |

### (B.) No. 1.—LAND REVENUE.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rents of temporary Tenures in Cities | £. | 10,515 | 2 | 1 ½ | | |
| Ditto in Country | | 7,203 | 4 | 1 ¼ | | |
| Perpetual and Redeemable Tenures | | 363 | 7 | 7 ¾ | | |
| | | | | | 18,081 | 13 10 ½ |
| Duty on Transfer of Landed Property | | 795 | 8 | 3 | | |
| Ditto of Shipping | | 229 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Petty Taxes and Dues | | 2,411 | 14 | - | | |
| Dues on Water supplied in Country | | 42 | 5 | 8 ¾ | | |
| Sale of Landed Property, 1st Class | | 336 | 13 | 4 | | |
| Re-lease of Landed Property, 2d Class | | 609 | 1 | 11 ½ | | |
| Sale of Waste Grounds | | 97 | 1 | 8 | | |
| Office Fees | | 9 | 13 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | 4,531 | 1 10 ¼ |
| REVENUE of Current Year | | | | £. | 22,612 | 15 8 ¾ |
| Arrears of the Year ended December 24, 1828: | | | | | | |
| Rents of Property, and Duties on Transfers | | | | | 2,253 | 2 7 ½ |
| Arrears of the Year ended December 24, 1827: | | | | | | |
| Rents of Property, and Duties on Transfers | | | | | 287 | 14 1 |
| Arrears of former Years: | | | | | | |
| Rents of Property, and Duties on Transfers | | | | | 436 | 16 5 ½ |
| LANDED REVENUE collected in Malta 1829, TOTAL | | | | £. | 25,590 | 8 10 ¾ |
| Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled 31 December 1829 | | | | £. | 19,703 | - 1 |

### (B.) No. 2.—GRAIN.—CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 23,380 | 2 | 4 ¾ |
| Manufactured Wheat | 803 | 12 | 11 ½ |
| Inferior Grains | 2,406 | 12 | 5 |
| Ditto Manufactured | 61 | 3 | 1 ½ |
| Foreign Flag, ditto Wheat | 34 | 3 | 9 |
| Store-rent on Grain, &c. | 517 | 12 | 1 ¾ |
| Petty Duty on Wheat and Flour | 920 | - | 9 ½ |
| Office Fees on Permits, &c. | 70 | 17 | - |
| Revenue of Current Year 1829 | 28,194 | 4 | 7 |
| Arrears for Year ended 1828 | 154 | 17 | 6 |
| £. | 28,349 | 2 | 1 |
| Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled 31 December 1829 £. | 399 | 1 | - ½ |

(B.) No. 3.—Excise on Wines.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excise on Wine in casks, per Maltese barrel, of 11¼ English gallons, at 1s. 6d. | 11,949 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Ditto, Bottles per dozen, at 2s. | 333 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Ditto, on Vinegar per Maltese barrel, at 1s. | 200 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 12,482 | 10 | 11 |
| On British Colonial Rum, per Maltese barrel, at 5s. | 454 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| On other Rum, and all other Spirits per Maltese barrel, at 10s. | 2,627 | 9 | – | | | |
| | | | | 3,082 | – | 6 |
| | | | | 15,564 | 11 | 5 |
| Store-rent on Wine and Spirits bonded | | | | 181 | 5 | 2 |
| | | | £. | 15,745 | 16 | 7 |

(B.) No. 4.—Sea Customs.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duties on Imports | 9,318 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Store-rent of Bonded Goods | 198 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Office fees, and sale of Printed Forms | 106 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 12 | 2 | –¾ | | | |
| | | | | 9,635 | – | –¾ |
| Arrears of Year 1828: | | | | | | |
| Store-rent | | | | – | 5 | 5 |
| | | | £. | 9,635 | 5 | 5¾ |

(B.) No. 5.—Quarantine Dues.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Shipping in Quarantine: | | | | | | |
| Entrance | 927 | 10 | – | | | |
| For Guards and Guard-boats | 2,412 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 3,340 | 3 | 4 |
| On Effects undergoing Quarantine: | | | | | | |
| Goods depurated, Lazaretto | 237 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Cattle landed - - ditto | 596 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| One per cent. ad valorem on Goods depurated | 65 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Half per cent., ad valorem, on Goods of an unsusceptible nature | 597 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Store-rent | 4 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 1,502 | 11 | 1 |
| Persons performing Quarantine: | | | | | | |
| Entrance | 49 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Guards | 92 | 15 | – | | | |
| | | | | 141 | 18 | 4 |
| Duty on Goods landed or shipped at New Mole Wharf | 2 | – | 8 | | | |
| Certificates and Extracts under Office Seal | 38 | 15 | – | | | |
| Boat-hire, &c. | 10 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 50 | 17 | 2 |
| Revenue Current Year | | | £. | 5,035 | 9 | 11 |
| Arrears of Year 1828: | | | | | | |
| Shipping | 48 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Effects | 190 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 238 | 12 | 4 |
| | | | £. | 5,274 | 2 | 3 |

Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1829 £. 29. 12. 6.

(B.) No. 6.—Port Dues and Marine Police.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dues for Anchorage and Light-house | 1,662 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Water | 438 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| Pilotage | 73 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Hospital | 242 | 10 | – | | | |
| Ballast | 377 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Bills of Health | 447 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Gunpowder lodged in Government Magazine | 62 | 6 | 10¼ | | | |
| | | | | 3,303 | 14 | 4¼ |
| Marine Police: | | | | | | |
| Judicial Fees, Fines and Forfeitures | 28 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Executive Fees, &c. | 12 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Sale of Goods removed from Sea | – | 10 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 41 | 9 | 10 |
| Revenue of Current Year £. | | | | 3,345 | 4 | 2¼ |

(B.) No. 7.—Judicial Department.

| Fees of the | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court of Appeal | 258 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| Commercial Court | 412 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Civil Court, First Hall | 1,236 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| Civil Court, Second Hall | 139 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Criminal Court | 2 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Judicial Police, Civil Branch | 328 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| Ditto Criminal Branch | 44 | 14 | 3¼ | | | |
| Executive Police | 37 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Courts of Sessions | 37 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 2,499 | 4 | 5¼ |
| Fines and Forfeitures of the | | | | | | |
| Criminal Court | 15 | 8 | 7¼ | | | |
| Judicial Police | 146 | 10 | 5½ | | | |
| Executive Police | 2 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| Markets | 295 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| | | | | 459 | 17 | –¼ |
| Notarial Duty on Marine Insurance, &c | | | | 22 | 7 | 11¼ |
| Revenue Current Year £. | | | | 2,981 | 9 | 4¾ |
| Arrears in Year 1828 | | | | 72 | 8 | 1¾ |
| Arrears in Year 1827 | | | | 16 | 15 | 11¼ |
| Arrears of former years | | | | – | 4 | 2 |
| Total £. | | | | 3,070 | 17 | 7¾ |

Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled on 31st December 1829 £. 73. 5. 9.

(B.) No. 8.—Various Receipts, Chief Secretary's Office.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Civil Fees:** | | | | | | |
| On Legalization, Certificates and Extracts | 33 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| On Commissions of Bankruptcy | 8 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| On Warrants to exercise various Professions | 39 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| On an Act of Naturalization and Letters Patent of Denization | 26 | 5 | – | | | |
| | | | | 107 | 9 | 2 |
| **Maritime Fees:** | | | | | | |
| Mediterranean Passes | 330 | – | – | | | |
| Passavante | – | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Certificates of British Registry | 41 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Adjustment of Papers of Shipping | 17 | 10 | – | | | |
| Certificates relative to Shipping | 1 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Personal Bills of Health | 406 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 798 | 14 | 2 |
| **Post Office:** | | | | | | |
| Postage of Letters { Outwards | 35 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Postage of Letters { Inwards | 543 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 579 | 10 | 3 |
| **Printing Office:** | | | | | | |
| Printing for Individuals and sale of Publications | 339 | 18 | 4½ | | | |
| Sale of Government Gazette and Advertisements, &c. | 315 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 655 | 16 | 10½ |
| **Public Registry and Contracts:** | | | | | | |
| Fees of Officer | | | | 47 | 19 | 7 |
| Revenue Current Year | | | £. | 2,189 | 10 | –½ |

(B.) No. 9.—Vendue Office.

| Auction Duty on | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sale of Merchandize at two per cent. | 34 | 14 | 8 |
| Ditto, the proceeds being collected by the Department, three per cent. | 504 | 15 | 6¾ |
| Sale of Furniture, five per cent. | 151 | 14 | 8½ |
| Furniture bought in, two per cent. | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| Store-rent on Goods | 22 | 13 | – |
| Revenue of Current Year £. | 730 | 9 | 5¼ |

(B.) No. 10.—Council of Justice.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Court Fees | 149 | 6 | 10¼ |
| Arrears of ditto, for 1828 | 17 | 16 | 3¼ |
| Ditto for 1827 | – | 6 | 3 |
| Ditto of former years | 1 | 5 | 5¼ |
| £. | 168 | 14 | 9¾ |

Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled on 31st December 1829 £. 100. 14. 9¼.

(B) No. 11.—Charitable Institutions.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Stoppages from Patients of Maltese Corps | 92 | 8 | 9 |
| Hospital Dues for Foreign Patients | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| Occasional Reimbursement on account of Inmates in Infirmary | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Sale of Bedding and Sacks | 7 | 5 | −¾ |
| Fees on Medical and Surgical Diplomas | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| £. | 132 | 4 | 3¾ |

(B.) No. 12.—Incidental Revenue Collected in the Treasury.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sundry Small Receipts | | 5 | 10 | − | | |
| Interest of Money advanced for service of the Grain Concern | 711 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 716 | 11 | 5 |
| For the Year 1828: | | | | | | |
| Interest, as aboved stated | 1,185 | 2 | 6¾ | | | |
| Balance of Provision Account of Colonial Yacht, Calypso | 33 | 6 | 8½ | | | |
| | | | | 1,218 | 9 | 3¼ |
| For the Year 1827: | | | | | | |
| Interest, as above stated | .. | - | - | 632 | 2 | 3¾ |
| For former Years: | | | | | | |
| Interest, as above stated | | | | 1,033 | 9 | 8½ |
| Arrear Balances | | | | 33 | 10 | 10 |
| £. | | | | 3,634 | 3 | 6½ |

(B.) No. 13.—GOZO.—Receipts Civil Departments.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collector's Office, Land Revenue: | | | | | | |
| Rents of Property | 3,468 | 6 | 7½ | | | |
| Duties upon Transfers, Petty Taxes, and Sale of Waste Ground | 136 | 7 | −¾ | | | |
| Revenue of Current Year | | | | 3,604 | 13 | 8¼ |
| Arrears of former Years | | | | 1,164 | 1 | 5¾ |
| Judicial Department: | | | | | | |
| Fees in Civil and Criminal Courts | 393 | 10 | 5¾ | | | |
| Fines of Criminal Courts | 19 | 5 | 11½ | | | |
| Revenue of Current Year | | | | 412 | 16 | 5¼ |
| Arrears of 1828 | | | | 24 | 10 | 3½ |
| £. | | | | 5,206 | 1 | 10¾ |

*Memorandum.*—The whole of these sums will be found included in the Abstract, under the heads, Land Revenue and Judicial Departments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrear Balances due to Government, and remaining unsettled 31st December 1829 | £. | 9,334 2 1¼ |

# GIBRALTAR.

## SECOND REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF COLONIAL INQUIRY.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 51

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 55

# SECOND REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the Receipt and Expenditure of the Revenues in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

## (GIBRALTAR.)

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Report.
GIBRALTAR.

IN presenting our Report upon the Revenue and Expenditure of GIBRALTAR, we think it necessary to state, that we have conducted our inquiry upon the same principles which regulated our proceedings with respect to Malta, and which we have fully explained in our Report upon that Island.

The Expenditure of the Government of GIBRALTAR for the year ending December 31, 1829, being the latest period to which the same has been made up, may be classed under the following eight heads:—

1.—GOVERNMENT,
2.—CIVIL SECRETARY,
3.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
4.—PRATIQUE DEPARTMENT,
5.—TOWN MAJOR'S DEPARTMENT,
6.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
7.—MISCELLANEOUS,
8.—PENSIONS;

the details of which, will be found set forth in the Appendix, accompanied by a detailed Statement of such reductions as we have thought it necessary to recommend, and which, if adopted, will effect an annual saving in the fixed charges upon the Colonial Revenues of about 12,000*l.* to which may also be added the saving which will accrue from the reduction of Expenditure now laid out upon all the houses and buildings enjoyed as residences by the various civil officers.

It appears that the Expenditure for the year 1829, as shown by the Abstract certified by the local Auditor, amounted to the sum of 32,395*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; but it appears also, that a further sum of 4,635*l.* 13*s.* 3¼*d.* was required to make good the deficiencies of 1828, resulting from extraordinary expenses consequent upon the fever of that year; so that the gross sum actually expended at Gibraltar in 1829 amounted to 37,031*l.* 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

It appears from an account rendered to us by the Receiver General, that at the end of the year 1828 there was a balance in the hands of that officer, arising from former years, of 11,498*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, from which the following sums were paid by him in 1829:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensions and Allowances - | 2,300*l.* |
| Privy Purse - - - | 5,000*l.* |

and that there remained in his hands, at the end of that year, 4,198*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

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The account, therefore, for the year 1829, for Gibraltar, may be thus stated:—

EXPENDITURE:

Expended by the Receiver General from Balances in his hands,—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pensions and Allowances | 2,300 | – | – |
| Privy Purse | 5,000 | – | – |
| Expended at Gibraltar,— | | | |
| Current Expenses of 1829 | 32,395 | 8 | 6 |
| Debt of 1828 | 4,635 | 13 | 3¼ |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1829 £. | 44,331 | 1 | 9¼ |

RECEIPT:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of former years, in the hands of the Receiver General | 11,498 | 17 | 2 |
| Receipts at Gibraltar for the year 1829, as set forth in the Appendix | 34,467 | 10 | 10¾ |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS £. | 45,966 | 8 | –¾ |
| Balance in favour of the Public upon the whole of the Account for 1829, as shown by the Receiver General and Local Auditor | £. 1,635 | 6 | 3 |

Upon this subject we must observe, that the Public Accounts of Gibraltar have not been audited since the year 1825; that the accounts for the years 1826, 1827 and 1829, have been examined by the local Auditor, so far as the imperfect documents before him enabled him to do so, and have been duly transmitted by that officer to the Treasury at home; but that the Public Accounts for the year 1828 have not been completed, owing, as we are informed, to the extraordinary expenses attending the fever of that year.

From accounts thus imperfect, therefore, the preceding Abstract has been framed. We think it our duty to recommend that greater attention should be paid to keeping the Rent Roll in a perfect state, and to the early completion of all documents connected with the Receipt and Expenditure of the Garrison, so that all Public Accounts shall in future be delivered to the local Auditor within two months after the expiration of each year, and that they shall be transmitted by that officer to the Secretary of State within the space of two months after he shall have so received them. We further recommend that these accounts shall be submitted to the final examination of the Colonial Audit Office.

Having observed upon the Expenditure and Revenue of Gibraltar, it only remains for us to state the Supplies provided out of the Revenues of Great Britain for the service of the Garrison, and which may be comprised under the following heads:—

ORDNANCE,
MILITARY,
COMMISSARIAT;

the Expenditure of all which, for the year 1829, may be stated as follows:—

Ordnance

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordnance - - - - - - - - - | 47,480 | 11 | 8 |
| From the Army Estimates 1829: | | | |
| General Staff - - - - - - - | 985 | 10 | – |
| Garrison Staff - - - - - - - | 1,869 | 2 | 1 |
| Medical Staff - - - - - - - | 1,327 | 13 | 9 |
| Troops: Service Companies of 6 Regiments | 105,754 | 4 | 9½ |
| *Commissariat for 1829 - - - - - | 70,083 | 11 | 11 |
| Articles supplied by the Agent for Commissariat Supplies in 1829 - - - - - - | 2,237 | 16 | 8 |
| Medical Stores supplied in 1829 - - - | 237 | 7 | 11 |
| Stationery supplied by His Majesty's Stationery Office in 1829 - - - - - - | 584 | 6 | 7 |
| £. | 230,560 | 5 | 4½ |
| Deduct Stoppages made from the Troops - | 35,487 | – | 4½ |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE in 1829 - - £. | 195,073 | 5 | – |

Having now closed our investigation into the Revenue and Expenditure of Malta and Gibraltar, and having recommended such reductions as appeared to us to be necessary, we have not thought ourselves called upon to point out when and in what manner they should be carried into effect, being of opinion that the claims and services of the respective individuals whose interests would be affected by them can be more properly appreciated and determined upon by His Majesty's Government.

ROSSLYN.
HENRY GOULBURN.
M. FITZGERALD.
ELIOT.
J. W. GORDON.

Dated this 1st day of November 1830.

* Of which the items marked thus ** in the Commissariat Account (Appendix N° 10), amounting in the whole to £.8,611. 1s. 8¾d. appear to have been caused by the extraordinary expenses attending the fever of 1828.

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON GIBRALTAR.

# LIST.

Appendix

(1 to 8.)—DETAILS of Expenditure of the Civil Establishment of Gibraltar - p. 57–62

(9.)—RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the Barrack Department at Gibraltar; also, a Return of the Number of Persons permanently stationed at Gibraltar, in the Civil Branch of the Ordnance Department, with the Salaries and Allowances of each; and a Return of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the Ordnance Establishment there, distinguishing the Military from the Civil - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 63

(10.)—EXPENDITURE from the Military Chest at Gibraltar, on account of the Extraordinaries of the Army during the Year 1829 - - - - p. 64

(11.)—ABSTRACT of the Revenue of Gibraltar - - - - - - p. 65

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON GIBRALTAR.

*Memorandum.*—WE have, in the Details of Expenditure, set forth all the fixed Annual Payments actually belonging to the Year 1829, whether they were paid or left unsettled.

We have also included in these Details some Charges from the Army Estimates and Commissariat Accounts.

This will explain such discrepancy as may appear between the Details of Expenditure in this Appendix, and the Statement which has been given in our Report of the actual Expenditure from the Revenues of Gibraltar in the Year 1829.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1.)—GOVERNMENT: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Governor, per annum: Salary prior to 1802 - £.1,400; Additional Salary since - 1,400 | 2,800 – – | Governor - - - - - - - - - | 5,000 – – |
| From Ordinaries of the Army, £.1. 17. 11. per day - - - - - - - - | 691 19 7 | One Government house and garden. Forage for eight horses. Coals, candles and oil (to be restricted according to His Majesty's regulations.) Rations for self and eight servants. | |
| Total Salary when non-resident - £. | 3,421 19 7 | | |
| Lieutenant Governor - - - - - - | 365 – – | Lieutenant Governor - - - - - | 711 15 – |
| Ditto - - as Officer commanding - - | 3,500 – – | Commanding Royal Engineer (military pay and allowances.) | |
| From Ordinaries of the Army, 19*s.* per day - | 346 15 – | | |
| Total Salary of the Lt.-Gov. commanding £. | 4,211 15 – | One Aide-de-Camp at 9*s.* 6*d.* per day (transferred from Army Estimates) - - - | 173 7 6 |
| Government house, estimated at - £.1,560. Government cottage - ditto - - - Forage for eight horses - £.126. 15. 6. Coals, candles and oil, unlimited, amounting to £.527. 3. in 1829. Rations for self, and eight civil servants. | 390 – – | One Assistant Military Secretary at 9*s.* 6*d.* per day (being half the pay of a Military Secretary, hitherto charged in the Army Estimates) - - - - - - - | 173 7 6 |
| | | One Clerk, Military Secretary's Office (transferred from the Accounts of the Commissary of 1828) - - - - - - - | 100 – – |
| Commanding Royal Engineer (since 1776, King's warrant) - - - - - - Glacis - - - - £.30. Exclusive of military pay, and allowances under the Ordnance. | 547 10 – | Garrison Chaplain as at present - - - | 383 5 – |
| | | Annual sum for the repair of roads (transferred from the Accounts of the Commissary 1828) - - - - - - - | 200 – – |
| Garrison Chaplain, per annum £.91 5 –; As Chaplain to the Forces 16*s.* per day - - - - 292 – – | 383 5 – | Two signal men - ditto - ditto - - | 32 15 – |
| | | One - ditto (from Army Estimates) - - | 18 5 – |
| Surplice Fees in 1829 - - 43 6 8 | | Allowance to Port Serjeant for lights (transferred from the Accounts of the Commissary of 1828) - - - - - - | 19 16 6 |
| Spanish Secretary and Interpreter - - | 273 15 – | | |
| In lieu of forage, coals and candles, 3*s.* p' day | 54 15 – | Pay of Garrison timekeeper and others - ditto | 90 – – |
| Also Inspector of Revenue, £.500 – per ann. House - - - 156 – ditto Kitchen garden - - 31 4 ditto | | Allowance to Catholic Vicar - - - ditto | 15 – – |
| King's Messenger, in lieu of forage for a horse, 4*s.* 1½*d.* per day - - - - - - | 75 5 7½ | Man in charge of the Fountain - - - | 13 13 9 |
| Also as King's Messenger, from Extraordinaries of the Army, 2*s.* 11*d.* per day - - | 52 15 7 | Clerk to the Convent Chapel - - - | 39 17 4 |
| Marshal of Court of Appeal, at 1*s.* 5¼*d.* p' day | 26 4 8¼ | Sexton to - - ditto - - - - - | 13 10 – |
| | | Surveyor of the Aqueduct - - - - | 52 – – |
| | | Port Serjeant - - - - - - - | 18 5 – |
| | | Total for the proposed Establishment - £. | 7,054 17 7 |
| The following Charges having appeared in the Auditor's Accounts under the head of Repairs of Revenue Buildings, we have thought it right to insert them here, as more properly belonging to the Government Establishment: | | | |
| | Per Ann. | If the above Establishment be adopted, the following Saving will be effected; viz. | |
| Porter to Convent and Office-keeper, 1*s.* 1*d.* per day - - - - - - - | 19 15 5 | | |
| Man in charge of Government Cottage, 1*s.* 1*d.* per day - - - - - - - | 19 15 5 | Governor and Officer commanding - - | 1,991 19 7 |
| Man in charge of Lieutenant-Governor's meadow, 1*s.* 1*d.* per day - - - - - | 19 15 5 | Cottage - - - - - - - | 390 – – |
| Lamp-lighter to the Convent, 9*d.* per day - | 13 13 9 | | |
| Man in charge of the Fountain, 9*d.* per day - | 13 13 9 | Commanding Royal Engineer - - - | 547 10 – |



(*continued.*)

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1.)—GOVERNMENT—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Gardener at the Convent, £. 13. per quarter - | 52 – – | Spanish Secretary, Salary £. 273. 15 - | 328 10 – |
| Ditto - - - ditto £. 9. 2. per quarter | 36 8 – | Forage, &c. - - - 54. 15. - | |
| Clerk to Convent Chapel, £. 9. 19. 4. p'quarter | 39 17 4 | King's Messenger - - - - - - | 154 5 10¾ |
| Sexton to - - ditto £. 3. 7. 6. per quarter | 13 10 – | Porter to the Convent, and Office-keeper - | 19 15 5 |
| Surveyor of the Aqueduct, £. 13. per quarter | 52 – – | Man in charge of Government cottage - | 19 15 5 |
| | | Man in charge of Lieutenant Governor's meadow - - - - - - - - | 19 15 5 |
| Besides the above Charges upon the Revenues of Gibraltar, we find in the Army Estimates for 1830, the following Officers paid by Great Britain: | | Lamplighter to the Convent - - - | 13 13 9 |
| | | Gardener at the Convent - - - - | 52 – – |
| Two Aides-de-Camp, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* p' day each - | 346 15 – | Ditto - - ditto - - - - | 36 8 – |
| One Military Secretary, at 19 *s.* per day - | 346 15 – | Charged at present in the Army Estimates: | |
| One signal man - - - - - - | 18 5 – | One Aide-de-Camp, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 173 7 6 |
| | | Half the pay of a Military Secretary at 19 *s.* | 173 7 6 |
| And we find charged in the Commissary's Accounts for 1828 (being the last presented to Parliament), the following Expenses which appertain to this head of Charge, viz — | | Charged in the Commissary's Accounts for 1828. | |
| Pay of Crew of Governor's Barge - - | 546 8 11 | Pay and clothing of the Crew of Governor's barge - - - - - - - - - | 648 – 7¼ |
| Clothing for Barge Crew, Staff Serjeants, &c. | 101 11 8¼ | | |
| Pay of two Clerks and Messengers, in the Military Secretary's Department - - - | 274 19 6 | Amount charged for the repair of roads, (£. 200. per annum transferred to Colonial Accounts) - - - - - - - - | 567 11 10 |
| Advances to the Garrison Quarter-Master's Department, for repairs of roads, &c. - | 767 11 10 | Saving on the salaries of Clerks and Messengers in the Military Secretary's Office - | 174 19 6 |
| Sundry expenses on account of the Quarter-Master-General's Department - - - | 50 15 4½ | Reduction from the pay of Garrison timekeeper, &c. - - - - - - - - | 51 9 3½ |
| Pay of two men employed at signal stations - | 32 15 – | | |
| Allowance to Port Serjeant for lights - - | 19 16 6 | Sundry expenses, Quarter Master-General's Department - - - - - - - | 50 15 4½ |
| Pay of Garrison timekeeper, and others - | 141 9 3½ | | |
| Allowance to Roman Catholic Vicar - - | 15 – – | | |
| Pay of Port Serjeant - - - - - - | 18 5 – | | |
| Total - - - £. | 12,468 2 8 | Total Saving - - - £. | 5,413 5 1 |
| 2.—CIVIL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT: | | | |
| Civil Secretary - - - - - - - | 1,200 – – | Civil Secretary to the Governor - - - | 800 – – |
| House - - - - - - - | 249 12 – | | |
| Kitchen garden - - - - - | 20 – – | First Clerk - - - - - - - - | 200 – – |
| Coals and candles, about - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| £. | 1,489 12 – | Ditto, allowance for performing the duty of Postmaster - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| | | Second Clerk - - - - - - - | 140 – – |
| Chief Clerk - - - - - - - | 210 17 9¼ | | |
| House-rent - - - - - - | 20 16 – | Officekeeper (to live in the Office) - - | 65 18 -¾ |
| £. | 231 13 9¼ | Total of proposed Establishment - £. | 1,235 18 -¾ |
| Second Clerk - - - - - - - | 131 16 – | | |
| House-rent - - - - - - | 17 16 9 | | |
| £. | 149 12 9 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Saving will be as follows; viz. | |
| Third Clerk - - - - - - - | 105 8 10¾ | Chief Secretary, salary - - - - | 400 – – |
| 1 *d.* a letter received by Spanish Mail, averaged at - - - - - | 155 – – | House, coals, candles and garden - - | 289 12 – |
| House-rent - - - - - - | 17 16 9 | First clerk - - - - - - - | 31 13 9¼ |
| £. | 278 5 7¾ | Second ditto - - - - - - - | 9 12 9 |
| | | Third ditto - - - - - - - | 123 5 7¾ |
| Officekeeper - - - - - - - | 65 18 -¾ | | |
| House-rent - - - - - - | 15 12 – | Fees upon letters of General Post Office, to be credited to the Public, about - | 125 – – |
| £. | 81 10 -¾ | Officekeeper, house-rent - - - - | 15 12 – |
| General Total - - - £. | 2,230 14 2¾ | £ | 994 16 2 |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|
| (3.)—REVENUE DEPARTMENT: | |
| Receiver General, per annum | 500 – – |
| Compensation in lieu of profits on balances from January 1829 (not to extend to successor) | 300 – – |
| Allowance for coals and stationery, &c. | 92 – – |
| Fees, £. 250. 10. 2. | |
| Deputy, paid by the principal, £. 400. per annum | |
| Allowance for house rent | 208 – – |
| First Clerk, salary | 197 14 2 |
| Lodging money | 41 12 – |
| Fees, £. 5. 8. 4. | |
| Second Clerk, salary | 158 3 4 |
| Lodging money | 31 4 – |
| Fees, £. 5. 8. 4. | – – – |
| Clerk of Crown lands | 237 5 – |
| Surveyor of Revenue repairs | 273 15 – |
| House, charged on revenue | 83 4 – |
| In lieu of two rations, coals and candles | 49 16 8 |
| For forage | 20 16 – |
| King's Gauger | 130 – – |
| Lodging money | 20 16 – |
| Master Porter | 79 1 8 |
| Fees, £. 67. 5. 3½. | |
| Lodging money | 13 17 4 |
| Clerk of Porters | 79 1 8 |
| Lodging money | 13 17 4 |
| Fees, £. 67. 5. 3½. | |
| Office Messenger | 65 18 –¾ |
| Inspector of Revenues, (*Vide* N° 1) | 500 – – |
| Allowance for house-rent | 156 – – |
| Kitchen garden | 31 4 – |
| Deputy Inspector | 158 3 4 |
| House | 62 8 – |
| Assistant Deputy Inspector | 131 16 1¼ |
| House rent, £. 1. 8. 10½. per mensem | 17 6 6 |
| Assistant Deputy Inspector | 131 16 1¼ |
| House rent, £. 1. 8. 10½. per mensem | 17 6 6 |
| Two Assistant Deputy Inspectors, at £. 131. 16. 1¼. each | 263 12 2½ |
| House rent, £. 1. 8. 10½. per mensem each | 34 13 – |
| Also half the amount of seizures. | |
| One Assistant Deputy Inspector | 131 16 1¼ |
| House rent, £. 1. 8. 10½. per mensem | 17 6 6 |
| 1 *s.* 1 *d.* per day, as attending King's stores | 19 15 5 |
| Collector | 500 – – |
| House | 208 – – |
| First Clerk | 158 3 4 |
| Allowance for house-rent | 24 5 4 |
| Second Clerk | 120 15 10 |
| Allowance for house-rent | 20 16 – |
| Auditor of Revenue Accounts | 182 10 – |
| (Also Assistant Commissary General upon full-pay, with rations) | |
| Present Establishment - - Total £. | 5,483 16 6 |

Contingent and accidental expenses of Revenue Department - - £. 240. 16. 8½.
Expenses on revenue buildings 2,527. 15. 10¼.
Paid assessment on ditto - 95. 13. 3½.

| ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|
| Collector, (giving security) | 600 – – |
| First Clerk | 200 – – |
| Second Clerk | 140 – – |
| Clerk of Crown lands | 200 – – |
| Surveyor of Revenue repairs | 273 15 – |
| King's Gauger | 140 – – |
| Master Porter (Fees) | 50 – – |
| Clerk of Porters (Fees) | 50 – – |
| Office Messenger | 65 18 –¾ |
| Inspector of Revenues | 300 – – |
| First Assistant Inspector | 131 16 1¼ |
| Second - Ditto | 131 16 1¼ |
| Third - Ditto | 131 16 1¼ |
| Fourth - Ditto | 131 16 1¼ |
| Auditor of Colonial Accounts | 300 – – |
| Total proposed Establishments - £. | 2,846 17 5¾ |
| If the above Establishment be adopted, the saving will be as follows: | |
| Receiver General | 892 – – |
| House rent | 208 – – |
| It appears that the Receiver General is now permanently resident at home, and his duties do not seem to us to be sufficient to warrant the continuance of that officer, we therefore recommend the abolition of the office; and it is submitted that the duties of this officer should be consolidated with those of the Collector. | |
| First Clerk, Salary £. 197. 14. 2. Lodging money, £. 41. 12. | 239 6 2 |
| Second Clerk, Salary, £. 158. 3. 4. Lodging money, £. 31. 4. | 189 7 4 |
| Clerk of Crown lands | 37 5 – |
| Surveyor of Revenue repairs, value of house and allowance for rations and forage | 153 16 8 |
| King's Gauger | 10 16 – |
| Master Porter | 42 19 – |
| Clerk of Porters | 42 19 – |
| Inspector of Revenues, Salary | 200 – – |
| Allowance for house rent and garden | 187 4 – |
| Deputy Inspector of Revenues | 158 3 4 |
| Value of house | 62 8 – |
| Four Assistant Deputy Inspectors, allowance for house-rent at £. 17. 6. 6. per annum, each | 69 6 – |
| Five Assistant Deputy Inspectors | 131 16 1¼ |
| House rent, and 1 *s.* 1 *d.* per day, for attending King's stores | 37 1 11 |
| Collector, value of house | 208 – – |
| Second Clerk | 1 11 10 |
| | 2,872 – 4½ |
| *Deduct,*— | |
| Proposed addition to salary of the Collector | £. 100 – – |
| Ditto - ditto to First Clerk | 17 11 4 |
| Ditto to the Auditor of Revenue Accounts | 117 10 – |
| | 235 1 4 |
| Total Saving - - - £. | 2,636 19 –¼ |

*Memorandum.*—With regard to the proposed increase to the salary of the Auditor, we have to remark, that the former Auditor was the officer at the head of the Account Branch of the Commissariat, enjoying his pay and allowances as such, and that in consequence of the abolition of the Account Branch of the Commissariat, it will become necessary to appoint a Colonial Auditor at the increased salary which we have proposed.

(*continued.*)

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (4.)—Pratique Department in 1829: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Captain of the Port - - - - - - | 1,200 – – | Captain of the Port and Sitting Magistrate - | 600 – – |
| Fees - - - - - £. 6. 5. | | Lieutenant - - - - - - - | 250 – – |
| Pension (with survivorship to his wife) as a compensation for fees carried to public account - - - - £. 200 per annum (*Vide* Appendix, N° 8.) | | Two Clerks, at £. 150 and £. 130 per annum | 280 – – |
| House - - - - - - - | 208 – – | One Coxswain - - - - - - - | 70 – – |
| Coals - - - - - - - | 13 – – | Ten Boatmen - - - - - - - | 500 – – |
| A servant, clothed, lodged, and having medical attendance (*See* below "Boatmen.") | | Wear and tear of guard vessel - - - | 500 – – |
| Deputy Pratique Master - - - - | 237 5 10 | | |
| Allowance for house - - - - | 41 12 10 | | |
| Second Assistant - - - - - | 158 3 4 | Quarantine Department: | |
| House - - - - - - - | 41 12 10 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 131 14 8 | Superintendent - - - - - - - | 500 – – |
| Allowance for house - - - - | 41 12 10 | | |
| Assistant in Police Branch - - - - | 158 3 4 | Master of Quarantine - - - - - | 250 – – |
| Allowance for house - - - - | 41 12 10 | | |
| Clerk in Police Branch - - - - | 158 3 4 | One Clerk - - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| King's Weighman - - - - - | 79 1 8 | | |
| Master Boatman - - - - - | 26 7 2½ | Five Boatmen - - - - - - - | 250 – – |
| Two Coxswains £. 79. 1. 8. p' annum each | 158 3 4 | | |
| Clothing, each £. 9. 16. 7½. - - | 19 13 3 | Guardians paid by Masters of vessels. | |
| Fifteen Boatmen, at £. 52. 14. 5¼. each - | 790 16 6¾ | | |
| Clothing, lodging and medical attendance | 450 – – | £ | 3,350 – – |
| These boatmen are clothed and lodged, and have medical attendance. One of them is servant to captain of the port. | | | |
| Quarantine vessel, and pay of master mate and seven seamen - - - - - | 949 – – | We have found that the Establishments of these Departments had previously been revised by the Secretary of State and Treasury, and the above being the result of such revision, we have not thought it necessary to make any alteration in it. | |
| Inspector of Health - - - - - | 365 – – | | |
| Lodging allowance £. 10. 8. per mensem | 124 16 – | | |
| Contingent and accidental expense Pratique Department - £. 312. 1. 8½. | | | |
| £. | 5,393 19 10¼ | Total Saving - - - £. | 2,043 19 10¼ |
| (5.)—Town Major's Department: | | | |
| One Director of Police, exclusive of allowances | 273 15 – | One Police Magistrate - - - - | 800 – – |
| One Sub-Director, exclusive of coals and candles - - - - - - - | 239 3 –¼ | One Director of Police and Supervisor of Markets - - - - - - - | 200 – – |
| Two Superintendents of Police, Neutral Ground and Catalan Bay - - - - - | 158 3 4 | | |
| One Police Cashier - - - - - | 160 16 6¾ | Thirteen Police Officers (to furnish from this number five Inspectors of Strangers at £. 110. each) - - - - - | 1,430 – – |
| One Clerk - - - - - - - | 105 6 4¼ | | |
| Four Inspectors of Strangers, £. 158. 3. 4. each | 632 13 4 | | |
| Two - ditto - ditto - £. 79. 1. 8. each | 158 3 4 | | |
| One Inspector of permits - - - - | 158 3 4 | One Clerk - - - - - - - | 160 – – |
| One Town Serjeant and Constable, exclusive of a ration of coals and candles - - | 95 16 3 | One ditto - - - - - - - | 65 – – |
| Five Police Serjeants £. 61. 12. 10. each, exclusive of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a day for extra duty - | 308 4 2 | Attorney General - - - - - | 500 – – |
| One Police Serjeant, exclusive of a house and ration of provisions - - - - | 26 4 8½ | £. | 3,155 – – |
| One Messenger - - - - - | 26 4 8½ | | |
| One Supervisor of markets - - - | 127 15 – | | |
| One Deputy Judge Advocate - - - | 1,173 7 6 | | |
| Forage for one horse - - - - | 15 6 11¼ | | |
| Fuel and light, and two rations. | | | |
| House, rated at - - - - - | 130 – – | We have found that the Establishment of this Department had previously been revised by the Secretary of State and Treasury, and the above being the result of such revision, we have not thought it necessary to make any alteration in it. | |
| One Clerk to ditto - - - - - | 158 3 4 | | |
| Two Constables to ditto - - - - | 158 3 4 | | |
| Preceptor of Languages - {Salary - - | 70 – – | | |
| {House-rent - | 20 16 – | | |
| Crown Solicitor for Law Charges - - | 276 18 4½ | | |
| Total - - - £. | 4,473 14 7 | Total Saving - - - £. | 1,318 14 7 |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (6).—Judicial Department: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Judge of the Court of Civil Pleas - - | 800 – – | Judge of the Court of Civil Pleas - - | 924 16 – |
| Allowance for house-rent - - - | 124 16 – | | |
| Ditto for coals. | | Registrar of - ditto - (Fees) - - - | 100 – – |
| Registrar of Court of Civil Pleas, and Ex-officio Clerk of Arraigns - - - | 100 – – | Marshal of - ditto - (Fees) no Salary. | |
| Fees, £. 408. 17. | | | |
| Allowance for a house - - - | 83 4 – | Deputy Marshal, Interpreter, Gaoler and Crier (Fees) - - - - - - - - | 25 – – |
| Fees as Deputy Registrar Vice Admiralty Court, £. 3. 5. 10. | | (Also Marshal to the Sitting Magistrate). | |
| Marshal, Court of Civil Pleas, no salary. | | | |
| Fees, £. 296. 13. 4. | | Clerk to the Court of Civil Pleas - - | 118 12 6 |
| A house, and when unprovided with one, an allowance for house-rent of - - - | 26 – – | Marshal and Interpreter to Deputy Judge Advocate. No Salary (Fees). | |
| Deputy Marshal, Interpreter, Gaoler, and Crier | 25 – – | | |
| Fees, £. 93. 6. 4¼.; apartments adjoining to the gaol. | | Visiting Medical Officer of the Prisons - | 41 12 – |
| Three kegs of water daily. | | | |
| Also Marshal to Sitting Magistrate (*see* below) | | Court House keeper (with apartments) - | 9 2 6 |
| Clerk of the Court of Civil Pleas - - - | 118 12 6 | Total of proposed Establishment - £. | 1,219 3 – |
| Marshal and Interpreter to Deputy Judge Advocate, no Salary. | | | |
| Fees, £. 103. 17. 3. | | | |
| (*See* above, Court of Civil Pleas.) | | | |
| Visiting Medical Officer of the Prisons - | 41 12 – | | |
| Court House Keeper (Apartments in the Court House) - - - - - - - | 9 2 6 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the saving will be as follows; viz. | |
| Subsistence of witnesses in a case of piracy, £. 414. 3. 8½. | | Allowance for house to Registrar of Court of Civil Pleas - - - - - - - | 83 4 – |
| Court of Civil Pleas, &c.: | | | |
| Contingent and accidental expenses - - - £. 19. 8. 4¾. | | Allowance for house to Marshal of Court of Civil Pleas - - - - - - - | 26 – – |
| Total - - - £. | 1,328 7 – | Total Saving - £. | 109 4 – |
| (7.)—Miscellaneous Expenses: | | | |
| One moiety of expense of lighting the town - | 218 8 6¾ | The only precise saving which we can define in these Miscellaneous Charges, appears to be the | |
| Repairs of the garrison library for 1828 - | 50 – – | | |
| Proportion of fees on Mediterranean passes - | 315 14 8 | | |
| Messrs. Bensaquen & Sequerra, the assessed value of the mulberry yard - - - | 840 13 4 | Repairs of the Garrison Library - - - | 50 – – |
| Amount paid on his Excellency the Lieut. Governor's warrant for extra services connected with the fever of 1828 - - - | 1,778 9 8¼ | | |
| Expenses of Provost - - - - - | 27 12 6 | | |
| Amount paid from receipts of this year, to over deficiency of 1828 - - - - - | 4,635 13 3¼ | | |
| Total - - £. | 7,866 12 –¼ | | |
| (8.)—Pensions: | | | |
| Jane Williams, (widow of Pratique Master) by H. M. warrant, 8th Nov. 1805 - - | 100 – – | The same observations apply to the granting of Pensions, as we inserted in our Report upon Malta. | |
| Rosa Coelho, (widow of Chief Clerk, Secretary's Office) by Earl of Liverpool's despatch, 23 Jan. 1812 - - - - - | 80 – – | | |
| Robert Martin, retired allowance as Chief Clerk, Secretary's Office, on account of ill health, Treasury authority, 17 Dec. 1828 - | 100 – – | | |
| John Opisso, superannuated Deputy Assistant Inspector of Revenues (since dead) - - | 48 – – | | |
| £. | 328 – – | | |

The above Pensions appear to be paid at Gibraltar.



(*continued.*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As Recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The following are paid by the Receiver General, in England: | £. s. d. | | |
| John Stedman, esq., retiring pension, late Civil Secretary, from January 1819 - - | 600 - - | | |
| Wm. Zoye, esq., late Judge Court of Civil Pleas, retiring pension, on account of blindness, January 1829 - - - - - | 500 - - | | |
| Wm. Pym, esq., M. D. for services during years of fever in a medical capacity, January 1813 - - - - - - - - | 300 - - | | |
| Wm. Sweetland, esq., Captain of Port, (with survivorship to his wife) as a compensation for fees carried to public account, January 1825 - - - - - - - - - | 200 - - | | |
| Lewis P. Tucker, esq., late Collector of Revenue, retiring pension, on account of derangement, January 1826 - - - | 300 - - | | |
| Julia Coronel (late Belilo), reason of grant unknown, February 1807 - - - - - | 50 - - | | |
| Her Child, Israel Belilo, same date - - | 10 - - | | |
| Four children of late Rev. Mr. Frome, at £.30. each, November 1805 - - - - - | 120 - - | The same observations apply to the granting of Pensions as we inserted in our Report upon Malta. | |
| Elizabeth Beaton, widow of a naval officer employed in the garrison (April 1809) - | 70 - - | | |
| Ann Geddes (now Thompson), daughter of the late Dr. Geddes, Medical Officer, November 1805 - - - - - - | 50 - - | | |
| Sarah Hatchman, mother of the Rev. Mr. Hatchman, Garrison Chaplain, who died in the fever 1828, April 1829 - - | 60 - - | | |
| Susanna Whittam, (cause of grant unknown) May 1800 - - - - - - - - | 25 - - | | |
| Three children of the late Mr. Smith, £.10. each, Nov. 1805 - - - - - - | 30 - - | | |
| Two children of the late Assistant Commissary Ragland, till of age, £.25. each, will cease in 1834 and 1836 - - - - | 50 - - | | |
| An additional Pension of £.500. about to be granted to Wm. Sweetland, Esq., Captain of the Port, on his retirement, in consequence of very long service and loss of health. | | | |
| A Pension of £.500. is about to be granted to the late Judge Advocate. | | | |
| Total Pensions - - £. | 2,693 - - | | |

(9.)—RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the BARRACK DEPARTMENT at *Gibraltar*;—also, a Return of the Number of Persons permanently stationed at *Gibraltar*, in the Civil Branch of the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, with the Salaries and Allowances of each; and, a Return of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the Ordnance Establishment there, distinguishing the Military from the Civil.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Persons employed in the BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

| APPOINTMENTS. | No. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Barrack-master and Deputy Barrack-master | 2 | 410 12 6 |
| Clerk | 1 | 127 15 – |
| Barrack Serjeants | 6 | 273 15 – |
| Clerk of Works | 1 | 219 – – |
| Overseer of Works | 1 | 146 – – |
| Clerks | 1 | 173 7 6 |
| | 1 | 91 5 – |
| Artificers | 3 | 273 15 – |
| | 16 | 1,715 10 – |

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Persons permanently stationed at *Gibraltar*, in the CIVIL BRANCH of the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, with the Salaries and Allowances of each.

| APPOINTMENTS. | No. | AMOUNT. £. s. d |
|---|---|---|
| Storekeeper's Department: | | |
| Storekeeper | 1 | 567 7 6 |
| Deputy Storekeeper | 1 | 280 – – |
| Clerks | 1 | 198 – – |
| | 1 | 168 – – |
| | 1 | 150 – – |
| | 1 | 138 – – |
| | 1 | 90 – – |
| | 1 | 90 – – |
| Artificers and Labourers | 35 | 2,195 16 8 |
| Engineer Department: | | |
| Clerks of Works | 1 | 389 17 6 |
| | 1 | 220 – 10 |
| Overseer of Works | 1 | 146 – – |
| Draftsman | 1 | 182 10 – |
| Clerk | 1 | 146 – – |
| Artificers, &c. | 4 | 475 16 6 |
| | 52 | 5,437 9 – |

No 3.—RETURN of the Total Amount of the Annual Expense of the ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENT at *Gibraltar*, distinguishing the Military from the Civil.

| MILITARY. | No. | Amount. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery. Officers | 27 | 15,749 15 7 |
| Royal Artillery. Medical Officers | 2 | |
| Royal Artillery. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates | 405 | |
| Royal Engineers, Officers | 8 | 3,760 10 10 |
| Royal Sappers and Miners, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates | 124 | 3,166 2 5 |
| Contingencies | – – | 201 10 – |
| | 566 | 22,877 18 10 |

| CIVIL. | No. | Amount. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Barrack Department. Pay of Persons | 16 | 1,715 10 – |
| Barrack Department. Contingencies; *viz.* Occasional Labour | – – | 100 – – |
| Storekeeper's Department. Pay of Persons | 52 | 5,437 9 – |
| Storekeeper's Department. Contingencies; *viz.* Military Working Parties | – – | 176 19 – |
| | 68 | 7,429 18 – |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MILITARY | 566 | £. 22,877 18 10 |
| CIVIL | 68 | 7,429 18 – |
| | 634 | 30,307 16 10 |

*Memorandum*:—The Expense, conformably to the Requisition of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, is detailed in these Returns; but there are other Expenses on account of the Station, which are not included: viz.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Contingencies — Barrack Department; washing and repairing bedding, purchase and repair of furniture, rents, &c. | 2,647 – 10 |
| Contingencies — Storekeeper's Department | 651 14 – |
| Works and Repairs — Ordnance | 8,380 – – |
| Works and Repairs — Barrack Buildings, &c. | 3,019 – – |
| Value of Stores sent from England 1829 | 2,475 – – |
| £. | 17,172 14 10 |

Office of Ordnance,
2d July 1830.

By Order of The Master General and Board,
(signed) *R. Byham*, Secretary

## (10.)—EXPENDITURE from the Military Chest at *Gibraltar*, on Account of the EXTRAORDINARIES of The ARMY, during the Year 1829.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR fresh meat, flour, wine and salt | 29,186 | 8 | 6 |
| – Forage | 2,558 | 18 | 10 |
| – Fuel and light | 857 | 13 | 5 |
| – Timber, rope, ironmongery, &c. | 898 | 17 | 2 |
| – Clothing for boatmen, port-serjeant, &c. | 101 | 12 | 1 ¼ |
| – Transport of stores, &c. | 2,906 | 18 | 7 ½ |
| – Conveyance of Vice Consul and indigent foreigners | 478 | 9 | 6 |
| – ** Pay of writers to the Commission of Inquiry concerning the origin of the late epidemic fever | 354 | 12 | 4 |
| - Pay of labourers in the Engineer Department | 67 | 11 | 1 ½ |
| – Pay of persons in charge of barrack furniture, &c. | 69 | 19 | 11 |
| – Ditto - ditto - of military chest | 21 | 13 | 4 |
| – Ditto - ditto - of convalescents | 36 | 10 | – |
| – Pay of clerks, bakers, labourers and others in the Commissariat Department | 2,015 | 10 | 1 |
| - Pay of drivers and artificers in the care of carts, &c. | 2,063 | 18 | 5 ¼ |
| – ** Pay of grave-diggers and labourers | 221 | 12 | 5 ½ |
| – Expense of the Military Secretary's Department | 303 | 17 | 3 |
| – Ditto - - Town Major's Department | 266 | 9 | 4 |
| – Ditto - - Quarter Master General's Department | 209 | 18 | 1 ½ |
| – Ditto - - Signal Stations | 60 | 8 | 9 ½ |
| – ** Advance to the Apothecary's Department | 5,030 | 8 | 9 ¾ |
| – Pensions | 124 | 6 | 8 |
| – Pay of garrison timekeeper | 26 | 12 | 3 ½ |
| – Pay of garrison executioner | 33 | 9 | 2 |
| – Pay of the crew of the Governor's barge | 549 | 6 | 5 ½ |
| – Expenses of courts martial | 128 | 8 | 7 |
| – ** Pay of extra medical attendants | 1,465 | 18 | 1 ½ |
| – Allowance of lodging, money, &c. | 175 | 15 | 1 ¼ |
| – Ditto for servants to medical officers | 76 | 18 | – ¼ |
| – Ditto to the Roman Catholic Vicar | 15 | – | – |
| – ** Construction of hospital sheds, and expense of hulk for the reception of infected bedding | 1,538 | 10 | – |
| – Law expenses | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| – Repair of camp equipage, making roads, farriery, cooperage, erecting guard-rooms, &c | 1,260 | 15 | – |
| – Postage and other contingent office expenses | 154 | – | – ¼ |
| – Rent of Transport Office and neutral ground | 17 | 15 | 4 |
| – Travelling expenses | 78 | 14 | 10 |
| – Duty on spirits | 1,046 | 18 | 8 |
| – Medicines | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| – Allowance for horses shot for the glanders | 50 | 8 | – |
| – Regimental necessaries destroyed by vitriol | 1 | – | 4 |
| | 54,476 | 13 | 9 |
| – Value (including freight) of salt beef and pork shipped from England by the Victualling Board, and consumed in Gibraltar during the year 1829 | 15,606 | 18 | 2 |
| £. | 70,083 | 11 | 11 |

Commissariat Department, Treasury,
10th September 1830.

*W. Sargent.*

## (11.)—ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF GIBRALTAR.

### ABSTRACT:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—Duty on Wines | 4,648 | 14 | 1 ¼ |
| 2.—License Fees | 742 | 19 | 2 |
| 3.—Commutation License Fees | 117 | – | – |
| 4.—Wharfage Fees on all Wines landed | 263 | 2 | 3 ½ |
| 5.—Duty on Spirits | 8,715 | 9 | 2 |
| 6.—Rent of Tavern Licenses | 1,976 | – | – |
| 7.—Rent of Wine House Licenses | 3,587 | – | 6 |
| 8.—Licenses for Retail Wine and Spirit Stores | 158 | 3 | 4 |
| 9.—Licenses for Billiard Tables | 269 | 15 | – |
| 10.—Licenses for Eating Houses | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 11.—Auction Fees | 1,924 | 12 | 3 ¾ |
| 12.—Ground Rents, and Rents for King's Houses | 4,110 | 16 | 10 ½ |
| 13.—Pratique Fees | 2,661 | 19 | 5 ½ |
| 14.—Secretary's Fees | 2,445 | 19 | – |
| 15.—Court Fees | 1,609 | 15 | 3 ¼ |
| 16.—Fees on Permits from Town Major's Office | 526 | 5 | 8 |
| 17.—Registration Fees | 299 | – | – |
| 18.—One Moiety of Seizures | 2 | 11 | 1 ¼ |
| 19.—Fines | Nil. | | |
| 20.—Rent of Market Stalls | 193 | 18 | 4 |
| 21.—Sale of Unserviceable Revenue Materials | 198 | 4 | 8 ½ |
| TOTAL £. | 34,460 | 9 | 8 |
| Refunded by Garrison Quarter Master, as error | 7 | 1 | 2 ¾ |
| £. | 34,467 | 10 | 10 ¾ |

Arrears of Revenue of former years not stated.

# AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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## THIRD REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF COLONIAL INQUIRY.

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# THIRD REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the Receipt and Expenditure of the Revenues in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
&c. &c. &c.



IN proceeding to investigate the Revenue and Expenditure of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, our attention has been forcibly drawn to the very peculiar circumstances which characterize these settlements. Having been instituted for the reception of convicts only, the whole arrangement of their establishments has been calculated for the employment and control of a population of the worst description, and a very heavy expense has been and continues to be incurred on that account alone; more especially as it has been deemed expedient, for the improvement of the country, and for the reformation of the convicts, to create a number of remote and dependent settlements.

The latest financial accounts from New South Wales which have been laid before us, are those for the year 1828, abstracts of which, together with the details, will be found in the Appendix, to which we have annexed a statement of such reductions as we have thought it advisable to propose in the fixed establishment.

Having in our First Report laid it down as a principle, that every individual employed in the civil departments of Government should be remunerated by a fixed payment in money, to the exclusion of houses, and every other emolument or advantage whatever, we have only on the present occasion to recommend the application of that principle to the colonies under consideration; and it is but justice to the present Governor of New South Wales to observe, that in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated May 14, 1828, he has represented "the great convenience and advantage which would result to the service by discontinuing the houses allowed for the residence of the civil servants of the Government, and relieving the Government from the superintendence and repair of such buildings."

As we have reason to believe that the transactions of the year 1828 afford a fair average of the annual receipt and expenditure of New South Wales, we have required from the several departments at home such further accounts of the charges incurred by this country, for the transportation of convicts, the supply of stores and provisions, and the pay of the troops for that year, as have appeared to us to be necessary to ascertain the total amount of all the sums expended on account of this colony, including as well those defrayed out of its own revenue, as those provided for by votes of Parliament.

Third Report.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

## Revenue.

It appears from the abstract of the local revenues and receipts for the year 1828, that they are classed under 37 separate heads, of which

2 are stated to be arrears;
19 to be fixed;
6 incidental;
10 receipts in aid of revenue.

37

All of which we have thought it right to insert at length in our Appendix, and from which it will be seen that the total amount of revenue and receipts for the year 1828, as shown by documents in the Colonial Audit Office, was as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial revenue and receipts | 122,722 | 14 | 3 |
| Received from the Commissary | 103,469 | 2 | 4¾ |
| £. | 226,191 | 16 | 7¾ |

And which we think may be more appropriately classed in the following manner:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in Colonial Treasury, 1st January 1828 | 3,962 | 16 | 8¾ | | | |
| Arrears of revenue, collected in 1828 | 7,253 | 12 | – | | | |
| | | | | 11,216 | 8 | 8¾ |
| **Revenues of 1828:** | | | | | | |
| *External Taxes:* | | | | | | |
| Fees on entry and clearance of vessels | 337 | 5 | – | | | |
| Wharfage duties | 3,853 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Lighthouse dues | 244 | – | 2 | | | |
| Master Attendant's fees. | | | | | | |
| Charges for the use of heaving-down place. | | | | | | |
| *Consumption Duties on Foreign Articles imported:* | | | | | | |
| Five per cent duty on foreign produce | 5,021 | 3 | – | | | |
| Duty on spirits imported | 51,901 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Duty on tobacco imported | 7,881 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 69,239 | 4 | 1 |
| *Internal Taxes and Duties:* | | | | | | |
| Distillery duties | 770 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Registry of colonial vessels | 80 | 14 | – | | | |
| Permits to remove spirits | 16 | 19 | – | | | |
| Postages | 598 | 2 | 4½ | | | |
| Auction duties | 1,038 | 17 | –½ | | | |
| Licenses | 4,463 | – | – | | | |
| Market dues | 218 | 11 | 11½ | | | |
| Tolls and ferries | 1,296 | 11 | 6¾ | | | |
| Fees | 3,289 | 14 | 6½ | | | |
| | | | | 11,772 | 13 | –¾ |
| *Land Revenue:* | | | | | | |
| Quit rent. | | | | | | |
| Rent of government buildings | 992 | 7 | 4½ | | | |
| Sales of land | 5,004 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| Sales of buildings | 288 | 19 | 4½ | | | |
| Fees on grants, &c. | | | | | | |
| Cedar cut on Crown land | 744 | 15 | 11½ | | | |
| | | | | 7,031 | 1 | 10½ |

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incidental Revenue: | | | | | | |
| Fines in courts of justice | 451 | 17 | –½ | | | |
| Sale of condemned stores | 1,637 | 4 | –½ | | | |
| Produce of Agricultural and other Establishments worked by Convicts: | | | | | | |
| Sales of Crown stock | 5,613 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Ditto of coals | 500 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto of wheat | 12 | 10 | – | | | |
| Ditto of sugar and molasses | 30 | 5 | 8¾ | | | |
| Ditto of cloth at Paramatta | 156 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Articles furnished to the commissariat | 11,413 | – | 8 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 41 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 19,857 | 7 | 8¾ |
| Repayment of loans and advances, with interest | | | | 694 | 9 | 1¾ |
| Overpayments refunded | | | | 739 | 9 | 4 |
| Advances by Agent in England, recovered; and deposits to be repaid by him | | | | 2,172 | – | 3½ |
| Total Colonial Revenue and Receipts £. | | | | 122,722 | 14 | 3 |
| Received in part of the Parliamentary Grant for New South Wales bills, and to cover balance of colonial and convict expenditure | | | | 98,469 | 2 | 4¾ |
| Loan from the military chest | | | | 5,000 | – | – |
| GENERAL TOTAL £. | | | | 226,191 | 16 | 7¾ |

It may be proper here to state, that it has been suggested to us that it would be advisable to impose a tax of 10 *s.* a year upon each able-bodied male convict, between the ages of 15 and 60, in the service of a settler; but as in that remote colony there must be many local circumstances upon which our information is imperfect, which may materially affect the expediency of adopting this proposal we do not venture to do more than to bring it under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Besides the arrears collected in 1828, there were, at the close of that year, further arrears of revenue due to the Crown, amounting to upwards of 33,000 *l.*; as appears from the following statement, which accompanies the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of this colony, certified by the Colonial Secretary.

"The arrears due to the Crown on the 31st December 1828, were as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Quit Rents | 8,090 | 12 | – |
| Instalments for land sold | 7,333 | 7 | 4½ |
| Obligations for cattle and live stock | 8,215 | 11 | 4 |
| Arrears of tolls, ferries and market dues | 3,292 | 17 | 10 |
| All other items | 6,229 | 16 | 8¾ |
| Making a Total of £. | 33,162 | 5 | 3¼ |

" Of which two-thirds may be estimated to be owing by agriculturists; and when it is stated that the colony has not only suffered by drought and bad harvests, through two successive seasons, but has also imported within the year 1828 alone, wheat, flour, potatoes, rice and other grain to the amount of £.54,822. 15*s.* 6*d.* of entered value, sufficient cause will be shown for the lenity with which the public debtor has been regarded.

" It may, however, be remarked that the increased export during the last year of the great staple commodity of the colony, viz. wool, more than doubling the export of any former year, (having in 1828 been 834,343 pounds, and in 1827 only 407,116 pounds,) together with the increase which during the last year, without any material addition to the public burthens, has also occurred in the revenue, will afford the best evidence that, notwithstanding the calamities of the seasons, the country retains the elements of prosperity, and is advancing in physical and political importance."

It is also stated in the same document, "that the collection of the quit-rents has been temporarily suspended, in order that the officer entrusted with the management of this branch of the revenue may obtain more perfect knowledge of the proprietorships, and boundaries of lands and allotments, than has hitherto been practicable, and without which it would be inexpedient to attempt to enforce payment;" and it is added, "that the diminution of the market dues has been caused by the defalcation of the lessees, against whose sureties it has been found necessary to institute legal proceedings."

## Expenditure.

The aggregate expenditure on account of the colony of New South Wales in the year 1828, according to the information before us, may be thus stated:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and convict charges | 240,435 | 19 | -¼ |
| Military charges and commissariat | 81,839 | 18 | 9¾ |
| Transport of convicts | 79,007 | 18 | 8 |
| £. | 401,283 | 16 | 6 |

This Aggregate Expenditure may be conveniently classed as follows:

| HEADS OF CHARGE IN 1828. | Paid by the Colonial Revenue. £. | s. | d. | Paid by the Commissariat. £. | s. | d. | TOTAL. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of the preceding year | 9,050 | 9 | 8½ | 7,545 | - | 9½ | 16,595 | 10 | 6 |
| CURRENT EXPENDITURE, ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Departments of Civil Government: | | | | | | | | | |
| Governor and Private Secretary | 4,849 | 16 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Legislative Council | 774 | 2 | 8½ | | | | | | |
| Colonial Secretary | 5,475 | - | 1½ | | | | | | |
| Surveyor-general | 6,163 | 11 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Treasurer | 1,315 | 12 | 3 | - | - | - | 21,724 | 19 | 5 |
| Auditor of Accounts | 1,479 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Printing of public documents | 1,067 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Agent in London | 600 | - | - | | | | | | |
| Revenue Departments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Customs | 4,701 | 10 | 5½ | | | | | | |
| Internal revenue | 623 | 12 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Post-office | 681 | 3 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Surveyor of Distilleries | 710 | - | - | | | | | | |
| Superintendent of Slaughter-house | 77 | 8 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| Commissioners for valuing Lands | 732 | - | - | - | - | - | 14,798 | 4 | 8½ |
| Land Board | 227 | 9 | - | | | | | | |
| Civil Engineer, and public works | 3,535 | 11 | 3¾ | | | | | | |
| Surveyor of Roads and Bridges | 2,109 | 18 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| Mineral Surveyor | 1,055 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Botanical and horticultural establishments | 344 | 8 | 7¼ | | | | | | |
| Judicial Departments and Police: | | | | | | | | | |
| Judges, supreme court, and law officers | 9,327 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | | | |
| Court of requests | 663 | 16 | 4 | - | - | - | | | |
| Court of quarter sessions, and Clerk of Peace | 464 | 8 | 4½ | - | - | - | | | |
| Sheriff's department | 1,698 | - | 2 | - | - | - | | | |
| Coroners | 647 | 2 | 8½ | - | - | - | 37,984 | 12 | 7 |
| Expenses of witnesses and jurors | 3,099 | 10 | 9 | - | - | - | | | |
| Police establishments | - | - | - | 20,556 | 8 | 2¼ | | | |
| Gaols and hulks | - | - | - | 1,527 | 10 | 4¾ | | | |

| HEADS OF CHARGE IN 1828. | Paid by the Colonial Revenue. £. s. d. | Paid by the Commissariat. £. s. d. | TOTAL. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ecclesiastical Establishments and Schools: | | | |
| Trustees of clergy and school lands | 19,300 – – | | |
| Presbyterian and Catholic chaplains | 550 – – | - - - | 19,918 3 – |
| Catholic schools | 68 3 – | | |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges: | | | |
| Pensions | 2,137 17 1½ | - - - | |
| Lighting streets of Sydney | 346 16 10¼ | - - - | |
| Remittances to the Agent | 4,333 15 – | - - - | 8,564 11 2¾ |
| Incidental charges | 20 1 –½ | - - - | |
| Benevolent institutions | - - - | 1,726 1 2½ | |
| Colonial Corps and Military: | | | |
| Veteran companies* | 7,105 8 5½ | | |
| Governor's body-guard | 103 10 2½ | - - - | 7,624 3 11 |
| Superintendent of Stores | 89 1 3 | | |
| Barrack department | 326 4 – | | |
| Colonial Marine: | | | |
| Dock yard and marine establishment | - - - | 4,529 10 7¼ | 4,529 10 7¼ |
| Convict Departments: | | | |
| Maintenance and clothing | - - - | 50,013 6 8¾ | |
| Salaries, &c. of Superintendents | - - - | 4,633 1 1¼ | |
| Penal settlements and stations | - - - | 5,904 9 2½ | 63,729 7 1¼ |
| Medical Attendants | - - - | 2,969 7 9¾ | |
| Incidental charges | - - - | 209 2 3 | |
| Stores and Supplies purchased by the Commissariat in advance: | | | |
| Stores and supplies purchased in advance for the service of departments in which convicts are principally employed | - - - | 19,000 4 1½ | 19,000 4 1½ |
| | 95,855 4 9¼ | 118,614 2 5 | |
| Total Expenditure in the Colony for Civil Establishments and Convicts | - - - | - - £. | 214,469 7 2¼ |
| To which is to be added, | | | |
| First,—Value of Stores furnished from this Country, viz.: | | | |
| Stores purchased and sent out from the Storekeeper's department | | 10,025 16 1 | |
| Supplied by the Commissioners for Victualling, being surplus stores and provisions delivered into His Majesty's commissariat magazines in New South Wales, in 1828 | | 10,583 3 – | |
| Medical stores charged in the army extraordinaries | | 1,836 5 1 | |
| Value of stationery supplied by the Stationery office, under the directions of the Treasury | | 1,168 3 – | |
| Small stores purchased by the Agent for commissariat supplies | | 613 4 8 | |
| Stores purchased by the Agent in England (not yet ascertained to have been charged in the colonial accounts) | | 1,740 – – | |
| | | | 25,966 11 10 |
| Secondly,—Military Charges: | | | |
| Two regiments and a half, of ten companies each | £. 63,243 6 10 | | |
| From which deduct stoppages | 12,697 8 9 | | |
| | | 50,545 18 1 | |
| Commissariat store and account branch, pay, allowances and contingencies | 11,153 18 – | | |
| Deduct stoppages | 586 7 5 | | |
| | | 10,567 10 7 | |
| Rations and supplies for the troops, purchased by the commissariat | | 20,726 10 1¾ | |
| | | | 81,839 18 9¾ |
| Thirdly, | | | |
| Expense of transporting and victualling the convicts and troops from hence to New South Wales | | | 79,007 18 8 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | £. | 401,283 16 6 |

* Instructions were given in May 1828, to the Governor of New South Wales, directing him to disband these companies.

We have thus specified the aggregate expenditure of New South Wales, as far as we have been able to ascertain it; but we have found it impracticable to distinguish with precision the cost of maintaining the convicts, and of keeping up the establishments necessary for their management and control, from the expense attendant on the ordinary administration of a colonial government. We are, however, of opinion that much the greater proportion of the whole expenditure is incurred on account of the convict population.

Our suggestions upon the several heads of charge set forth in the Abstract, will be found in the Appendix; but it is proper to remark, that in several of the establishments, as they existed in 1828, the sum placed opposite to each office is only to be considered as indicating the salary of the officer for that year, because in many instances the salaries are progressive, rising according to length of service, and are usually distinguished under three classes. With reference to offices of this description, in the salaries of which we have in the Appendix proposed no specific alteration, we have to observe that, in our opinion, the salaries received in the year 1828 form an adequate remuneration for the services of each public officer.

We also think it right to embody in our Report the following observations upon certain establishments in particular:

### Ecclesiastical and School Establishments.

Instructions under the sign manual, dated July 17, 1825, were sent to the Governor of New South Wales, directing that a tract of land, comprising one-seventh part in extent and value of all the lands in every county and hundred, should be marked out and set apart in one continuous and unbroken tract, for the support of the clergy and the schools.

By additional instructions, bearing the same date, certain persons were directed to be incorporated for the purpose of managing these estates.

By additional instructions, bearing date June 19, 1830, this corporation was directed to be dissolved, and the Governor was empowered to appoint five persons to manage its affairs.

We are sorry to remark that this plan of providing for the clergy and the schools has not yet been attended with success, nor had the effect of superseding the necessity of granting pecuniary allowances for their maintenance and support; nor can we entertain the hope that the present stipends and allowances can in future be dispensed with.

No adequate funds for the proper cultivation of the estates so set apart are provided, and it can never be expected that the clergy, having no permanent interest in the improvement of them, should, at their own cost and risk, undertake so unprofitable an adventure: the reserves are consequently suffered to remain in an unproductive state, while settlers, desirous of acquiring land, are driven to seek locations remote from the improved districts.

This circumstance, as we have learned from the best authority, has had great influence in encouraging the establishment of various distant settlements, upon the inconvenience and disadvantage of which we shall take the liberty to remark more particularly hereafter.

The expense of the whole of the ecclesiastical establishment, for the year 1828, in New South Wales, is stated to be as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repayment of debentures borrowed in 1826 | 2,255 | 19 | 1 |
| Charges of management of trust | 1,195 | 13 | 7 |
| Clergy and churches | 9,588 | 14 | 7 |
| Repairs | 1,333 | 18 | 4 |
| Primary schools | 2,650 | 15 | 2 |
| Orphan institutions | 5,094 | 16 | 1½ |
| Native institution | 286 | 8 | 7 |
| Total £. | 22,406 | 5 | 5½ |

And

And the funds from which this expenditure was defrayed may be thus stated:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 31 Dec. 1827 | 1,567 | 12 | 9 |
| Advances from the Colonial Treasury to pay the stipends of the clergy, and the expenses of the school establishments | 19,300 | – | – |
| Church pew rents, collected | 280 | 12 | 3 |
| Sale of Orphan-school estate | 1,611 | 3 | 6¼ |
| Sale of glebe lands | 786 | 9 | 7¼ |
| Rents of lands | 56 | 11 | 5¾ |
| Miscellaneous sources | 92 | 5 | 8 |
| £. | 23,694 | 15 | 3¼ |

The population consists, according to a census taken in November 1828, of 36,598 persons, of which 15,688 are convicts, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 14,155 |
| Females | 1,533 |

And the total number may be thus classed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Protestants, of all denominations | 25,248 |
| Catholics | 11,236 |
| Jews | 95 |
| Pagans | 19 |
| | 36,598 |

According to the official documents, certified by the Colonial Secretary, the clergymen of the established church, besides their ordinary duty in churches and chapels, occasionally perform divine service at various places in the interior, and the whole number of their usual congregation is estimated at about 6,000 persons.

From this statement the expense of the ecclesiastical establishment might appear to exceed the ordinary proportion; but, upon a more minute inquiry, we find that its extent is mainly owing to the manner in which the clergy are necessarily distributed throughout the colony, and to the duties which they are called upon to perform at various detached and distant settlements.

In addition to these sums, the salaries of two Scots Presbyterian chaplains, and one Roman-catholic chaplain, amounting together to the annual sum of £.550, are defrayed out of the funds of the colony, as is also the expense of the Catholic school, which is stated to have been 68 *l.* 3*s.* in the year 1828.

Upon the subject of the ecclesiastical duties discharged by the clergy of the established church in New South Wales, we have found that they are stated as follows, in an official report from the Archdeacon to the Governor, dated September 1, 1829:

In 1825, the spiritual duties were discharged only at ten stations by ten chaplains, and there were twenty-one services.

There appear to be now fifteen chaplains upon the establishment, who, aided by three catechists, attend at fifteen places of public worship, and officiate at fifty-three services; but of these there are seventeen places at which it is not possible to have service every Lord's day; and at these seventeen places there are 3,000 convicts.

The Archdeacon has thought it his duty to recommend an addition of six chaplains, eight small chapels, four school-houses, and six parsonages, to meet the immediate and pressing demands of an increasing population, especially of convicts.

In 1825 there were but seventeen schools; these have been now extended to thirty-six, including five infant schools in the towns of Sydney and Paramatta; and these infant schools are daily attended by about 80 or 100 children, under six years of age. It is also stated, that out of 5,754 children

 under

Third Report.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

under twelve years, 1,265, or nearly one-fourth, are receiving education at the expense of the Crown.

### Surveyor General's Department.

We have found that it has been judged expedient to augment the department of the Surveyor-general to a considerable extent, and that the present establishment consists of

One Surveyor-general.
One Deputy Surveyor-general.
Four Surveyors.
Ten Assistant Surveyors.
Seven Draftsmen.

The reason given for this augmentation is, that the former establishment under the Surveyor-general had been found inadequate to the proper discharge of its duties.

The settlers were not assured of the extent or limits of their respective properties, and their boundaries, from the vague manner in which they were set forth, were in many cases found to interfere with each other: a more accurate survey had consequently become necessary.

The demand for draftsmen was likewise urgent, for the purpose of preparing county and parish maps, there being 64 parishes in each county, and each parish consisting of 25 square miles. The instructions from His Majesty, assigning to the clergy and schools one-seventh part in extent and value of each county, in one continuous and unbroken tract, had rendered it indispensable that a complete survey should be made before a settler could be allowed to select his allotment in any parish; and as the whole of the area, amounting to upwards of 30,000 square miles, was by the Governor's order, dated October 14, 1829, required to be surveyed and laid down, an increased number of surveyors and draftsmen was rendered necessary for the due performance of these extensive duties.

It appears that in pursuance of the instructions of His late Majesty, dated July 17, 1825, a trigonometrical survey of New South Wales was undertaken, and is now in progress under the direction of the Surveyor-general.

By an order of the Governor dated October 14, 1829, the boundaries within which settlers were permitted to select land were limited for the present to a space of about 276 miles in length, and 85 to 187 in breadth, and comprising a computed area of above 30,000 square miles, or about 22,083,200 acres: of this land, 2,906,346 acres had been granted, and 19,176,854 acres remained ungranted at the time the census was taken in 1828. This order also directed that the colony should be divided into nineteen counties of 40 miles square each.

A Table showing the names of these counties, and of the principal settlements in which government establishments have been formed, together with their relative distances from Sydney, the seat of government, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix, No. 19.

A general survey of the lands intended for the location of the free settlers should, in our opinion, be completed with as little delay as possible. Proper land-marks should be set up for the boundaries of each parish; and in order that the grant to each new settler may be clearly defined and known, the several allotments should be accurately laid down upon plans, open to inspection, in the office of the Surveyor-general. When such a survey shall have been completed, the several allotments should be valued and registered previous to appropriation; and all grants should be made on condition of a moderate quit-rent, *ad valorem*, reserved to the Crown. The titles should be delivered when possession is given, subject to resumption by the Crown in the case of non-payment of rent within a reasonable given period after it becomes due.

When the cause for the successive augmentations which have taken place in this department shall have thus ceased to exist, a considerable reduction in its establishment may be, and ought to be made.

On every grant of land now made no less than seven different fees are paid, in six different offices, all of which are carried to the public account. Were these fees to be consolidated, and paid in one sum at one office, the public accounts would be much simplified, and the delay and trouble to which the settler is now exposed would be materially lessened.

After due consideration and inquiry, we recommend that the Land Board should be abolished, inasmuch as all the information as to the means of a settler, which it is necessary for the Government to possess previously to the issuing of a grant of land to him, can be as easily and more properly obtained by the Colonial Secretary.

The interposition of this Board in regard to the assignment of convicts to settlers appears to us to be equally unnecessary. The responsibility of assignment must rest with the Colonial Government, and the performance of the subordinate duty now executed by the Land Board might be properly entrusted to the Superintendent of Convicts.

### Distant Settlements.

It has appeared to us that the number of the minor settlements, both in the interior and upon the coast, and their distance from the principal stations of Sydney and Paramatta, have entailed upon the Government a large and unnecessary expense, both in establishments and in stores, and that the several departments, ecclesiastical, civil and military, have been thereby increased to a very inconvenient extent.

In this view of the subject, we are of opinion that all subordinate settlements, for which civil, ecclesiastical or military establishments are to be provided by the public, should be restricted within certain limits, beyond which they should not be allowed to extend without special authority from His Majesty's Government.

We have found it stated in the Report of the Surveyor-general to the Governor, dated May 13, 1828, that "good land is now selected wherever it can be found; and it is so scarce, that even with the present small population, various selections have already been made beyond the prescribed limits."

If therefore any private individual should think it advantageous to his personal interests to settle upon any distant location, he should be informed that he must undertake the speculation at his own risk and adventure; and before the Government should grant any tract of distant land under such circumstances, the settler should be cautioned as to the hazard of his undertaking, and be required to give satisfactory proof of his competency to establish and maintain himself upon it.

In submitting this opinion, we are far from wishing to discourage the enterprizes of adventurous settlers, or to restrict the application of capital within narrow boundaries; but we deem it to be just, and from economical considerations absolutely necessary, to recommend that great caution be used in multiplying and extending government establishments in new districts.

In order to explain more clearly the view which we have taken of this subject, we have inserted in the Table to which we have already referred the name of each settlement, its position, and the establishment by which it is necessarily attended.

Appendix, No. 19.

### Convict Establishments.

It has been stated to us, that the convicts on their arrival are thus disposed of:

The mechanics and artificers are generally retained by the Government: the remainder are at once assigned to such free settlers as may require them.

It appears that in the course of the year ending December 31, 1829, the number of convicts applied for by private individuals was 6,878, and that 4,258 only were assigned.

The following Return shows the average number of convicts maintained by the Government during the year 1829, and the manner in which they were employed:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the several departments of Government - - - - | 1,527 |
| Port Macquarrie - - - - - - - - | 261 |
| Moreton Bay - - - - - - - - | 752 |
| Norfolk Island - - - - - - - - | 206 |
| Roads and bridges - - - - - - - - | 1,165 |
| Working on the roads in irons - - - - - - | 452 |
| On the treadmill - - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Port Raffles - - - - - - - - | 41 |
| King Georges' Sound - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Invalids, cripples and idiots - - - - - - | 342 |
| Boys at Carter's barrack - - - - - - - | 80 |
| | 4,879 |

The average expense of the maintenance and clothing of each convict has been stated to us to be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rations - - - - | £. 10 16 6 | £. 13. 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a year. |
| Clothing - - - - | 2 10 - | |

And if to this be added the cost of the superintendence of all the convicts who are retained for the service of the department of public works in the settled districts, the expense may be estimated at about 10 *d.* per day, or £. 15. 4*s.* 2 *d.* per year.

This calculation we have taken from the Report, dated June 1828, of a Board which was appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of reconsidering a former estimate of the expense of work and labour performed by convicts in the employment of Government.

The present system of retaining the mechanics and artificers in the Government service appears to us to lead to many injurious results: it deprives the free settler of the most valuable labourers that could be assigned to him; it occasions the maintenance of large and expensive establishments; and it tends to encourage the undertaking of unnecessary public works.

The profit resulting from the labour of convicts so employed is, moreover, by no means commensurate with its cost.

We are therefore of opinion, that prisoners of this description might be advantageously assigned to free settlers, and the public works in future be executed by contract.

The adoption of this system would effect the immediate saving of the cost of maintaining and clothing the convicts; it would render practicable extensive reductions in the departments of public works and of police, and it would give a stimulus to the enterprize of the colonists, by placing additional means at their disposal, and by opening to competition the execution of such works as the public service may hereafter require.

In corroboration of the opinion which we have expressed relative to the expediency of assigning generally all convicts to free settlers, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1812 (p. 11), on Transportation.

We learn from the concurrent testimony of several persons conversant with the state of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, that the conduct of assigned prisoners in both those colonies is generally good in proportion to the length of the periods for which they have been respectively sentenced to transportation, and consequently that the settlers give a preference to convicts transported for life.

This may be easily explained. Convicts transported for life can look forward to no certain termination of their punishment; and can only rest the hope of any mitigation of their lot upon the impression to be made upon the minds of their masters by their own good behaviour, and by diligent and submissive attention to their duties; whereas those condemned for fixed periods, and especially those

those whose term is limited to seven years, being certain of early liberation, are indifferent to the good opinion of the settlers to whom they are assigned, and are much more addicted to insubordination and irregularity.

### Rations.

We have found from the Returns that the rations issued to convicts vary materially both in kind and value; and that the rations in New South Wales differ from those in Van Diemen's Land.

For this difference we have been unable to discover any sufficient reason. Being informed that the attention of the Board of Treasury has been already called to this subject, and that measures are in progress for the regulation of rations issued to convicts in New South Wales and its dependencies, we content ourselves with recommending that the new arrangement should be as economical and simple as circumstances will permit.

### Public Stores.

New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are the colonies which present the most striking instances of the disadvantages which result from the system of supplying stores from public departments in this country. Of these disadvantages the most prominent are the expenses of building and repairing warehouses, the pay of storekeepers, and the losses which arise from waste, damage and plunder.

Although the adoption of this system may, in the infancy of these colonies have been unavoidable, yet we venture to suggest for consideration, whether with reference to the present advanced state of their commerce and resources, the time has not now arrived when most, if not all of the articles required for the public service may be advantageously obtained by contract on the spot; the parties furnishing the several articles being required to supply them in such quantities as the public service may require. As however it is our intention fully to discuss, in our General Report, the question of the best mode of supplying stores to the colonies, we refrain from entering into greater detail upon the present occasion.

### Commissariat.

The expenditure of this department has been already set forth in the former part of this Report, as amounting, under the heads of Commissariat Store and Account Branch, Pay Allowances and Contingencies, to the sum of £. 11,153. 18*s.*; but having ascertained in the course of our inquiry, that the pay of the officers and other persons employed in the commissariat department in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in March 1830, amounted to the sum of £. 13,319. 6*s.* 3*d.*, we think it our duty to call the special attention of the Government to the whole of this establishment.

### Colonial Agent.

We have inserted in the Appendix to this Report, a statement which we have received from the Agent of these colonies, explanatory of the business of his office.

Appendix, No. 20.

Without entering into any discussion upon the nature and extent of his duties, it appears to us that the salary attached to the office is much too large. As however the question of colonial agency applies generally to all the Crown colonies, we forbear to pronounce any decisive opinion upon how far the necessary business may be best and most economically transacted, until we shall have had an opportunity of ascertaining with precision the labour and responsibility of each individual officer.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

HAVING concluded that part of our Report which relates to the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, we proceed to state the result of our inquiry into the affairs of Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River; and first of

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The revenue and colonial receipts of Van Diemen's Land for the year 1828, according to a statement certified by the Colonial Auditor, amounted to | 45,989 | 14 | 7 |
| The sum received from the Commissariat department to defray the convict establishment and in payment for stores, was | 21,500 | – | – |
| Making together £. | 67,489 | 14 | 7 |

The colonial expenditure at Van Diemen's Land for the same year, and certified by the Colonial Auditor, was as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial establishments and disbursements | 46,340 | 7 | 3 |
| Civil establishments engaged in the management of convicts | 18,930 | 15 | 5¾ |
| To the above Expenditure the following Heads of Charge are to be added: | | | |
| Expense of one regiment, deducting stoppages, estimated at 9,000*l.* | 16,297 | 6 | 8¾ |
| Commissariat Expenditure, viz. | | | |
| Provisions, stores, furniture and means of transport, deducting 665*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* for stores sold | 55,813 | – | 1 |
| Forage and lodging allowance to military officers | 2,396 | 19 | 9½ |
| Pay of Barrack-master and Serjeant | 243 | 15 | – |
| Commissariat pay, deducting 108*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* stoppages for rations | 2,503 | 11 | 8¾ |
| Rent of offices and quarters | 555 | 15 | 7½ |
| Allowance to Judge-advocate | 15 | 4 | – |
| Expenses of transporting convicts and troops, &c. | 35,546 | 19 | 5 |
| Stores from England, viz. | | | |
| By store department | 9,919 | 15 | 4 |
| Surplus victualling stores | 6,981 | 15 | 9 |
| By Colonial Agent, beyond expenditure in Auditor's statement | 278 | 19 | 1 |
| Small stores purchased by Agent for commissariat supplies | 101 | 17 | 6 |
| Thus making the aggregate charge for Van Diemen's Land for the year 1828, amount to £. | 195,926 | 2 | 9¼ |

We must here observe that the only documents which we could obtain relative to the receipt and expenditure of this colony are those signed respectively by the Colonial Treasurer and Colonial Auditor, dated February 4, 1829, and certified to be a correct abstract of the colonial revenue, and its appropriation, for the year 1828, as far as could be known on the 4th February 1829: but we are informed that the only annual account of the revenue and expenditure yet received at the Colonial Audit Office is that for the year 1826, and which came to hand October 6, 1829; and that though this account has been partially examined, it is not yet audited.

Having stated our observations so fully upon the colony of New South Wales, we have only to refer to them as being, in our opinion, equally applicable to the affairs of Van Diemen's Land.

*Note.*—We have found with satisfaction, in a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated March 8, 1830, and received while our inquiry was in progress, that the revenue drawn from ordinary sources in 1829 exceeded that of 1828 by nearly £. 10,000.

## SWAN RIVER, OR WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AT the close of the year 1828 His Majesty's Government thought it expedient to establish a colony upon that part of the west coast of New Holland which had been recently explored by Captain Stirling, R. N., and it was determined to send that officer to form a settlement upon the territory adjoining to the Swan River, where it was expected that many persons would be induced to resort for the purpose of establishing themselves in a climate as favourable, and upon soil as promising as that of New South Wales, without being liable to the disadvantages which attach to a penal colony.

By an Act of Parliament passed in May 1829, the King in Council was empowered to make laws for the government of the settlement of Western Australia, and the same statute declared that no part of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, as at present established, shall be comprised within the said new colony.

The civil establishment was fixed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant-Governor, Captain Stirling | No salary. |
| Secretary | £.400 per annum. |
| Storekeeper | 200 ditto. |
| Surveyor | 300 ditto; afterwards increased to £.400. |
| Assistant Surveyor | £.200 per annum. |
| Surgeon, 15s. a day | £.273. 15s. do. |
| Harbour-master | No salary at present. |
| Naturalist | No salary at present. |

And for the due security of those who might be inclined to embark their capital in this colony, it was thought right to send out a detachment of 60 men, with a proportionate number of officers.

The expedition sailed from Spithead in February 1829, and arrived at its destination in the month of June following; and it appears by a despatch from Captain Stirling, dated January 20, 1830, that the condition of the colony at that period was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships arrived, from June 1, 1829, to January 20, 1830 | 25 |
| Persons resident | 850 |
| Persons not resident | 440 |
| Amount of claims to lands | £.41,550. |
| Lands settled | 525,000 acres. |
| Locations actually effected | 39 |
| Cattle | 204 |
| Horses | 57 |
| Sheep | 1,099 |
| Hogs | 106 |

Captain Stirling further reports, that it is conjectured to be a good position for the disposal of British manufactures amongst the Malay Islands; and that in the towns of Perth and Freemantle, regular buildings are succeeding to the earlier temporary structures. The Lieutenant-Governor adds, that the most pressing wants of the settlement are:

1. The immediate and formal establishment of civil and criminal laws, and law courts.

2. An extension of the civil establishment.

3. The final settlement of the mode of granting land.

4. A system of colonial revenue; the establishment of public fees; and the imposition of a duty on the wines, spirits and tobacco imported.



The

The expense of this establishment may be stated as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenses incurred by the Navy Board, between the 1st October and 31st December 1828, for the conveyance of settlers to Swan River | 8,943 | 19 | – |
| Expense of wages of officers and men of the "Sulphur," for a period of eighteen months, about | 3,363 | – | – |
| An account of value of provisions supplied by the Victualling department, between November 29, 1828, and January 15, 1829, to H. M. ship "Sulphur," and Parmelia freight ship, for the expedition to Swan River | 7,874 | 4 | 3¾ |
| Sums paid for the passages of various public officers, in June and July 1829 | 639 | 10 | – |
| Expense defrayed by the Colonial Agent, between the periods of February 13, 1829, and October 2, 1830 | 483 | 5 | 6 |
| Disbursements made on account of the colony, between the periods of February 5, and December 29, 1829, exclusively of payments on account of salaries, amounting to 847 *l.* 19 *s.* 3½ *d.* | 2,921 | 4 | 11¼ |
| Military detachment | 2,009 | 2 | 4¾ |
| Supplies from Ordnance Storekeeper | 871 | 18 | 6 |
| £. | 27,106 | 4 | 7¾ |

It must be obvious that as this colony increases in population, it will occasion an increased expenditure, for the purpose of providing for the administration of justice, and other necessary charges of civil and military establishments.

How far the future revenues of this settlement may be adequate to meet this expenditure, is a subject on which we have not the means before us of forming any accurate judgment.

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ROSSLYN.
HENRY GOULBURN.
M. FITZGERALD.
ELIOT.
J. W. GORDON.

Dated this 1st day of November 1830.

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

## MEMORANDUM.

IT appears that the IMPORTS and EXPORTS, *New South Wales*, for the Years 1827 and 1828, were as follows:

| IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1827 | £. 362,324 | 1827 | £. 76,314 |
| 1828 | 570,000 | 1828 | 90,050 |
| Showing an increase of | £. 207,676 | Showing an increase of | £. 13,736 |

### POPULATION.

It appears from Returns in the Office of the Secretary of State for the year 1819, that the total number of souls in New South Wales, were - - - - 26,026.

Of which were Convicts - - - - { 8,920 Males / 1,066 Females } 9,986.

In the year 1828, the total numbers were - - - 36,598.

| Of which were | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free Emigrants | Males - - 2,846 / Females - 1,827 | 4,673 | | |
| Born in the Colony | Males - - 4,473 / Females - 4,254 | 8,727 | | 13,400 |
| Convicts become free by servitude | Males - - 5,302 / Females - 1,342 | 6,644 | | |
| Convicts pardoned | Males - - 835 / Females - 51 | 886 | | 7,530 |
| Convicts | Males - - 14,155 / Females - 1,513 | - - | | 15,668 |
| | | TOTAL - - - | | 36,598 |

The STOCK was,

| In 1819: | | In 1828: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 3,572 | Horses | 12,479 |
| Horned Cattle | 42,789 | Horned Cattle | 262,868 |
| Sheep | 75,369 | Sheep | 536,391 |

The Number of ACRES held was,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1819 | 337,114 | In 1828 | 2,906,346 |
| Of which were cultivated | 47,973 | Of which were cleared | 231,573 |
| | | And cultivated | 71,523 |

## REVENUE—NEW SOUTH WALES.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BALANCE in the Colonial Treasury | 3,962 | 16 | 8¾ | | | |
| Arrears of last year, collected in 1828 | 7,253 | 12 | – | | | |
| | | | | 11,216 | 8 | 8¾ |
| FIXED: | | | | | | |
| Duties on spirits imported | 51,901 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Ditto on ditto distilled in the colony | 770 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Ditto on tobacco imported | 7,881 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto five per cent, ad valorem, on foreign produce imported £. 5,297 6 2 | | | | | | |
| Deduct, drawbacks and repayments 276 3 2 | 5,021 | 3 | – | | | |
| Dues on entry and clearance of vessels | 337 | 5 | – | | | |
| Ditto on registering of vessels | 80 | 14 | – | | | |
| Fees for permits to remove spirits | 16 | 19 | – | | | |
| Wharfage dues | 3,853 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Lighthouse dues | 244 | – | 2 | | | |
| Charges for the use of the Government heaving-down place | — | | | | | |
| Postage of letters | 598 | 2 | 4½ | | | |
| Auction duties | 1,038 | 17 | –½ | | | |
| Licenses | 4,463 | – | – | | | |
| Market dues | 218 | 11 | 11½ | | | |
| Tolls and ferries | 1,296 | 11 | 6¾ | | | |
| Quit rents | — | | | | | |
| Rentals of Crown buildings and other property | 992 | 7 | 4½ | | | |
| Fees of offices paid by fixed salaries | 3,289 | 14 | 6½ | | | |
| Fines levied in courts of justice | 451 | 17 | –½ | | | |
| | | | | 82,456 | 1 | 6¾ |
| INCIDENTAL: | | | | | | |
| Sales of Crown lands | 5,004 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| Sales of cedar cut on Crown lands | 744 | 15 | 11½ | | | |
| Sales of buildings, and other Crown property | 288 | 19 | 4½ | | | |
| Miscellaneous: repayment of loans, interest on debts, &c. | 694 | 9 | 1¾ | | | |
| Advances made by the colonial agent in England, recovered in the colony, and sums received in the colony to be appropriated through him | 2,172 | – | 3½ | | | |
| | | | | 8,905 | 3 | 11¼ |
| Total Amount of Revenue and Receipts derived from the local resources of the Colony | | | £. | 102,577 | 14 | 2¾ |
| Loan from military chest | | | | 5,000 | – | – |
| RECEIPTS IN AID OF REVENUE: | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of sale of Crown stock | 5,613 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Ditto of coals | 500 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto of wheat at Bathurst | 12 | 10 | – | | | |
| Ditto of sugar and molasses, the produce of Port Macquarie | 30 | 5 | 8¾ | | | |
| Ditto of cloth at Paramatta | 156 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Ditto of surplus, and condemned stores | 1,637 | 4 | –½ | | | |
| Other miscellaneous receipts | 41 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| Loans repaid, and overpayments refunded | 739 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Value of articles of colonial produce, delivered to the commissariat from the several convict and agricultural establishments and coal mines | 11,413 | – | 8 | | | |
| Received from the commissariat, being a part of the proceeds of bills (£.175,897. 19. 2½.) drawn by the commissary on the Treasury | 98,469 | 2 | 4¾ | | | |
| | | | | 118,614 | 2 | 5 |
| TOTAL REVENUE and RECEIPTS | | | £. | 226,191 | 16 | 7¾ |

## EXPENDITURE—NEW SOUTH WALES.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARREARS of expenditure of last year | 9,050 | 9 | 8½ |
| The Governor's personal establishment | 4,849 | 16 | 9 |
| Legislative Council | 774 | 2 | 8½ |
| Colonial Secretary's department | 5,475 | – | 1½ |
| Surveyor-general's d° | 6,163 | 11 | 5 |
| Commissioners for apportioning the colony, and valuing Crown land | 732 | – | – |
| Land Board | 227 | 9 | – |
| Colonial Treasurer | 1,315 | 12 | 3 |
| Auditor | 1,479 | 8 | 8 |
| Customs | 4,701 | 10 | 5½ |
| Internal revenue | 623 | 12 | 10 |
| Post-office | 681 | 3 | 10 |
| Surveyor of distilleries | 710 | – | – |
| Superintendent of slaughter-house | 77 | 8 | 7½ |
| Department of public works | 3,535 | 11 | 3¾ |
| Surveyor of roads and bridges | 2,109 | 18 | 7½ |
| Mineral surveyor | 1,055 | 1 | 5 |
| Judges, supreme courts, and law officers | 9,327 | 15 | 8 |
| Court of requests | 663 | 16 | 4 |
| Court of quarter sessions, and clerk of the peace | 464 | 8 | 4½ |
| Sheriff's department | 1,698 | – | 2 |
| Coroners | 647 | 2 | 8½ |
| Colonial agent in England | 600 | – | – |
| **Disbursements on account of Miscellaneous Civil Services.** | | | |
| Judicial: | | | |
| Expenses to witnesses £. 2,574 10 9 | | | |
| D° - to jurors 525 – – | 3,099 | 10 | 9 |
| Clergy and Schools: | | | |
| To trustees of clergy and schools 19,300 – – | | | |
| Salaries of two Presbyterian and one Catholic clergymen 550 – – | 19,918 | 3 | – |
| Catholic schools 68 3 – | | | |
| Botanical and horticultural | 344 | 8 | 7¼ |
| Printing public documents, &c. | 1,067 | 7 | 6 |
| Lighting streets of Sydney | 346 | 16 | 10¼ |
| Pensions: | | | |
| Paid in the colony £. 726 12 1½ | | | |
| D° by agent in London 1,411 5 – | 2,137 | 17 | 1½ |
| Remittances to and advances on account of colonial agent in England | 4,333 | 15 | – |
| Miscellaneous | 20 | 1 | –½ |
| **ORDINARY:** | | | |
| **Military Disbursements charged on the Colony.** | | | |
| Pay and allowances to Royal Veterans £. 5,664 5 3 | | | |
| Rations and supplies for ditto 1,441 3 2½ 7,105 8 5½ | 7,208 | 18 | 8 |
| Pay of Governor's body-guards 103 10 2½ | | | |
| **CONTINGENT:** | | | |
| Salary and allowance of superintendent of stores £. 89 1 3 | | | |
| D° - - d° - of barrack-master 326 4 – | 415 | 5 | 3 |
| **DEFRAYED BY THE COMMISSARIAT:** | | | |
| Arrears of salaries, &c. last year | 7,545 | – | 9½ |
| Provision, &c. and other necessaries, for the maintenance of convicts, provided in the colony | 50,013 | 6 | 8¾ |
| Convict establishments, &c. | 4,633 | 1 | 1¼ |
| Penal settlements, distant stations | 5,904 | 9 | 2½ |
| Police establishments | 20,556 | 8 | 2¼ |
| Gaol establishments and hulk | 1,527 | 10 | 4¾ |
| Pay of medical establishments | 2,969 | 7 | 9¾ |
| Dock-yard and colonial marine ditto | 4,529 | 10 | 7¼ |
| Stores and supplies purchased in advance, for departments in which convicts are chiefly employed, no appropriation of the value of which can be made | 19,000 | 4 | 1½ |
| Benevolent institutions, &c. | 1,726 | 1 | 2½ |
| Miscellaneous | 209 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE £. | 214,469 | 7 | 2¼ |

# CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 1.—Governor and Staff.** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Governor - - - per annum | 4,200 – – | Governor - - - - - - - | 4,200 – – |
| Staff-pay as Major-General, as per Army Estimates - - - - - - - | 691 19 7 | One Aide-de-Camp at 9*s.* 6*d.* per day - | 173 7 6 |
| Two Aides-de-Camp, each 9*s.* 6*d.* per day | 346 15 – | One Assistant Military Secretary at 9*s.* 6*d.* per day - - - - - - - - | 173 7 6 |
| One Major of Brigade, 9*s.* 6*d.* per day - | 173 7 6 | One Major of Brigade at 9*s.* 6*d.* per day - | 173 7 6 |
| One Assistant Staff Surgeon, 7*s.* 6*d.* per day | 136 17 6 | One Assistant Surgeon at 7*s.* 6*d.* per day | 136 17 6 |
| Two Houses, one at Sydney, one at Paramatta. | | One Clerk - - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Private Secretary - - - - - | 300 – – | One ditto - - - - - - - | 91 5 – |
| Clerk to ditto - - - - - - | 160 – – | Messenger - - - - - - - | 31 13 9 |
| Assistant Clerk to ditto - - - - | 150 – – | Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils - - - - - - | 600 – – |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | 31 13 9 | Doorkeeper - - - - - - - | 10 2 – |
| Executive Council: | | Total - - - £. | 5,740 – 9 |
| The Chief Justice, The Archdeacon, The Colonial Secretary, for the time being. | | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Saving will be as follows, viz.: | |
| * Clerk - - - - - - - - | 600 – – | Governor, Staff-pay as Major-General (from the Army Estimates) - - - - | 691 19 7 |
| Doorkeeper - - - - - - - | 10 2 – | One Aide-de-Camp - - - - | 173 7 6 |
| Legislative Council: | | Difference between the proposed salary of the Assistant Military Secretary and the present salary of the Private Secretary - | 126 12 6 |
| The Chief Justice, The Senior Military Officer, The Archdeacon, Colonial Secretary, for the time being. | | Two Clerks, reduction of salaries of - - | 68 15 – |
| John M'Arthur, Esq. | | Saving - - - £. | 1,060 14 7 |
| Robert Campbell, Esq. | | | |
| Alexander Berry, Esq. | | | |
| * Clerk, the same individual as above. | | | |
| Total - - - £. | 6,800 15 4 | | |
| **No. 2.—Colonial Secretary.** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| † Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records (house) - per annum | 2,000 – – | Colonial Secretary and Registrar - - | 1,500 – – |
| Assistant Secretary, (no residence) - - | 450 – – | Assistant Secretary - - - - | 450 – – |
| Clerk of Second Class - - - - | 250 – – | One Clerk - - - - - - | 300 – – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 225 – – | Two ditto - - at 200 *l.* each - - | 400 – – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 225 – – | Three ditto - at 150 *l.* each - - | 450 – – |
| Clerk of Third Class - - - - | 170 – – | Four Junior ditto at 100 *l.* each - - | 400 – – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 170 – – | Office-keeper - - - - - | 45 12 6 |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 170 – – | Messenger - - - - - - | 40 – – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 170 – – | Ditto - - - - - - | 36 10 – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 170 – – | Total - - - £. | 3,622 2 6 |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 170 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 150 – – | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Saving will be as follows, viz.: | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 150 – – | Colonial Secretary, reduction of salary - | 500 – – |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 150 – – | Reduction upon the establishment of Clerks | 875 – – |
| ‡ Extra Clerk - - - - - | 200 – – | Saving - - - £. | 1,375 – – |
| Ditto - d° - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto - d° - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| Office-keeper, resident in the building, and fuel - - - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 36 10 – | | |
| £. | 4,997 2 6 | | |

† Receives 750*l.* per annum, in lieu of pension for past services.

Receives 50 *l.* in addition to salary, for making out Statistical Returns.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 3.—SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT; COMMISSIONERS FOR APPORTIONING THE COLONY; AND LAND BOARD. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| * Surveyor-general of Crown Lands, per annum (house) | 1,000 – – | Our observations upon this department are stated at length in the Report. | |
| Deputy Surveyor-general (50 *l.* for house) | 500 – – | | |
| Surveyor | 400 – – | It appears from a despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 8th May 1830, that 9 Assistant Surveyors and 8 Draftsmen have been added to the number herein set forth; and that the 2 Commissioners for apportioning the Colony have been discontinued, by despatch dated May 6, 1830. | |
| Ditto | 375 – – | | |
| Ditto | 350 – – | | |
| Ditto | 325 – – | | |
| Assistant Surveyor | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Draftsman | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Chief Clerk | 200 – – | | |
| Assistant ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto ditto | 80 – – | | |
| Prisoners' Messenger and Overseer | 30 8 8 | | |
| Housekeeper | 20 – – | | |
| £. | 5,830 8 8 | | |
| COMMISSIONERS FOR APPORTIONING THE COLONY: | | | |
| * Chief Commissioner | — | | |
| Joint Commissioner | 365 – – | | |
| Ditto ditto | 365 – – | | |
| £. | 730 – – | We recommend that the Commissioners for apportioning the Colony, and the Land Board, should be abolished. | |
| THE LAND BOARD: | | | |
| † Member of the Land Board | 100 – – | | |
| ‡ Ditto ditto | 100 – – | | |
| £. | 200 – – | SAVING £. | 930 – – |

† £.700 per annum as Director of Public Works.

‡ £.400 per annum as Collector of Internal Revenue.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4.—Colonial Treasurer; Auditor; Customs. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Treasurer | 1,000 – – | Amount of Colonial Treasurer's department | 1,786 – – |
| As Treasurer to Clergy, &c. (discontinued by order of the Secretary of State, January 30th, 1830) | 250 – – | *Add* 1 Clerk, transferred from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at | 100 – – |
| Chief Clerk | 300 – – | £. | 1,886 – – |
| Ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Messenger | 36 – – | Amount of the Auditor's department | 1,575 – – |
| £. | 1,786 – – | We are not prepared to propose any other alteration in these departments, than the addition of one Clerk to the Treasurer's department, in consequence of the transfer to that office of the duties of the Collector of Internal Revenue. | |
| Auditor | 650 – – | | |
| First Clerk | 250 – – | | |
| Second ditto | 200 – – | | |
| Assistant ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto - d° | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto - d° | 150 – – | | |
| Messenger | 25 – – | | |
| £. | 1,575 – – | | |
| | | Customs. | |
| | | We have found that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs having had this establishment under their consideration, have reported thereon to the Treasury, dated January 25th, 1828. | |
| | | The Lords Commissioners have authorized the following Establishment: | |
| Acting Collector and Comptroller of Customs | 1,000 – – | One Collector | 1,000 – – |
| Ditto Chief Clerk to ditto | 250 – – | One Clerk to ditto (and to perform the duty of Warehouse-keeper | 300 – – |
| Second Clerk | 150 – – | One Locker, to assist ditto | 100 – – |
| Clerk to Comptroller | 190 – – | One Comptroller (to perform also the duty of Landing Surveyor) | 600 – – |
| Surveyor and Searcher | 400 – – | Clerk to ditto | 200 – – |
| Keeper of Bonded Stores | 400 – – | Two Landing-waiters, Searchers and Gaugers, each 300 *l.* | 600 – – |
| Assistant to ditto | 200 – – | Two Tide-waiters, each 150 *l.* | 300 – – |
| Landing-waiter | 250 – – | Two ditto - each 100 *l.* | 200 – – |
| Ditto | 250 – – | And it appears by a subsequent Report, dated June 10th, 1830, that the Commissioners of the Customs approved of an arrangement which had been provisionally made, and by which the following officers, in addition to those provided for as above-mentioned, were continued as a temporary measure, viz. | |
| Ditto, and Pilot at Newcastle | 200 – – | | |
| Tide-waiter | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | A Wharfinger, occasionally to assist in landing goods | 250 – – |
| Acting Tide-waiters employed as occasion requires, with pay of 6 *s.* per day. | | Two Landing-waiters and Gaugers, each 250 *l.* | 500 – – |
| Master of Revenue Cutter, 7 *s.* 3 *d.* per day | 132 6 3 | One Locker | 200 – – |
| Six Seamen, at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* per day each | 200 15 – | First Clerk | 250 – – |
| £. | 4,073 1 3 | Second Clerk | 200 – – |
| | | Two Tide-waiters, each 150 *l.* | 300 – – |
| | | And a Landing-waiter at Newcastle | 200 – – |
| | | £. | 5,200 – – |
| * Collector of Internal Revenue | 400 – – | The office of Collector of Internal Revenue to be discontinued, and its duties transferred to the Treasurer, to whose office it is proposed to add one Clerk, at 100 *l.* per annum. | |
| Clerk to ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Messenger | 36 – – | | |
| £. | 586 – – | Saving by the discontinuance of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue | 486 – – |

* Also member of the Land Board, with a salary of 100 *l.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5.—Post-office.—Distilleries.—Slaughter-house. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Postmaster at Sydney | 400 – – | Postmaster | 300 – – |
| Clerk to ditto | 150 – – | Clerk | 150 – – |
| Letter-carrier | 54 12 – | Letter-carrier | 54 12 – |
| £. | 604 12 – | £. | 504 12 – |
| Deputy Postmaster at Paramatta<br>Ditto at Windsor<br>Ditto at Liverpool<br>Ditto at Campbell Town<br>Ditto at Penrith<br>Ditto at Bathurst<br>Ditto at Newcastle | Five p' cent on amount of postage collected. | Surveyor of Distilleries | 300 – – |
| | | Office Rent | 50 – – |
| | | First Assistant | 100 – – |
| | | Second ditto | 100 – – |
| | | Third ditto | 60 – – |
| | | £. | 610 – – |
| Surveyor of Distilleries { Salary | 400 – – | | |
| Office rent | 50 – – | | |
| First Assistant to ditto | 100 – – | If the above Establishments be adopted, the Saving will be, | |
| Second ditto - ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Third ditto - ditto | 60 – – | On the salary of the Postmaster | 100 – – |
| | | Ditto - of the Surveyor of Distilleries | 100 – – |
| £. | 660 – – | Total Saving £. | 200 – – |
| * Superintendent of Government Slaughter-house | 100 – – | | |
| * To be discontinued after 1st November 1828. | | | |
| No. 6.—Department of Public Works; Roads and Bridges; and Mineral Surveyor. | | | |
| Director of Public Works | 365 – – | It is recommended that this department be abolished, and its duties performed by that of the Surveyor-general; in which case the following officers will be added to the Surveyor-general's department, viz. | |
| Clerk to ditto | 110 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Public Works | 216 13 4 | Superintendent of Public Works | 262 5 10 |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for one horse | 45 12 6 | Town Surveyor | 295 12 6 |
| Town Surveyor | 200 – – | Storekeeper | 109 10 – |
| House Rent | 50 – – | Principal Overseer of Carpenters | 109 10 – |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for one horse | 45 12 6 | Ditto - ditto - Lumber-yard | 82 12 6 |
| Principal Overseer of Carpenters | 109 10 – | Regulator of Government Clocks | 75 3 9 |
| Storekeeper | 109 10 – | Inspector of Outgangs | 45 12 6 |
| Principal Overseer in Timber-yard (House) | 82 12 6 | Superintendent of Sawing Mills at Pennant Hills | 75 – – |
| Superintendent of Government Clocks | 75 3 9 | Superintendent of Public Works at Paramatta | 218 19 2 |
| Inspector of Outgangs | 45 12 6 | Master Manufacturer | 195 12 6 |
| Superintendent of Sawing Establishment at Pennant Hills | 75 – – | Superintendent of Public Works at Liverpool | 200 – – |
| Superintendent of Public Works at Paramatta (house) | 173 6 8 | Ditto - - ditto - at Newcastle | 150 – – |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for one horse | 45 12 6 | £. | 1,819 18 9 |
| Master Manufacturer | 150 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for one horse | 45 12 6 | | |
| Superintendent of Public Works at Liverpool | 200 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Public Works at Newcastle | 150 – – | | |
| £. | 2,294 18 9 | | |

(*continued*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 6.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Surveyor of Roads and Bridges - - | 600 – – | Assistant Surveyor of Roads and Bridges, including an allowance for forage - | 245 12 6 |
| Assistant Surveyor - - - - - - | 150 – – | Deputy Assistant - ditto - ditto - | 195 12 6 |
| Forage allowance, 2/6 per day for 1 horse | 45 12 6 | Ditto - ditto - ditto - ditto - | 145 12 6 |
| Assistant Surveyor - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Forage allowance, 2/6 per day for 1 horse | 45 12 6 | Mineral Surveyor - - - - - - | 500 – – |
| Assistant Surveyor - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Forage allowance, 2/6 per day for 1 horse | 45 12 6 | £. | 1,086 17 6 |
| Assistant Surveyor - - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Forage allowance, 2/6 per day for 1 horse | 45 12 6 | | |
| Sub-Inspector - - - - - - - | 63 17 6 | | |
| £. | 1,387 12 6 | The Saving which will be effected by the above arrangement will be as follows: | |
| | | Director of Public Works - £ 365 – – | |
| Mineral Surveyor - - - - - - | 500 – – | Clerk to - ditto - ditto - 110 – – | 1,175 15 – |
| | | Surveyor of Roads and Bridges' Department - - - 800 15 – | |
| GENERAL TOTAL - - - £. | 4,182 11 3 | | |
| No. 7.—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, AND LAW OFFICERS. | | | |
| Chief Justice, Supreme Court (house) - | 2,000 – – | | |
| Assistant Judge - - - - - - | 1,500 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 1,500 – – | | |
| Registrar, Supreme Court - - - | 800 – – | | |
| Chief Clerk - ditto - - - - | 450 – – | | |
| Assistant Clerk - ditto - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in the Establishments. | |
| Crier - - ditto - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Fees, 63 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* | | | |
| £. | 6,900 – – | | |
| Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 200 *l*, and * Acting Commissioner of Requests, 400 *l.* { and 100 *l.* p'ann. travelling expenses | 700 – – | | |
| Clerk of the Peace, 100 *l.*, and Crown Solicitor, 300 *l.* - { actual expenses of travelling - | 400 – – | | |
| Commissioner of Court of Requests, on leave of absence - - - - - - - | 400 – – | | |
| * Acting Commissioner, as above stated. | | | |
| Registrar at Sidney, no salary; fees, 488 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* | | | |
| Crier at - ditto - fees, 341 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*; salary - - - - - - - - | 25 – – | | |
| Registrar at Paramatta, no salary; fees 107 *l.* 6 *s.*; and Deputy Postmaster and Clerk to Court of Magistracy - - - - | *Vide* No. 12, POLICE. | | |
| Registrar at Windsor, no salary; fees, 170 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*; and Deputy Postmaster and Clerk to Magistracy - - - - | | | |
| Registrar at Campbell Town, no salary; fees, 107 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 ½ *d.*; and Deputy Postmaster and Clerk to Magistracy - - | | | |
| £. | 1,525 – – | | |
| *H. M. Attorney-general - - - | 1,400 – – | | |
| – – Solicitor-general - - - - | 800 – – | | |
| £. | 2,200 – – | | |
| * We understand that the salary of the Attorney-general has already been reduced from 1,400 *l.* to 1,200 *l.* per annum. | | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 8.—Department of Sheriff and Coroners. | £. s. d. | | |
| Sheriff of New South Wales | 1,000 – – | | |
| Under Sheriff | 200 – – | | |
| Bailiff at Sydney | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto at Paramatta | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto at Windsor | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Ditto at Newcastle | 100 – – | | |
| Prisoner, Clerk to the Sheriff | 36 10 – | | |
| £. | 1,636 10 – | | |
| Coroner at Sydney | 118 4 10 | | |
| Ditto - ditto, fees 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* additional | 100 – – | | |
| * Ditto - ditto, fees 25 *l.* additional | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto at Paramatta | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto at Windsor, fees 24 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* additional | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto at Liverpool, fees 17 *l.* 0 *s.* 10½ *d.* additional | 53 7 7 | | |
| Ditto at Evan and Richmond, fees 17 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* additional | 50 – – | | |
| Ditto at Camden, fees 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* additional | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto at Bathurst, fees 4 *l.* 12 *s.* additional | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto at Patterson's Plains, fees 26 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* additional | 40 – – | | |
| £. | 621 12 5 | | |
| No. 9.—Miscellaneous Establishments | | | |
| Superintendent of Botanical Garden (house.) | 150 – – | | |
| Assistant ditto (house) | 80 – – | | |
| Ditto ditto, at Paramatta | 80 – – | | |
| Barrack-Master, 70 *l.* a year for house, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day for horse | 182 10 – <br> 70 – – <br> 45 12 6 | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Superintendent of Ordnance Stores | 100 – – | Our remarks upon the situation of Colonial Agent in London, will be found at length in the Report. | |
| Colonial Agent in London | 600 – – | | |
| Government Printer | 150 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Government Clocks | 75 – – | | |
| Housekeeper to Public Offices in George-street | 20 – – | | |
| £. | 1,553 2 6 | | |

* It should seem as if there were two Coroners only at Sidney, and that the third is charged for a broken period.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
| At Sydney: | £. s. d. | | |
| Principal Superintendent of Convicts - | 500 – – | | |
| Chief Clerk - - - - - - - | 190 – – | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 130 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Superintendent, Hyde-park Barracks, house | 150 – – | We are not prepared to propose any | |
| Storekeeper - - - - - - - | 100 – – | alteration in these Establishments. | |
| £. | 1,570 – – | | |
| Carter's Barrack: | | | |
| uperintendent, house - - - - | 128 2 – | | |
| Assistant - - ditto - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Schoolmaster, Boys Establishment, house - | 43 10 – | | |
| £. | 262 17 – | | |
| Superintendent at Paramatta, house, receiving a salary of 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as Superintendent of Public Works, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for a horse - - - - - - - *Vide* No. 6. | — | | |
| Superintendent at Liverpool, house, coal and candles - - - - - - - - | 60 – – | | |
| Superintendent at Newcastle, house, receives a salary of 150*l.* as Superintendent of Works - - - - - - - *Vide* No. 6. | — | | |
| Matron, Female Factory at Paramatta, house, fuel and light - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Two Assistants, 1st & 2d Class, each house, &c. | 27 7 6 | | |
| One - ditto - 3d Class, house, fuel and light | 50 – – | | |
| Storekeeper - - - - - - - | 100 7 6 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| £. | 479 – – | | |
| AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
| Superintendent, Grose Farm and Long Bottom, house - - - - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Superintendent, Emu Plains, house - - | 250 – – | | |
| Superintendent, Bathurst, house - - | 250 – – | | |
| Superintendent, Wellington Valley, house - | 250 – – | | |
| £. | 900 – – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11.—Convict Establishment at Penal Settlements. | | | |
| Port Macquarrie: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| * Commandant, house | 182 10 – | | |
| * Superintendent of Works, house | 91 5 – | | |
| D° of Agriculture, discontinued. | | | |
| Assistant D°, house | 120 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Sugar Plantations, house | 250 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Convicts, house, rations, and 6 *d.* per day in lieu of spirits | 100 – – <br> 9 2 6 | | |
| Pilot, rations and spirits, house | 75 – – | | |
| Overseer of Works, rations, d° | 60 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Chief Constable - d° - d° | 50 – – | | |
| £. | 937 17 6 | | |
| Moreton Bay: | | | |
| * Commandant, house | 182 10 – | | |
| * Superintendent of Works, house | 91 5 – | | |
| Superintendent of Convicts, d°, rations | 100 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Agriculture | 200 – – | | |
| Pilot, house | 50 – – | | |
| £. | 623 15 – | | |
| Norfolk Island: | | | |
| * Commandant - house | 182 10 – | | |
| * Superintendent of Works - d° | 91 5 – | | |
| Superintendent of Convicts - d° | 100 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Agriculture d° | 91 5 – | | |
| Principal Overseer of Works - d° | 91 5 – | | |
| £. | 556 5 – | | |
| Melville Island: | | | |
| * Commandant - house | 300 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Works - d° | 91 5 – | | |
| £. | 391 5 – | | |
| Fort Wellington, Raffle's Bay: | | | |
| * Commandant - house | 300 – – | | |
| Malay Interpreter - d° | 70 – – | | |
| £. | 370 – – | | |
| King George's Sound: | | | |
| * Commandant - house - £. | 136 17 6 | | |

The offices marked thus * are filled by the officers of regiments serving upon that station.

General Total - - - £. 3,016 – –

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 12.—POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS. | £. s. d. | | |
| Sydney: | | | |
| Principal Superintendent of Police; rations, forage, house - - - - - | 600 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench - - - - - | 250 – – | | |
| Second - ditto - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Third - ditto - - - - - | 73 4 – | | |
| Extra - ditto - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Police Runner - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Assistant to Chief Constable - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Wardsmen, 5; each 73 *l.* 4 *s.* - - - | 366 – – | | |
| Conductors, 11; each 59 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* - - | 654 4 6 | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in this Establishment. | |
| Patrol-men, 56; each 51 *l.* 17 *s.* - - | 2,903 12 – | | |
| Office-keeper, 1 - - - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| £. | 5,490 15 6 | | |
| Paramatta: | | | |
| Superintendent of Police - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench; also Deputy Postmaster and Registrar - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 130 – – | | |
| Wardsman, 1 - - - - - - | 60 – – | | |
| District Constables, 6; each 51 *l.* 17 *s.* - | 311 2 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 29; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 1,194 1 6 | | |
| Scourger, 1 - - - - - - | 41 3 6 | | |
| £. | 2,186 7 – | | |
| Windsor: | | | |
| Superintendent of Police; house - - | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench; also Deputy Postmaster and Registrar - - - - - | 150 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 130 – – | | |
| District ditto, 9; each 51 *l.* 17 *s.* - - | 466 13 – | | |
| Ditto ditto, 17; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 699 19 6 | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 7; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* - - | 256 4 – | | |
| Scourger, 1 - - - - - - - | 22 17 – | | |
| £. | 2,025 13 6 | | |
| Campbell Town; | | | |
| Superintendent of Police - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench; also Deputy Postmaster and Registrar - - - - - | 120 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 5; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 205 17 6 | | |
| Ditto ditto, 3; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* - - | 109 16 – | | |
| £. | 835 13 6 | | |
| Appin: | | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 60 – – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 2; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - - | 82 7 – | | |
| Ditto ditto, 1 - - - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 178 19 – | | |
| Upper Minto: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 1 - - - - - | 41 3 6 | | |
| £. | 93 – 6 | | |
| Lower Minto: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 1 - - - - - | 41 3 6 | | |
| £. | 93 – 6 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 12.—Police Establishments—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Liverpool: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench, also Deputy Postmaster, 5 per cent on postage | 120 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in this Establishment. | |
| Chief Constable | 100 – – | | |
| District Constables, 4; each 51 *l.* 17 *s.* | 207 8 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 12; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 494 2 – | | |
| £. | 921 10 – | | |
| Bringelly and Cooke: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench | 70 – – | | |
| Chief Constable | 60 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 4; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 164 14 – | | |
| Scourger, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 383 13 – | | |
| Evan: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench | 120 – – | | |
| Chief Constable | 100 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 7; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 288 4 6 | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 3; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* | 109 16 – | | |
| £. | 669 17 6 | | |
| Camden, Illawarra District: | | | |
| Resident Magistrate, house | 150 – – | | |
| Ordinary Constable, 1 | 41 3 6 | | |
| Scourger, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 227 15 6 | | |
| Stone Quarry Creek: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench | 90 – – | | |
| Chief Constable | 70 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 7; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 288 4 6 | | |
| Scourger, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 536 13 10 | | |
| Argyle, Sutton Forest: | | | |
| Resident Magistrate, house | 91 5 – | | |
| 2/6 per day, forage | 45 12 6 | | |
| Clerk to the Bench | 90 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 4; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 164 14 – | | |
| Scourger, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| £ | 480 – 6 | | |
| Inverary: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 3; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 123 10 6 | | |
| Scourger, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| Clerk, 1 | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 248 11 6 | | |
| Goulburn Plains: | | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 4; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 164 14 – | | |
| Bathurst: | | | |
| Superintendent of Police, house | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench - do. 5 per cent, postage | — | | |

(continued)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 12.—Police Establishments—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Bathurst—*continued.* | | | |
| Chief Constable and Pound-keeper - - | 70 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in this Establishment. | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto - 8; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 329 8 – | | |
| Ditto ditto - 6; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* - | 219 12 – | | |
| £. | 970 17 – | | |
| Brisbane Water: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto - 1 - - - - | 41 3 6 | | |
| Scourger, 1 - - - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 129 12 6 | | |
| Hunter's River, Newcastle: | | | |
| Superintendent of Police, house - - | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Bench, 5 per cent postage - | 120 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| District ditto, 1 - - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 4; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 164 14 – | | |
| Ditto ditto, 6; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* - - | 219 12 – | | |
| £. | 956 3 – | | |
| Wallis's Plains: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench - - - - - | 70 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary ditto, 2; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* - | 82 7 – | | |
| Ditto ditto, 2; each 36 *l.* 12 *s.* - - | 73 4 – | | |
| Scourger, 1 - - - - - - | 9 3 – | | |
| £. | 286 11 – | | |
| Patterson's Plains: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench - - - - - | 90 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 4; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 164 14 – | | |
| Ditto, 1 - - - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| Ditto and Scourger, 1 - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| Lock-up house keeper, 1 - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 416 7 – | | |
| Luskintyre: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 3; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 123 10 6 | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 1 - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 211 19 6 | | |
| Patrick's Plains: | | | |
| Clerk to the Bench - - - - - | 90 – – | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 5; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 205 17 6 | | |
| Constable and Scourger, 1 - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 384 6 6 | | |
| Upper Districts of Hunter's River: | | | |
| Ordinary Constables, 3; each 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* | 123 10 6 | | |
| Ditto and Scourger, 1 - - - - | 36 12 – | | |
| £. | 160 2 6 | | |
| Port Stephens: | | | |
| District Constable, 1 - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Ordinary Constable, 1 - - - - | 41 3 6 | | |
| £. | 93 – 6 | | |
| General Total - - - £. | 18,145 4 10 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—MOUNTED POLICE ESTABLISHMENT. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Cumberland: | | We recommend that Officers, Non-commissioned and Privates, in the proportionate number required, should be selected from the regiments serving in the colony, and be temporarily employed on this duty while their regiments continue upon the station; and that while so employed they should enjoy the pay and allowances of cavalry, with such additional articles of clothing as the service may require, in lieu of any other allowance. | |
| Serjeant, 1, Corporals, 5, at 18 *l.* 6 *s.* each - - | 109 16 – | | |
| Privates, 15, at 13 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - | 205 17 6 | | |
| (Also receiving pay and allowances as Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the regiments in garrison.) | | | |
| £. | 315 13 6 | | |
| Bathurst: | | | |
| Lieutenant commanding a detachment - | 73 4 – | | |
| Receiving 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Serjeants, 2, Corporals, 3, at 18 *l.* 6 *d.* each - - - | 91 10 – | | |
| Privates, 13, at 13 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - | 178 8 6 | | |
| (Also receiving pay and allowances as above.) | | | |
| £. | 388 15 – | | |
| Hunter's River, Wallis's Plains: | | | |
| Lieutenant commanding detachment, receiving - - - - - - - - | 73 4 – | | |
| Also 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - - - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Serjeant, 1, Corporal, 1, at 18 *l.* 6 *s.* each - - | 36 12 – | | |
| Privates, 15, at 13 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - | 205 17 6 | | |
| (Receiving pay and allowances as above.) | | | |
| £. | 361 6 – | | |
| Argyle, Sutton Forest: | | | |
| Lieutenant commanding detachment, with pay and allowances as such; 91 *l.* 5 *s.* as resident Magistrate; and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse | 45 12 6 | | |
| *see* POLICE, No. 12. | | | |
| Serjeant, 1 - - - - - - - | 18 6 – | | |
| Privates, 6, at 13 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - | 82 7 – | | |
| (Receiving pay and allowances as above.) | | | |
| £. | 146 5 6 | | |
| GENERAL TOTAL - - £. | 1,212 – – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by the Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 14.—GAOL ESTABLISHMENTS AND HULK. | £. s. d. | | |
| Sydney: | | | |
| Principal Gaoler - {salary - - £.250 / in lieu of house 50} | 300 – – | We recommend that the salary of the Principal Gaoler should be reduced to £. 200 per annum. | |
| Deputy Gaoler, apartments in gaol - - | 80 – – | | |
| First Turnkey - - - - - | 59 9 6 | | |
| Second Turnkey - - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Constables (12), each £.41. 3*s.* 6*d.* - - | 494 2 – | | |
| £. | 985 8 6 | | |
| Phœnix Hulk: | | | |
| Superintendent, resides on board - - | 150 – – | SAVING - - - £. | 100 – – |
| Assistant ditto - ditto - - - | 100 – – | | |
| £. | 250 – – | | |
| Paramatta: | | | |
| Gaoler, apartments in gaol - - - | 80 – – | | |
| Windsor: | | | |
| Gaoler - ditto - - - - - - | 80 – – | | |
| Liverpool: | | | |
| Gaoler - ditto - - - - - - | 80 – – | | |
| Newcastle: | | | |
| Gaoler - ditto - - - - - - | 80 – – | | |
| Penrith: | | | |
| Gaoler - ditto - - - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| Bathurst: | | | |
| Gaoler - ditto - - - - - - | 51 17 – | | |
| GENERAL TOTAL - - - £. | 1,659 2 6 | | |
| No. 15.—MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
| Sydney: | | | |
| Inspector of Colonial Hospitals - - | 750 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| On half-pay as surgeon, but not receiving it (house). | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon, house - - - | 182 10 – | It is presumed that the houses occupied by these Medical Officers are merely such military quarters as they would be entitled to according to their rank. | |
| Ditto ditto - - - - - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| in lieu of house - - | 50 – – | | |
| On full-pay as Assistant Surgeon, Royal Veteran Battalion, £.155. 2*s.* 6*d.* | | | |
| | 1,119 7 6 | | |
| Paramatta: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon, house - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Windsor: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon - - - - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| in lieu of house - - | 50 – – | | |
| Liverpool: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon - - - - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| in lieu of house - - | 50 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum - - | 100 – – | | |
| in lieu of house - - | 32 10 – | | |
| £. | 365 – – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 15.—Medical Establishments—*cont*$^{d}$. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Newcastle: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Bathurst: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | It is presumed that the houses occupied by these Medical Officers are merely such military quarters as they would be entitled to according to their rank. | |
| Port Macquarrie: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Moreton Bay: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Norfolk Island: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - (On full pay as Assistant Surgeon, Royal Navy, 6*s.* 6*d.* per day.) | 182 10 – | | |
| King George's Sound: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Melville Island: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Fort Wellington: | | | |
| Assistant Surgeon (house) - - - | 182 10 – | | |
| Benevolent Institution: | | | |
| Master of the Asylum (apartments) - - Matron - - ditto - ditto - - | 104 – – | | |
| General Total - - - £. | 3,463 7 6 | | |
| No. 16.—Establishments for the Dock Yard and Harbour. | | | |
| Master Attendant and Harbour Master, (house; Half pay, as Master, Royal Navy, 5*s.* per day) - - - - - | 500 – – | Master Attendant - - - - - - | 400 – – |
| | | Clerk - - - - - - - | 61 5 11 |
| Clerk to ditto - - - - - - - | 61 5 11 | Storekeeper - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Storekeeper (apartments) - - - - | 150 – – | Master Builder - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Master Builder - - - - - - | 150 – – | Superintendent of Government Boats - | 75 – – |
| Superintendent of Government Boats, (apartments - - - - - - - - - | 75 – – | Ditto - of Lighthouse - - - | 80 – – |
| Superintendent of Lighthouse (apartments) - | 80 – – | £. | 916 5 11 |
| £. | 1,016 5 11 | Saving on the Salary of Master Attendant - - - - - £. | 100 – – |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 17.—COLONIAL MARINE: | £. s. d. | | |
| Master of the schooner Isabella - - | 136 17 6 | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in this Establishment. | |
| Mates, 2 {63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* / 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*} - - - | 109 9 – | | |
| Carpenter, 1 - - - - - - - | 68 4 9 | | |
| Seamen, 12; 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* each - - | 383 5 – | | |
| £. | 697 16 3 | | |
| Master of the barque Lucy Ann - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Mates, 2 {63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* / 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*} - - - | 109 9 – | | |
| Carpenter, 1 - - - - - - - | 68 4 9 | | |
| Seamen, 16; 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* each - - | 511 – – | | |
| £. | 825 11 3 | | |
| Master of the Amity brig - - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Mates, 2 {63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* / 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*} - - - | 109 9 – | | |
| Seaman, 1 - - - - - - - | 31 18 9 | | |
| £. | 278 5 3 | | |
| Master of the brig Governor Philip - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Mates, 2 {63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* / 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*} - - - | 109 9 – | | |
| Carpenter, 1 - - - - - - - | 68 4 9 | | |
| Seamen, 14; 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* each - - | 447 2 6 | | |
| £. | 761 13 9 | | |
| Master of the brig Mary Elizabeth, (Lieutenant Royal Navy, half-pay, 5 *s.* per day) | 136 17 6 | | |
| Mate, 1 - - - - - - - - | 63 17 6 | | |
| Carpenter, 1 - - - - - - - | 68 4 9 | | |
| Seamen, 9, at 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* each - - | 287 8 9 | | |
| £. | 556 8 6 | | |
| Mermaid, under repair. | | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 18.—Ecclesiastical Establishments. | | £. s. d. | | |
| Archdeacon of New South Wales, holds a living in England, but resigns the emoluments of it to his Curate - - - | | 2,000 – – | Our remarks upon this Establishment will be found at length in the Report. | |
| Registrar of Archdeacon's Court, charges as a Solicitor for the services he may be required to perform - - - - | | - none. | | |
| Senior Chaplain, house, 100 *l.* per ann. in lieu of glebe, and 50 *l.* for service at Female Factory | Fees. 28 4 6 | 400 – – | | |
| Senior Assistant Chaplain, house, 100 *l.* per ann. in lieu of glebe, and 50 *l.* for service at Gaol - | 60 – – | 300 – – | | |
| Assistant Chaplain, house, Master of the Male Orphan School 150 *l.* per ann., 100 *l.* in lieu of glebe - - - - - | 12 11 6 | 300 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - a glebe of 400 acres, house - - - | 7 16 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 150 *l.* for house, 100 *l.* for glebe, 50 *l.* for service on board of Hulk - | 73 – – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, 100 *l.* in lieu of glebe - - - | - - | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 100 *l.* for house, glebe of 400 acres, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - - - | 13 19 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, forage, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - | - - | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, forage, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - | 1 15 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 45 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for house, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse, 45 *l.* for Divine Service at Sackville Reach - - - - | 14 19 10 | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - - - | – 10 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, Master of Female Orphan School 150 *l.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - | 3 10 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - house, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for horse - - - - | 31 16 – | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - 60 *l.* for house | - - | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - | - - | 250 – – | | |
| Allowances, £.1,432. 1. 4. | Fees, £.248 1 10 | 6,000 – – | | |
| Presbyterian Chaplain - - - - | | 300 – – | | |
| Assistant - ditto - - - - - | | 100 – – | | |
| | £. | 400 – – | | |
| Roman-catholic Chaplain - - | £. | 150 – – | | |
| Summary: | | | | |
| Established Church - - - - - | | 7,680 3 2 | | |
| Scotch - ditto - - - - - | | 400 – – | | |
| Catholic - ditto - - - - - | | 150 – – | | |
| | £. | 8,230 3 2 | | |

No. 19.—TABLE, showing the present Position of each Settlement, and the Establishment by which it is necessarily attended.

| COUNTY. | NAME of SETTLEMENT. | Distance from Sydney. | ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Miles | | | | |
| Cumberland | Sydney | - | Ecclesiastical | Medical | Police | Military. |
| | Paramatta | 15 | do | do | do | do |
| | Liverpool | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | Windsor | 31 | do | do | do | do |
| | Castlereagh | 36 | do | — | — | — |
| | Richmond | 36 | do | — | — | — |
| | Campbell Town | 30 | do | — | Police. | — |
| | Pitt Town | 33 | do | — | — | — |
| | Cabramatta | 29 | — | — | — | — |
| | Bringelly and Cooke | 34 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Penrith | 34 | — | — | — | — |
| | Castle Hill | 19 | — | — | — | — |
| | Appin | 39 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Airds | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| | Evan | 33 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Field of May | 13 | Ecclesiastical | — | — | — |
| | Grose Farm | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| | Long Bottom | 7 | - | - | - | Military. |
| | Upper Minto | 37 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Lower Minto | 31 | - | - | do | — |
| | Malgoa | 31 | — | — | — | — |
| | Narellan | 33 | Ecclesiastical | — | — | — |
| | Stone Quarry Creek | 9 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Hebe Farm | - | - | - | - | Military. |
| | Botany Bay Head | - | - | - | - | do |
| | Prospect | 20 | — | — | — | — |
| | South Creek | 24 | — | — | — | — |
| Camden | Camden | 70 | — | — | — | — |
| | Bong Bongor | 75 | — | — | — | — |
| | Illawarra and Shoal Haven | 60 | - | - | Police | Military. |
| | Sutton Forest | 74 | - | - | do | — |
| | Shoal Haven | 84 | — | — | — | — |
| Northumberland | Newcastle and Port Stephens | 90 | Ecclesiastical | Medical | Police | Military. |
| | Maitland | 79 | — | — | — | — |
| | Wiseman's Ferry | 46 | — | — | — | — |
| | Wittingham | 86 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hawkesbury | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| | Brisbane Water | 33 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Patrick's Plains | 85 | - | - | do | — |
| | Reid's Mistake | 59 | — | — | — | — |
| | Wallace's Plains | 80 | - | - | Police | Military. |
| Durham | Patterson's Plains | 86 | - | - | Police. | — |
| | Luskintyre | 85 | - | - | do | — |
| | St. Aubin | 112 | — | — | — | — |
| Cook | Emu Plains | 35 | - | - | - | Military. |
| | Wilberforce | 43 | — | — | — | — |
| | Spring Wood | 45 | - | - | - | Military. |
| | Cox's River | 65 | - | - | - | do |
| | Weatherboard Hut | 61 | - | - | - | do |
| | Hawkesbury | 48 | — | — | — | — |
| Argyle | Goulburn Plains | 110 | - | - | Police | Military. |
| | Inverary | - | - | - | do | — |
| St. Vincent | Sites of the Establishments not reported | — | — | — | — | — |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of New South Wales—*continued.*

| COUNTY. | NAME of SETTLEMENT. | Distance from Sydney | ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Miles. | | | | |
| Hunter - - - | Upper Districts of Hunter's River | - - | - - - | - - - | Police - - | — |
| Westmorland - | O'Connell's Plains - | 128 | — | — | — | — |
| Murray - - | Molongo Plains - | 150 | - - - | - - - | - - - | Military. |
| King - - - | Sites of the Establishments not reported - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Georgiana - - | - d° - d° - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bathurst - - | Bathurst - - | 120 | Ecclesiastical | Medical - | Police - - | Military. |
| Roxburgh - - | Fish River - - | 122 | — | — | — | — |
| Phillip - - - | Sites of the Establishments not reported - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brisbane - - | Kelso - - - | 104 | — | — | — | — |
| Bligh - - - | Sites of the Establishments not reported - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wellington - - | Wellington Valley | 230 | - - - | - - - | - - - | Military. |
| | Western Port - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - d°. |

Dependencies and Settlements

Out of the Boundary-line fixed by Government Order of 14th October 1829.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | | | | |
| Port Macquarrie - - - - - - | 189 | Ecclesiastical | Medical - | Police - - | Military. |
| Moreton Bay - - - - - - | 463 | - d° - | - d° - | - d° - | - d°. |
| Norfolk Island - - - - - - | 1,034 | - - - | - d° - | - d° - | - d°. |
| King George's Sound - - - - - | 1,860 | - - - | - d° - | - - - | - d°. |
| Melville Island - - - - - - | abandoned. | | | | |

## No. 20.—STATEMENT explanatory of the BUSINESS of COLONIAL AGENT.

THE Agent for the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land was appointed on the 1st September 1822, by Lord Bathurst, in consequence of the observations brought under his Lordship's notice by Mr. Bigge, the Commissioner of Inquiry, as detailed in the following extract from his Report:

" Connected with the subject of the judicial establishments, as well as the other branches of the colonial administration, is the appointment of an Agent to the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to which I beg leave in this place to call your Lordship's attention.

" During my residence in the colony the expediency of such an appointment had been suggested by several very respectable individuals, for the purpose of conveying to the gentleman whom they had agreed in naming, their instructions and opinions upon questions that were then in agitation, and which, for the moment, I took the liberty of suggesting to them, it would be more prudent for several reasons to avoid. The great advantages, however, that will arise to individuals, both in the colony and in this country, from obtaining as well as affording information upon the state of its affairs, and of its commercial and agricultural interests, separated as they are by so great a distance from this country, and liable always to much misrepresentation and conjecture, have appeared fully to justify me in recommending the appointment of a Colonial Agent for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and most fully to recommend the nomination of the gentleman who was selected by several of the inhabitants to fill that situation.

" The Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Courts should be required to transmit to the Colonial Agent a list of all persons dying intestate in the two colonies, together with an inventory of their effects; and to him may also with propriety be addressed the frequent inquiries of relatives respecting the properties and estates of deceased persons, that are so frequently made to the Governors of the colony, without the means of ascertaining the person or the authority of the inquirer.

" I shall have occasion, in other parts of my Report, to enumerate other duties which may be beneficially assigned to the Colonial Agent; and with the mention of those that are more particularly connected with the judicial administration, I beg leave to close my observations upon this branch of my inquiry."

The salary of the Agent is 600 *l.* per annum; out of which an office, a clerk, and stationery are to be provided.

In addition to the duties detailed in the extract from Commissioner Bigge's Report, the Agent is in correspondence with the Colonial Department; the War Office; the Colonial Audit Office, and the Superintendent for Convicts at the Home Department; as well as with various persons in this country connected with the trade of the two colonies; and also with those who propose to emigrate, or their friends, who require information on such points.

He is also in correspondence with the Governors of the two Colonies; the Colonial Secretaries; the Colonial Treasurers; and with any of the colonists generally, upon questions of a commercial and agricultural nature, as well as on subjects of complaints and claims which may require explanation, or reference to the Government at home.

His assistance and advice is sought by those who wish, with the least possible delay to public business, to prefer claims or to address applications to the different government offices; for making representations on the subject of such regulations as are prescribed by the general instructions to the Governor, or by such legislative enactments as may operate injuriously to the commercial or agricultural interests of the settlers.

The extent of agency business may be in some degree estimated by the following statement for the years 1828 and 1829, exclusive of an extensive and increasing correspondence, necessarily accompanied by the duplicates and copies of documents, accounts, &c., which the communication with a distant settlement requires.

| | 1828: | 1829: |
|---|---|---|
| Number of persons calling on business on the Agent - | 775 | 830 |

Besides the above, much time is occupied in personal interviews at the different offices of Government; in making inquiries of merchants and individuals connected with the trade, purchasing stores, providing for their shipment, making insurances, &c.

The Agent also purchases such stores for the Colonial Government, upon the requisition of the Governors, as are sanctioned by the authority of the Secretary of State; transmits the

the Acts of Parliament, statutes at large, and all the Parliamentary Papers as they are published.

Other duties of some importance occasionally devolve upon him: for instance, when the corps of New South Wales Veterans was raised in 1825 for colonial service, he was directed to act as agent for the corps, and to do the duty required of army agents for the regular troops; for this he received no remuneration, and the regulated allowance for the agency of a corps of upwards of 200 men was saved to the public.

In two instances he has been employed to superintend the purchase and shipment of organs for the churches, these instruments having been subscribed for by the voluntary subscription of the colonists.

He has also the charge of purchasing books for the Australian Subscription Library; and although, in cases of this sort, the business may be deemed rather of a private than a public nature, yet the result must be considered beneficial to the general advancement of colonial prosperity.

The funds from which payments are made, arise,

1st. From bills on the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, transmitted by the Governor or Colonial Treasurer.

2d. From money paid on account of individuals either in the colony, or of those about to proceed there; in which cases the Agent carries the amount to the credit of the colonial fund, and informs the Governor or Colonial Treasurer the same day that he receives it, in order that a corresponding issue may be made on account of the parties interested.

3d. From sums due to the Colonial Government by parties in this country.

4th. In the event of want of sufficient funds arising from the above sources, by issue from the Treasury, upon the Agent's application to the Secretary of State, vouched by a statement, referred through the Colonial Audit Office, of the balance in hand, and the estimate of the sums required for the discharge of the services in progress.

The payments made are pensions of individuals resident in England; advances of salary on the appointment of officers to situations abroad, previous to their departure; payment of stores forwarded; claims of persons on the Colonial Government, on letters of authority from the respective Governors; acceptance of bills on the Lords of the Treasury for salaries of the colonial officers voted by the annual grants by Parliament in former years, many of which bills are still outstanding: the whole of the above payments being made by distinct authorities for the issues, from the Secretary of State or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Since the formation of the new settlement at Swan River, similar duties have devolved upon the Agent to those which he executes for the other colonies.

With reference to the statement above of the outstanding bills payable upon the annual vote of Parliament, for the civil establishment of New South Wales, it may be proper to observe that this duty, to the end of the year 1826 (when it was transferred to the Agent) was executed by another person, who received a salary of 200*l.* per annum.

No. 2, Little Charles-street,
16 September 1830.

(signed) *Edward Barnard.*

# VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

## No. 21.—REVENUE.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| **ORDINARY REVENUE:** | | |
| Duties on Spirits imported | 22,228 6 4 | 22,401 19 4 |
| on Spirits distilled in the colony | 173 13 – | |
| on Tobacco imported | | 4,818 14 3 |
| Ad valorem Duties on the importation of foreign Merchandize | | 4,097 9 3 |
| Wharfage | | 1,658 2 4 |
| Port charges on the entry and clearance of Vessels | | 325 19 6 |
| Fees on Custom-house Permits, on packages of Spirits and Wine landed, on Boat Licences, and on clearances of Colonial and other Vessels | | 363 15 6 |
| Auction Duties | | 262 3 6 |
| Licenses to retail Wine, Beer, and Spirituous Liquors | £. 2,225 – – | 2,410 – 6½ |
| D° - to distil | 11 17 10½ | |
| Stamp duty on Newspapers | 173 2 8 | |
| Rent of Crown Land and Quit Rents | 59 1 3 | 954 12 4 |
| of Government Mill | 420 – – | |
| of Punt at New Norfolk | 108 12 10 | |
| of old Ordnance Store | 200 – – | |
| of Military Canteens | 166 18 3 | |
| Fees of the Colonial Secretary's Office | 542 13 6 | 3,441 17 6 |
| of Surveyor-general's Office | 20 – 8 | |
| of Registrar of the Supreme Court | 1,068 5 9 | |
| of Master of - - - ditto | 37 – – | |
| of Commissioner of Court of Requests | 708 10 9 | |
| of Clerk of the Peace | 61 19 6 | |
| of Sheriff | 845 12 4 | |
| of Registrar of Deeds | 157 15 – | |
| Slaughtering Dues | | 90 7 11 |
| Fines collected by Police Magistrate | | 930 2 3½ |
| Amount of Ordinary Revenue | £. | 41,755 4 3 |
| **EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES:** | £. s. d. | |
| Proceeds of sales of Crown Lands | 2,418 16 7½ | |
| Ditto - - of Huon Pine and other Timber | 407 9 –½ | |
| Ditto - - of Cattle | 53 10 10 | |
| Ditto - - of Stores, Macquarrie Harbour | 10 11 9 | |
| Ditto - - of Slop Clothing to the Masters of assigned Servants | 904 11 – | |
| Sums recovered | 123 9 – | |
| Repayment of advance to Mr. Evans, late Deputy Surveyor-general | 29 10 6½ | |
| Miscellaneous | 162 5 6 | |
| From Assistant Commissary-general Moodie, for defraying the expense of the Civil Establishment engaged in the management of Convicts; | 18,930 15 5¾ | |
| And of the Stores purchased for that Establishment, and charged under the head of Ordnance and Engineer Contingencies | 2,569 4 6¼ | |
| Amount of Extraordinary Resources | | 25,610 4 3½ |
| Advances made by the Colonial Agent in England | | 124 6 –½ |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE | £. | 67,489 14 7 |

# VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

## No. 22.—EXPENDITURE.—(1828.)

| | SALARIES. | CONTINGENTS. | AMOUNT. | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Lieutenant-Governor | 2,500 – – | – – – | 2,500 – – | |
| Private Secretary | 619 18 7 | 105 5 – | 725 13 7 | |
| Councils | 502 15 4 | 23 10 – | 526 5 4 | |
| Colonial Secretary | 1,928 19 2½ | 903 11 3¾ | 2,832 10 6¼ | |
| Surveyor-general | 1,416 12 8 | 1,224 – 4 | 2,710 13 – | |
| Commissioners of Land Survey | 730 – – | – – – | 730 – – | |
| Land Board | 252 14 9½ | – – – | 252 14 9½ | |
| Customs | 2,094 8 11¾ | 235 10 1 | 2,329 19 –¾ | |
| Collector of Internal Revenue | 150 – – | 43 15 8 | 195 15 8 | |
| Treasurer | 1,331 18 3 | 82 6 6 | 1,414 4 9 | |
| Auditor | 402 3 11 | 44 12 6 | 446 16 5 | |
| Engineer | 2,022 7 11¼ | 1,638 16 5½ | 3,661 4 4¾ | |
| Roads and Bridges | 593 4 7½ | 56 1 6 | 649 6 1½ | |
| Ordnance Storekeeper | 393 2 6 | 4,224 5 11½ | 4,617 8 5½ | |
| Government Printer | 260 – – | – – – | 260 – – | |
| Superintendent of Government Herds | 117 10 – | 1 – – | 118 10 – | |
| Superintendent of Slaughter-house | 56 5 – | – – – | 56 5 – | |
| Pensions | 1,801 4 –¼ | – – – | 1,801 4 –¼ | |
| | | | | 25,826 11 1½ |
| JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS: | | | | |
| Supreme Court, Court of Requests, Quarter Sessions, Clerk of Peace | 5,597 12 7½ | 1,489 11 9 | 7,087 4 4½ | |
| Coroners | 66 4 11 | – – – | 66 4 11 | |
| Sheriffs | 2,864 4 11¾ | 512 14 7¾ | 3,376 19 7½ | |
| Registrar of Deeds | 445 15 – | 36 10 6 | 482 5 6 | |
| | | | | 11,012 14 5 |
| Ecclesiastical | 2,258 13 7½ | 938 12 5 | – – – | 3,197 6 –½ |
| Schools | 668 10 1½ | 1,268 8 11½ | – – – | 1,936 19 1 |
| Military | 389 4 9 | 1,307 11 10 | – – – | 1,696 16 7 |
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS engaged in the management of Convicts: | | | | |
| Police | 6,828 10 8½ | 1,757 2 1½ | 8,605 12 10 | |
| Superintendent of Convicts | 1,081 11 5¾ | 913 18 7½ | 1,995 10 1¼ | |
| Medical | 1,524 17 – | 343 16 3 | 1,868 13 3 | |
| Marine | 1,630 7 11 | 1,205 12 8½ | 2,836 – 7½ | |
| Commandant, Launceston | 195 10 – | 109 – – | 304 10 – | |
| Macquarrie Harbour | 858 11 – | – – – | 858 11 – | |
| Maria Island | 241 16 – | – – – | 241 16 – | |
| New South Wales Royal Veteran Companies | 2,155 19 – | 64 2 8 | 2,220 1 8 | |
| | | | | 18,930 15 5¾ |
| Remitted to the Colonial Agent, for Stores purchased in England | – – – | – – – | 2,000 – – | |
| Payment of Advances | – – – | – – – | 170 – – | 2,170 – – |
| Indemnification to Jonathan Griffiths, by Instructions from Secretary of State | – – – | – – – | – – – | 500 – – |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE for the Year | | | £. | 65,271 2 8¾ |

# CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 23.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Lieutenant-Governor - - - - House, Forage, Fuel and Light. | 2,500 – – | Lieutenant-Governor - - - - House, Forage, Fuel and Light. | 2,500 – – |
| Major of Brigade - - - - - | 173 7 6 | Major of Brigade, including Forage and Lodging Money - - - - | 284 12 6 |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| Forage for 2 Horses, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each - (Captain 40th Regiment.) | 91 5 – | 3 Clerks, at 1*s.* per day each - - - | 54 15 – |
| 3 Clerks, at 1*s.* per day each - - - | 54 15 – | Personal Orderly to the Lieutenant-Governor | 27 7 6 |
| Personal Orderly to the Lieutenant-Governor | 27 7 6 | 4 Mounted Orderlies, at 6*d.* a day each - | 36 10 – |
| 4 Mounted Orderlies, at 6*d.* a day each - | 36 10 – | Corporal Mounted Police - - - | 18 5 – |
| Corporal Mounted Police - - - - | 18 5 – | 2 Privates, at 6*d.* per day each - - | 18 5 – |
| 2 Privates - ditto - at 6*d.* a day each - | 18 5 – | 4 Signal Men, at 4*l.* per annum each - | 16 – – |
| 4 Signal Men, at 4 *l.* per annum each - - | 16 – – | Overseer Military Barracks - - - | 18 5 – |
| Overseer Military Barracks - - - | 18 5 – | Military Secretary - - - - - | 182 10 – |
| Private Secretary - - - - - | 300 – – | 1 Clerk - - - - - - - - | 200 – – |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 90 – – | 1 Ditto - - - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 200 – – | Clerk of the Councils - - - - | 500 – – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 150 – – | Colonial Secretary - - - - - | 1,200 – – |
| Clerk of the Councils - - - - | 500 – – | Chief Clerk - - - - - - - | 300 – – |
| Colonial Secretary - - - - | 1,200 – – | Corresponding Clerk - - - - | 200 – – |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 200 – – | 1 Clerk - - - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Chief Clerk - - - - - - - Fees 30 *l.* | 300 – – | 3 Ditto, at 80*l.* each - - - - | 240 – – |
| | | 2 Ditto, at 18 *l.* 5*s.* each - - - | 36 10 – |
| Corresponding Clerk - - - - - | 200 – – | 2 Messengers, at 10 *l.* each - - - | 20 – – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 150 – – | Postmaster at Hobart Town, 10*s.* per day | 182 10 – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 80 – – | Ditto - - at Launceston, 5*s.* ditto - - | 91 5 – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 80 – – | Ditto - - at George Town - - - | 5 13 8 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 80 – – | Surveyor-general, no Fees or other Allowances - - - - - - - - | 500 – – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | 1 Assistant Surveyor, including Lodging Money and Forage - - - - | 321 12 6 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | 1 Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - | 271 12 6 |
| Messenger - - - - - - - | 10 – – | 1 Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - | 271 12 6 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 10 – – | 2 Temporary Surveyors - ditto - - | 343 5 – |
| Postmaster, Hobart Town - - - | 500 – – | 1 Clerk, at 100*l.*; 1 Clerk, at 91 *l.* 5*s.*; and Forage, 45 *l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* - - - | 236 17 6 |
| Ditto - - Launceston - - - - | 270 – – | | |
| Ditto - - George Town - - - | 5 13 8 | 1 Clerk, at 63*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 1 Clerk, at 18 *l.* 5*s.* - - - - - - - - | 81 12 6 |
| Surveyor-general - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| And in lieu of Fees - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 31 4 – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | Total - - - £. | 8,459 1 2 |
| Assistant Surveyor - - - - - | 250 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | If the above Establishment be adopted, the Saving will be as follows, viz.: | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 200 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | Difference between the pay and allowance of a Private Secretary as at present, and the pay of a Military Secretary, as proposed - - - - - - | 207 10 – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 200 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Temporary Surveyor - - - - | 100 – – | Colonial Secretary, his lodging money - | 200 – – |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | Difference between the pay and allowances of the Surveyor-general as at present, and the pay proposed above - - | 176 16 6 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | By abolishing the Commissioners of Land Survey - - - - - - - | 730 – – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 100 – – | Ditto - - Members of Land Board - | 300 – – |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 91 5 – | Reduction in the Post-office - - - | 496 5 – |
| Forage - - - - - - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 63 7 6 | £. | 2,110 11 6 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | | |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT as recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 23.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—*cont^d.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Joint Commissioners of Land Survey | 365 – – | It is recommended that these Establishments should be abolished, | |
| Ditto | 365 – – | | |
| Member of Land Board (Major of a Reg^t & Inspector of Roads.) | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto (Assistant Commissary-general.) | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto (Collector of Internal Revenue.) | 100 – – | | |
| £. | 10,569 12 8 | | |
| No. 24.—CUSTOMS: | £. s. d. | | |
| Collector | 800 – – | ESTABLISHMENT, as proposed by the Commissioners of Customs, provisionally, January 6, 1829, and approved by the Treasury. | |
| Acting Comptroller | 200 – – | | |
| Naval Officer, Launceston (house) | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto, at Launceston | 70 – – | | |
| Wharfinger | 300 – – | | |
| Tidewaiter | 75 – – | | |
| Ditto | 75 – – | | |
| Harbour-master fees £. 95. 10. 2. | 50 – – | | |
| Pilot (Hobart Town) fees 522. 4. 0. | | HOBART TOWN: | |
| Ditto (Hobart Town) fees 522. 4. 0. | *no salaries* — | | |
| Pilots, Launceston fees 198. 9. 2. | | | |
| Harbour-master, Launceston fees 25. 0. 0. | 50 – – | | |
| Wharfinger, Launceston fees 122. 19. 3. *no salary* | — | | |
| Constable | 18 5 – | 1 Collector | 700 – – |
| Ditto | 18 5 – | 1 Comptroller, Landing and Tide-surveyor | 500 – – |
| | | 1 Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | 250 – – |
| | | 1 Second Clerk | 200 – – |
| | | 1 Locker | 100 – – |
| | | 1 Landing-waiter, Searcher, and Gauger | 300 – – |
| | | Tidewaiter | 100 – – |
| | | Ditto | 100 – – |
| | | LAUNCESTON: | |
| | | 1 Collector and Landing-surveyor | 400 – – |
| | | 1 Comptroller, Landing-waiter, Searcher, Gauger, and Tidewaiter | 300 – – |
| | | 1 Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | 150 – – |
| | | 1 Locker | 100 – – |
| | | 1 Tide-surveyor | 100 – – |
| £. | 2,406 10 – | Total Annual Salaries £. | 3,300 – – |
| INTERNAL REVENUE. | £. s. d. | | |
| Collector of Internal Revenue and Member of the Land Board | 200 – – | To be abolished, and the duties transferred to the Treasurer's Office; to which the Clerk should be transferred. | |
| Clerk | 50 – – | | |
| Treasurer | 800 – – | As stated on the other side | 1,200 – – |
| Clerk | 150 – – | *Adding* 1 Clerk from Collector of Internal Revenue | 50 – – |
| Allowance for stamping Newspapers | 50 – – | | |
| Ditto | 100 – – | £. | 1,250 – – |
| Assistant Treasurer, Launceston | 100 – – | | |
| £. | 1,200 – – | | |
| Inspector of Distilleries, Buckinghamshire | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Departments. | |
| Ditto - ditto - Macquarrie District | 52 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - Cornwall | 25 – – | | |
| £. | 177 – – | | |
| Auditor (Dep^y Ass^t Comm^y Gen^l of Accounts.) | 91 5 – | | |
| Clerk | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| £. | 609 10 – | Saving: By reduction of Collector of Internal Revenue £. | 200 – – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of Van Diemen's Land—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 25.—Engineer and Architect. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Engineer and Architect; House, Lumber-yard, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day travelling expenses | 500 – – <br> 45 12 6 | Having recommended that public works should be performed by contract, we have only to observe that this department will be progressively discontinued, as the contract system shall be introduced. | |
| Assistant Engineer | 250 – – | | |
| Inspector of Works; Launceston, House | 136 17 6 | | |
| Storekeeper | 150 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Masons | 200 – – | | |
| Ditto of Carpenters | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto of Carter's Barracks | 150 – – | | |
| Ditto of New Norfolk | 82 2 6 | | |
| Lodging Money | 40 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Birch's Bay | 75 – – | | |
| Ditto of Launceston | 75 – – | | |
| Ditto of Lime-burners | 40 – – | | |
| Ditto of Government Domain | 100 – – | | |
| Gatekeeper, Lumber-yard | 35 – – | | |
| One Clerk | 25 7 6 | | |
| One ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| One ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| One ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| One ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| One ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| One Overseer | 30 – – | | |
| One ditto | 15 – – | | |
| One ditto | 12 10 – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| Roads and Bridges. | | | |
| Inspector of Roads (and Member of Land Board) | 136 17 6 | This department should, in our opinion, be placed under the Surveyor-general. | |
| Superintendent at Oatlands | 73 – – | | |
| Overseer of St. Peter's Pass | 70 – – | | |
| Ditto of Bagdad | 50 – – | | |
| Ditto of Auburn | 30 8 4 | | |
| Ditto of Perth | 30 – – | | |
| Ditto of New Norfolk | 25 – – | | |
| Ditto of Oatlands | 50 – – | | |
| Clerk | 10 – – | | |
| Total £. | 2,739 – 10 | | |
| 26.—Storekeeper. | | | |
| Storekeeper | 136 17 6 | This department should be discontinued, and its duties discharged by the Commissariat. | |
| Clerk | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto | 91 5 – | | |
| Ditto | 80 – – | | |
| Ditto | 18 5 – | | |
| £. | 426 7 6 | | |
| Government Printer | 260 – – | Government Printer | 182 10 – |
| Superintendent of Government Herds | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| One Overseer | 10 – – | | |
| One ditto | 10 – – | | |
| Inspector of Stock (Fees 244 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 *d.*) | | | |
| Superintendent of Slaughter-house | 50 – – | Saving. | |
| | | By abolishing Storekeeper's department | 426 7 6 |
| | | By reduction of the salary of the Government Printer | 77 10 – |
| | | Total £. | 503 17 6 |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 27.—SUPREME COURT.** | £. s. d. | | |
| Chief Justice | 1,500 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Attorney-general | 900 – – | | |
| Master | 400 – – | | |
| Crown Solicitor, and Solicitor general | 600 – – | | |
| Registrar | 600 – – | | |
| Clerk to Registrar | 130 – – | | |
| Clerk of the Court | 200 – – | | |
| Crier | 60 – – | | |
| Clerk to Attorney-general | 120 – – | | |
| **COURT OF REQUESTS.** | | | |
| Commissioner (who is also Master of Supreme Court and Chairman of Quarter Sessions | 300 – – | | |
| Registrar (also Clerk of Peace) | 100 – – | | |
| Messenger and Crier | 130 – – | | |
| Messenger and Crier, Launceston | 80 – – | | |
| Deputy Registrar - - Ditto | 50 – – | | |
| **QUARTER SESSIONS.** | | | |
| Chairman | 200 – – | | |
| Crier | 20 – – | | |
| Clerk of the Peace | 100 – – | | |
| Deputy ditto - - Launceston | 25 – – | | |
| **SHERIFFS.** | | | |
| Sheriff | 800 – – | | |
| Under Sheriff | 250 – – | | |
| - Ditto - Launceston; fees, 56 *l.* | 140 – – | | |
| Principal Bailiff - - - fees, 34 *l.* 10 *s.* | 91 – – | | |
| Second - ditto - - - fees, 34 *l.* 10 *s.* | 60 – – | | |
| Clerk | 91 – – | | |
| Sheriff's Officer | 15 – – | | |
| - - Ditto - - Launceston | 40 – – | | |
| - - Ditto | 40 – – | | |
| Gaoler | 225 – – | | |
| Under Gaoler | 70 – – | | |
| Gaoler, Launceston | 145 – – | | |
| Under Ditto | 40 – – | | |
| Gaoler, New Norfolk | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto Sorell | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto Jericho | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto Richmond | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto George Town | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto Campbell Town | 51 – – | | |
| Ditto Bathurst | 51 – – | | |
| Upper Turnkey | 35 – – | | |
| Under ditto | 25 – – | | |
| Under ditto, Launceston | 25 – – | | |
| Two Clerks, at 1 *s.* a day each | 36 10 – | | |
| 23 Javelin Men, at 15 *l.* a year each | 345 – – | | |
| Executioner | 25 – – | | |
| - Ditto - Launceston | 15 – – | | |
| Registrar of Deeds | 400 – – | | |
| Clerk | 45 12 6 | | |
| £. | 9,371 2 6 | | |
| **No. 28.—ECCLESIASTICAL.** | | | |
| Hobart Town: | £. s. d. | | |
| Chaplain; House | 250 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Ditto to the Gaol | 100 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - Fees, 93 *l.* 11 *s.* | 45 12 6 | | |
| Presbyterian Minister | 150 – – | | |
| Roman-catholic Priest | 100 – – | | |

(*continued*)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No 28.—ECCLESIASTICAL—*continued.* | | | |
| Hobart Town—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Clerk of Church (Fees 22 *l.* 9 *s.*) | 40 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Organist | 25 – – | | |
| Regulator of Church Clock | 20 – – | | |
| Keeper of the Organ | 18 5 – | | |
| Sexton and Pew Opener (Fees 16 *l.* 10 *s.*) | 15 – – | | |
| Launceston: | | | |
| Chaplain; House | 250 – – | | |
| Ditto to Gaol (Fees 32 *l.*) | 50 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day | 45 12 6 | | |
| In lieu of fencing the Glebe | 50 – – | | |
| Clerk of the Church | 50 – – | | |
| New Norfolk: | | | |
| Chaplain; House | 250 – – | | |
| (Fees 5 *l.* 5 *s.*) Forage Allowance 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day | 45 12 6 | | |
| In lieu of fencing and clearing Glebe | 50 – – | | |
| Sexton (Fees 16 *s.*) | 10 – – | | |
| Pitt Water: | | | |
| Chaplain, Parsonage House (Fees 8 *l.* 7 *s.*) | 250 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day | 45 12 6 | | |
| In lieu of fencing and clearing the Glebe | 50 – – | | |
| Clerk | 15 – – | | |
| New Town: | | | |
| Chaplain, Master of Orphan School | 250 – – | | |
| Clarence Plains: | | | |
| Chaplain (Fees 3 *l.* 12 *s.*) | 109 4 – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day (Pension 100 *l.* as retired Chaplain.) | 45 12 6 | | |
| Wesleyan Minister, Macquarrie Harbour-house. | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto Jericho | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto Green Ponds | 100 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day | 45 12 6 | | |
| Wesleyan Minister, Maria Island | 100 – – | | |
| Ditto Bothwell | 52 – – | | |
| £. | 2,828 4 – | | |
| No. 29.—SCHOOLS. | | | |
| Hobart Town: | £. s. d. | | |
| Master and Matron, Female Orphan School | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Ditto ditto Male | 150 – – | | |
| Nurse at Ditto | 20 – – | | |
| Medical Attendant | 42 12 6 | | |
| 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day for forage (and is also Colonial Assistant Surgeon) | 45 12 6 | | |
| Master of National School | 50 – – | | |
| Mistress of Ditto | 25 – – | | |
| Launceston: | | | |
| Schoolmaster — Salary | 50 – – | | |
| Schoolmaster — Lodging Money | 26 – – | | |
| Teacher of Needle work | 10 – – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 29.—SCHOOLS—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| New Norfolk: | | | |
| Clerk and Schoolmaster; Fees 3 *l.* as Clerk | 50 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Back River: | | | |
| Schoolmaster | 50 – – | | |
| Schoolmistress | 15 – – | | |
| Sorell: | | | |
| Schoolmaster and Clerk; Fees 2 *l.* | 50 – – | | |
| Clarence Plains: | | | |
| Schoolmaster and Clerk | 50 – – | | |
| Glenarchy: | | | |
| Schoolmaster | 30 – – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 764 5 – | | |
| No. 30.—ROYAL NEW SOUTH WALES VETERAN COMPANY. | £. s d. | | |
| * Captain (House—is Magistrate at George Town.) | 285 18 4 | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in this Establishment. | |
| * Lieutenant (House.) | 164 5 – | (See note in the preceding Column.) | |
| * Non-commissioned Officers and Privates | 1,812 16 8 | | |
| Commandant at Launceston (House—Pension of 400 *l.* as Deputy Judge Advocate). | 182 10 – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 2,445 10 – | | |
| * Instructions were given in May 1828, to the Governor of New South Wales, directing him to disband these Companies. | | | |
| No. 31.—POLICE. | £. s. d. | | |
| Hobart Town: | | | |
| Police Magistrate; Fees 87 *l.* 13 *s.* (Resides at Police Office). | 400 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Assistant ditto | 100 – – | | |
| Muster Master | 200 – – | | |
| Clerk; Fees 253 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* | 50 – – | | |
| 6 Ditto, at 1 *s.* per diem each | 109 10 – | | |
| Police Officer | 110 – – | | |
| Lodging Money | 40 – – | | |
| In lieu of Rations and Fuel | 45 – – | | |
| Chief Constable | 182 10 – | | |
| 2 District ditto, at 75 *l.* each | 150 – – | | |
| 1 Ditto - ditto, at 60 *l.* | 60 – – | | |
| 4 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each | 100 – – | | |
| 33 Petty Constables, at 10 *l.* each | 330 – – | | |
| 4 Patrols, at 6 *d.* per night each | 36 10 – | | |
| Launceston: | | | |
| Police Magistrate; Fees 77 *l.* 12 *s.* (Resides at the Police Office.) | 300 – – | | |
| Clerk; Fees 74 *l.* 2 *s.* | 75 – – | | |
| 4 Ditto, at 1 *s.* per day each | 73 – – | | |
| Police Officer | 110 – – | | |
| Lodging Money | 40 – – | | |
| In lieu of Rations and Fuel | 35 – – | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by the Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 31.—POLICE—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Launceston—*continued.* | | | |
| Chief Constable: Fees 13 *l.* 7 *s.* - - | 100 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| 3 District ditto, at 50 *l.* each - - - | 150 – – | | |
| 3 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 13 Petty Constables, at 10 *l.* each - - | 130 – – | | |
| 11 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - - | 100 7 6 | | |
| In lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day each - | 200 15 – | | |
| Flagellator - - - - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| New Norfolk: | | | |
| * Police Magistrate - - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| (Resides at the Police Office.) | | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 5 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each - - - | 125 – – | | |
| Petty Constable - - - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| 13 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - - | 118 12 6 | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day each - - - - - - | 237 5 – | | |
| * On half-pay as Purser, Royal Navy, but not receiving the pay. | | | |
| Oatlands: | | | |
| Police Magistrate - - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 3 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 2 Petty ditto, at 20 *l.* each - - - | 40 – – | | |
| 12 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - - | 109 10 – | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day each - - - - - - | 219 – – | | |
| Campbell Town: | | | |
| Police Magistrate - - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| (Resides at the Police Office.) | | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 5 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each - - - | 125 – – | | |
| 20 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - | 182 10 – | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day | 365 – – | | |
| Flagellator - - - - - - - | 9 2 6 | | |
| Norfolk Plains: | | | |
| Police Magistrate - - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| Division ditto - - - - - - - | 25 – – | | |
| 15 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day | 273 15 – | | |
| Richmond: | | | |
| Police Magistrate - - - - - - | 300 – – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Chief Constable - - - - - - | 75 – – | | |
| 10 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each - - - | 250 – – | | |
| 8 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each - - | 73 – – | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day | 146 – – | | |
| Flagellator - - - - - - - | 9 2 6 | | |
| Bothwell: | | | |
| Magistrate - - - - - - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| (Is a Lieutenant 40th Regiment, and resides at the Government Hut.) | | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 31.—POLICE—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Bothwell—*continued.* | | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Chief Constable | 75 – – | | |
| 4 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each | 100 – – | | |
| Petty Constable | 20 – – | | |
| 10 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each | 91 5 – | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s.* per day each. | 182 10 – | | |
| Great Swan Port: | | | |
| Magistrate (Captain 40th Regiment, and resides at Government Hut.) | 182 10 – | | |
| Chief Constable | 50 – – | | |
| 2 Division ditto, at 25 *l.* each | 50 – – | | |
| 4 Field Police, at 6 *d.* per day each | 36 10 – | | |
| Allowance in lieu of Rations, 1 *s* per day | 73 – – | | |
| Clerk | 18 5 – | | |
| George Town: | | | |
| Magistrate House (is Captain New South Wales Veteran Company.) | 136 17 6 | | |
| 3 Petty Constables, at 10 *l.* each | 30 – – | | |
| Principal Superintendent of Convicts | 350 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d* per day (Resides at the Penitentiary.) | 45 12 6 | | |
| (*See* Pensions.) Pension, 70 *l.* for loss of Arm. | | | |
| Superintendent of Penitentiary | 150 – – | | |
| – – Ditto – – of Convicts, Launceston | 100 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day (Resides at Commissariat Store.) | 45 12 6 | | |
| Superintendent and Matron, Female Factory (Resides in the Factory.) | 150 – – | | |
| Assistant ditto (ditto – ditto) | 70 – – | | |
| Clerk to the Principal Superintendent | 100 – – | | |
| Overseer, Penitentiary | 30 – – | | |
| Lodging Money | 18 5 – | | |
| (Is a Pensioner from Royal Artillery at 1 *s.* 4½ *d.* per day.) | | | |
| Superintendent Female Factory at George Town | 25 – – | | |
| Overseer Prisoners' Barracks at Launceston | 25 – – | | |
| 4 Clerks, at 1 *s.* per day | 73 – – | | |
| 7 Watchmen, at 10 *l.* per annum each | 70 – – | | |
| Gatekeeper | 9 2 6 | | |
| TOTAL £. | 10,795 10 – | | |
| No. 32.—PENAL STATIONS. | | | |
| Macquarrie Harbour: | | | |
| Commandant (House) (Is a Captain 40th Regiment.) | 182 10 – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Engineer (Ensign 40th Regiment.) | 91 5 – | | |
| Clerk | 50 – – | | |
| Master Shipwright | 182 10 – | | |
| Assistant ditto | 91 5 – | | |
| 1 ditto – – ditto, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day | 45 12 6 | | |
| 1 ditto – – ditto, at 10 *l.* per annum | 10 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Convicts | 85 – – | | |
| Pilot | 75 – – | | |
| Engineer's Storekeeper | 18 5 – | | |
| Maria Island: | | | |
| Commandant (House) (Is a Lieutenant half pay.) | 182 10 – | | |
| Superintendent of Convicts | 50 – – | | |
| Overseer | 10 – – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 1,073 17 6 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 33.—MEDICAL. | £. s. d. | | |
| Colonial Surgeon, (House) - - - (Surgeon half pay, Royal Navy.) | 182 10 – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Assistant Surgeon, Hobart Town - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - (Medical Attendant to Orphan School.) | 26 – – | | |
| Assistant Surgeon, Launceston, (House) - | 136 17 6 | | |
| - - Ditto - Macquarrie Harbour, (House) | 136 17 6 | | |
| - - Ditto - Pittwater - - - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| Assistant Surgeon, George Town - - | 136 17 6 | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| District Surgeon, New Norfolk - - - | 127 15 – | | |
| Forage Allowance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - | 45 12 6 | | |
| District Surgeon, Campbell Town - - (Half-pay as Hospital Assistant.) | 54 15 – | | |
| District Surgeon, Oatlands - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hobart Town - | 91 5 – | | |
| Lodging Money - - - - - | 26 – – | | |
| Overseer and Matron of Hospital at Hobart Town - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Hospital Assistant Surgeon, George Town - | 25 – – | | |
| Hospital Assistant, Launceston - - - | 10 – – | | |
| Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | | |
| 3 Watchmen, at 10 *l.* per annum each - | 30 – – | | |
| £. | 1,427 2 6 | | |
| No. 34.—MARINE: | | | |
| Superintendent of Government Vessels - | 200 – – | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Water-bailiff - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| Deputy ditto - - - - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| Coxswain - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | | |
| 2 ditto - of long boats, at 10 *l.* each - | 20 – – | | |
| 2 Clerks, at 10 *l.* each - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| Sail-maker - - - - - - - | 91 5 – | | |
| Coxswain at Launceston - - - - | 12 10 – | | |
| Master of the "Cyprus," Government vessel | 126 10 8 | | |
| Mate of - - ditto - - - - | 52 14 5 | | |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | AMOUNT. | ESTABLISHMENT As recommended by The Commissioners. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34.—MARINE—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Master of the "Prince Leopold" - - | 126 10 8 | We are not prepared to propose any alteration in these Establishments. | |
| Mate of - - ditto - - - - | 52 14 5 | | |
| Master of the "Derwent" - - - | 126 10 8 | | |
| Mate of - - ditto - - - - | 52 14 5 | | |
| Crews of Colonial Vessels: | | | |
| 16 Seamen, at 2*l.* 12*s.* each, per month of 30 days - - - - - - - - 11 Seamen, at 1*l.* 6*s.* each - - ditto - | 680 2 4 | | |
| £. | 1,649 17 7 | | |
| No. 35.—PENSIONS. | | | |
| Lieutenant-Governor; retired - - - | 500 – – | | |
| Deputy Judge Advocate; ditto - - - | 400 – – | | |
| Police Magistrate; ditto - - - - | 400 – – | | |
| Widow of late Colonial Surgeon - - | 50 – – | | |
| Widow of Lieutenant-Governor Collins - | 120 – – | | |
| Retired Chaplain - - - - - - (also Lecturer of Clarence Plains; 135*l.* 4*s.*) | 100 – – | | |
| Retired Deputy Surveyor-general - - | 200 – – | | |
| Superintendent of Penitentiary; for loss of Arm in pursuit of Bush Rangers - - | 70 – – | | |
| Superannuated Pilot - - - - - | 25 – – | | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 20 – – | | |
| Ditto - - Overseer - - - - | 25 – – | | |
| Ditto - - Constable - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - | 10 – – | | |
| £. | 1,930 – – | | |

# MALTESE ISLANDS

Drawn by L. Hebert

*Printed at the Lithographic Establishment*

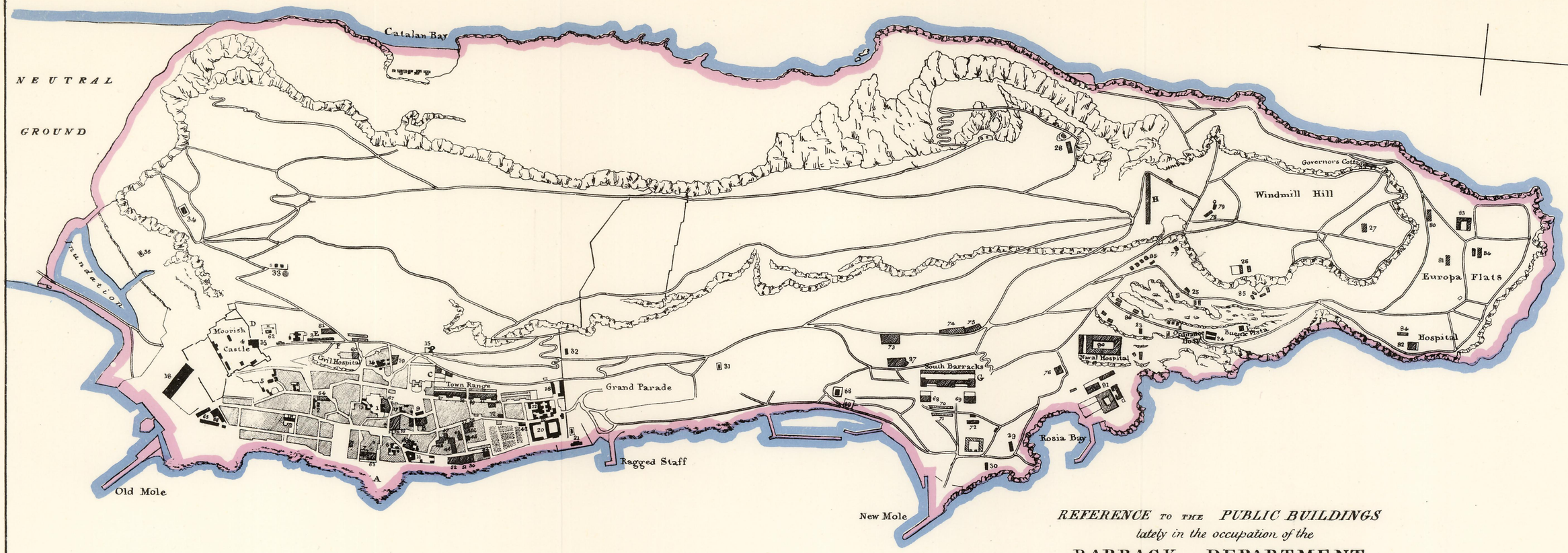
*Quarter Master Generals Office Horse Guards*

*London June 1st 1850*

British Statute Miles

Furlongs 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

P. Sciakeini
Hammah Giordan
Mhelhe
Bahar
Forno Bay
Colla Suffra
Ghain Rihana
Rock makers Grotto
Ras el Blata
Sanzar
S. Blaise
Manoel Forno
Point Rohan
Ras el Cala
Haura
Point Mora
Ruins
Cossia
Ramla
Zabug
Ujed Salvador
Cape S. Demetri
Hammah
Ghecling
Hazzenim
Scicarra
Gianis Tower
Chapel
Nadur
O Romnien
La Cala
Gurbu
Castle
Teika Zerca
Hasiri
Rabatto
Church
Generals Rock
Gazas
Chemen
Farm
Tower
Cumino
Cala Beyn
Cuminotto
Talmaz
Dowra Point
Scaukia
Tower
S. Garzez
Port Maggiaro
Silendi
Kirchem
Ras Maharuk
Maharuch
Zannat
Fort Chambray
Ettafel
Tibbel Giorgi
Cala Scilendi
Ras Bigaddes
Scini
Hajara Suda
Ras al Hops
Point Bluff
Mugiar Scini
P. Ahrask
P. Schilop
Lovia
Tuudar
Cape Hamar
Bandevitte
Battery
Melleha Bay
Salmona Palace
Salmona I
Kastra Point
St. Pauls Bay
Benhorat Bay
Benhorat Tower
Mallis R.
St. Marco
Kreitul
Maddalina
St. George
Badjubba
Cala Cerkua
Torre Rosso
Malra
P. Borsa
Lake
Melleha
Hadit
St. Pauls Tower
Saline
Maahtap
Budak
Crarech
St. Julians Bay
Tower
Blatta
Point Kammieh
Ghar Betticus
Calypso
Kammuca
Ujed Musa
Ghausek
Saint Vito
The Plain of Nasciar
Zullieka
Gargur
Ujed Ballut
Church
St. Julian
Estima
VALETTA
Light
Fort Ricasoli
Fort Manoel
The Grand Harbour
Corradino
The Lines
Bighi
Ghamieh
Hluta Baida
Gralia
Isargo
Zoncar
Zabbar
St. Thomas Castle
Harrat
Pavago
Saide
Tarshen
Zeitun
Mansoura
Mansciar
St. Paul's Shipwreck
Ghar Dalam
Ruins
Salt Works
Marsa Scirocco
Tlactia Rock
Delimara Point
Figueras
Benisa P.
Spinola
Asciaq
Gudia
Loretto
Quergap
Zaffee
Ruins
Cadi
Zurrig
Krondi
Makluba
Leah
Nigret
Bubakra
Ruins
Gareeb
Heneja
Znuba
Ujed Scian
Mussans Cave
Mill
Dokkina
Varkia
Gharrib
Khir
Niklusi
Giuan
Macaba
Siggeni
Ghorghenti
Tabria
Virtu
Conception
Ghar Barca
Bishops Garden
Palace
Verdale Tower
Tabbuni
Ruins
Cadi
Diukli
Ramla
Gardens
Galippo
Paula
Blat tal Bahria
Dare Dujebba
Tal Kaus
Kaus
Depiro
Madalena
The Boschetto
Tartara
S. Lorenzo
Favara
Zahar
Halia
Carmine
Jibbel Cuttar
St. George
Hamra
Sieto
Megira Blina
Hagira tal Usil
Lapsi
Pietra Nietra
Kannotte
Milka
Fuallis
P. Majesa
St. Margaret
Hermitage
St. Paolo
Dhift
The Lines
Nasciar
Missida
Harhar
Lia
Balzal
Bircacara
St. Joseph
Mousia
P. St. Antonio
Tennera
Vignacourts Aqueduct
Kurmi
Attard
Desert Village
Paula
Tarshen
Zeitun
Lucia
Zebug
Musta
Kuleri
Ruins
CITTA VECCHIA
Rabatto
Annunzia
Convent
Nadur P.
Dimek
Ancient Tombs
Paolo
Mejira Ferha
Site of Gergenti
Comerino
Emtaklip
Redum Secreto
Ras al Rahez
Bocca di Vento
Lopca T.
Mulisa
Gakha
Falca T.
Karaba
Ayn Tofea
Hida
Ballut
Ghain Ballut
Scikak
Chasel
Ghaina
Benjemma
Monument
Hemsia
Chasel
Ghrap
Tessai
Borie
Varda
Inicia
Agnesa
Ruins
Copuna
Ye Large Valley
Dahmau
Muscat
Ruins
St. Lucian
Ghar Dalam
Idlia Mare
Delimara Point
Al Gidier
Ghar Lapsi
Hagar Qim
Mnaidra
Ruins
Ruins
Ruins




# GIBRALTAR

Surveyed 1823

Drawn by L Hebert

*Printed at the Lithographic Establishment*
*Quarter Master Generals Office Horse Guards*
*London June 1830*

*Scale of Feet*

300 200 100 0 500 1000 1500 2000

## *REFERENCE* TO THE *PUBLIC BUILDINGS* of the ORDNANCE

1 M. Officers Quarter Cannon Str
2 D.º ——— Bell Lane
3 D.º ——— Castle Road
4 D.º ——— Moorish Castle
5 D.º ——— Engineer Street
6 D.º ——— Engineer Lane
7 D.º ——— College Lane
8 D.º ——— Bomb House Lane
9 Mess House Governors Parade
10 M. Officers Quarter South Port Str
11 C. Officers Quarter Bomb House
12 D.º ——— South Port Street
13 Civil Masters City Mill Lane
14 D.º ——— Prince Edwards Ramp.e
15 D.º ——— Lime Kiln House
16 Barracks Hargraves Parade
17 Barracks Governors Parade
18 Grand Casemates
65 & 66 Navy Cooperage
19 Bedlam Store House
20 Grand Store
21 Laboratory
22 Engineer Work Shops
23 Surgeons Q.rs Buena Vista
24 Hospital
25 M. Officers Q.rs Europa Pass
26 Fuse Shed Windmill Hill
27 Magazine D.º
28 D.º ——— Levant Cave
29 D.º ——— Grand
30 D.º ——— Dutch
31 D.º ——— Sands
32 D.º ——— Flat Bastion
33 D.º ——— Artillery
34 D.º ——— Willis's
35 D.º ——— Castle
36 D.º ——— Princes Lines

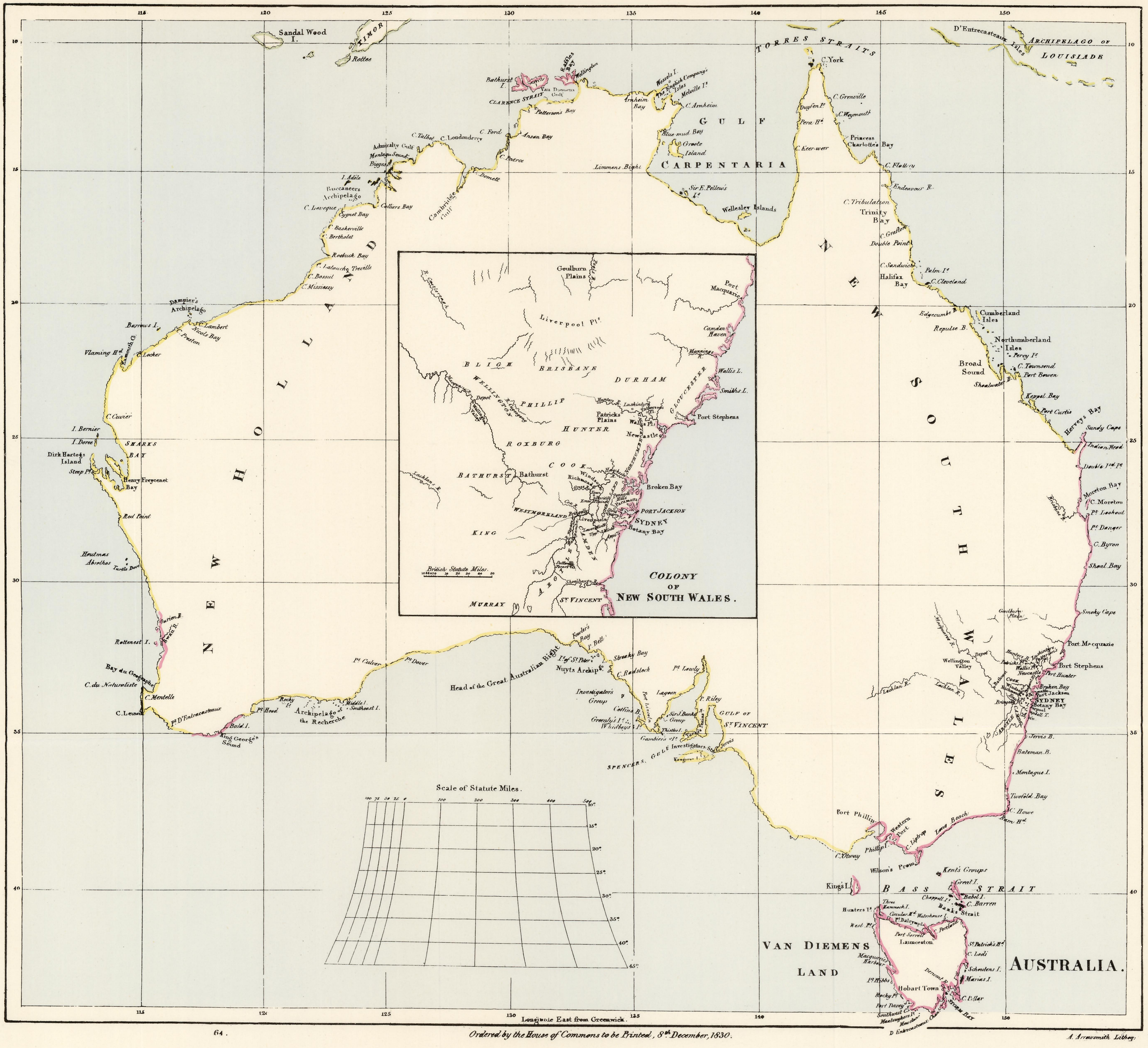
## *REFERENCE* TO THE *PUBLIC BUILDINGS* lately in the occupation of the BARRACK DEPARTMENT

### *NORTH*

37 to 41 Officers Pavilion and Mess & Barracks Town Range
42 Officers Quarters South end of Convent Garden
43 D.º ——— Governors Lane
44 D.º ——— Secretarys Lane
45 D.º ——— Governors Lane
46 D.º ——— Secretarys Lane
47 D.º ——— L.e Governors Lane
48 D.º ——— L.e Governors Lane
49 D.º ——— Bomb house Lane
50 D.º ——— Secretarys Lane
51 D.º ——— Secretarys Lane
52 D.º ——— Line Wall
53 D.º ——— Spanish Pavilion
54 D.º ——— D.º
55 D.º ——— D.º
56 D.º ——— Convent Lane
57 D.º ——— Convent Lane
58 Officers Quarters N.o Side of Convent
59 D.º ——— Johstons Passage
60 D.º ——— Near Civil Hospital
61 D.º ——— Willis's Road
62 D.º ——— Moorish Castle
63 D.º ——— King Street
64 Mess House Cornwallis Parade
65 & 66 See Ordnance
67 Officers Quarters near the Spanish Church
A Kings Bastian Casemates
B Barrack Workshops
C Stanley's Buildings
D Castle Shed
E North Garrison School
F Masters Quarters

### *SOUTH*

68 & 69 Officers Quarters South Pavilion
70 D.º ——— South Sheds (Above the New Mole)
71 D.º ——— D.º (Above the New Mole)
72 D.º ——— Under N.o 69
73 D.º ——— North End of Commissioners Garden
74 D.º ——— Front of D.º
75 D.º ——— South End of D.º
76 D.º ——— Under Navy Hospital
77 D.º ——— Europa Pass
78 D.º ——— Windmill Hill
79 D.º ——— D.º
80 Staff Quarters Europa Flats
81 D.º ——— D.º
82 Europa Hospital
83 Europa Barracks
84 Europa Sheds
85 Europa Pass Sheds
86 Buena Vista Sheds
87 South Barrack Mess House
88 Sand Pit Store
89 South Coal Yards
90 Naval Hospital
91 Naval Store-houses used as Barracks
G South Barracks
H Windmill Hill Barracks
I South Garrison School




64.

*Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed, 8th December, 1830.*

A. Arrowsmith Lithog.

# COLONIAL REVENUE.

RETURN to an Address to His Majesty, dated 23 December 1830;—*for*,

COPY of the REPORT of The COMMISSIONERS appointed by His Majesty's Warrant of the 21st June 1830, to inquire into the Receipt and Expenditure of the Revenue in The Colonies and Foreign Possessions;——(So far as relates to

THE MAURITIUS.)

---

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
26 February 1831.

T. SPRING RICE.

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1831.

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## LIST.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15

## MAP.

MAURITIUS, OR ISLE OF FRANCE - - - - - - - *Placed at the end after p. 57.*

# FOURTH REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS for Inquiring into the Receipt and Expenditure of the REVENUE in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

## (MAURITIUS.)

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TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,

&c. &c. &c.

Fourth Report.

MAURITIUS.

WE have applied ourselves to the investigation of the Receipt and Expenditure of the MAURITIUS, and we have examined the Accounts of the Years 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828, upon which last, being the latest complete Annual Account received from the Colony, we had bestowed particular attention.

The Revenue of the Year 1828 appears to have been as follows:— Appendix, No. 1.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Revenue | 141,133 | 3 | 4¾ |
| Deduct difference between collections for 1827, received in 1828, and Collections for 1828, received in 1829 | 3,803 | 19 | 9¾ |
| | 137,329 | 3 | 7 |
| Incidental Revenue, Special Taxes and Receipts in aid | 25,799 | 6 | 5½ |
| Casual and extraneous Receipts | 13,445 | 8 | 5½ |
| Total Revenue and Receipts | 176,573 | 18 | 6 |
| Deduct Repayments on account of charges not attaching to this Colony | 569 | 12 | 8½ |
| Net Colonial Revenue and Receipts | 176,004 | 5 | 9½ |
| From which the Colonial Expenditure of the Year being deducted | 166,509 | 10 | 11¾ |
| There would remain a disposable Surplus of £. | 9,494 | 14 | 9¾ |

But having very recently received an Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1829, together with the annual comparative Statements of the same for the years 1828 and 1829, we have, in treating of the present and probable future Revenue of MAURITIUS, availed ourselves of such further information as these last-mentioned documents afford.

It appears from the Report of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, that a custom has prevailed since the French Revolution, of renewing annually the Proclamation for the assessment of the direct taxes, which, by the Law of 1804, were payable in quarterly instalments. Of late years, however, the Government has been induced to depart from the strict enforcement of this rule, in consequence of which the Revenue has been suffered to fall into great arrear, and much irregularity has prevailed in the department of the Collector.

This irregularity has been much increased by the complicated nature of the assessments; the tedious calculations they involve, the want of any effectual control, and the inadequate means possessed by that department for enforcing attention to their demands. The consequence of this has been, that the arrears which have been gradually accumulating since 1811, amounted at the end of 1827 to 63,173 *l.*

The

The annual receipts therefore have consisted of the collection of the arrears of former years. Thus, for example, it appears that in the year 1828 no sum had been collected on account of the assessments for that year, and only 539 *l.* out of 15,525 *l.*, the assessment for 1827.

Hence it follows that we cannot rely with confidence upon the annual accounts of the collection, as affording a correct view of the probable future annual income, in consequence of the extraordinary arrears which have been suffered to accumulate chiefly in the internal Revenue, and under the heads "Direct Impositions" and "Taxes for special purposes."

These consist of Capitation Taxes upon Slaves, and of a tax of one per cent. upon Houses in Port Louis, assessed upon a fixed valuation, which has remained unaltered since 1824; together with an addition of 10 per cent. upon the same, under the title of "Church Tax," and also a small tax upon Carts and Waggons.

The collections of 1828 therefore, although falling little short of the assessment for that year, consisted exclusively of arrears outstanding on account of preceding assessments.

Appendix, No. 2. (A.)

The Returns contained in the Appendix show the amount remaining due on account of each separate annual assessment, from 1811 to 1827, both inclusive, as well as the sums collected in each successive year, on account of the arrears of preceding years.

Having thus set forth the causes which are stated to us as having led to this extraordinary deficiency in the collections, accumulating almost unnoticed from year to year, it only remains for us to recommend that the most effectual measures should be adopted to put an end to such improper indulgence.

We are aware that the taxes cannot be collected until the year following that for which the assessment is imposed; but we can see no reason why the assessment for the year 1830, for instance, should not be collected during the year 1831, and the whole of it actually paid into the Colonial Treasury before the expiration of the first quarter of the year 1832.

We propose to present in the first place, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, an Estimate of the probable produce of the Revenue in future, under the supposition that the existing taxes remain unaltered; and hereafter we shall offer a similar Estimate of the probable produce of the future Revenue, if the alterations we are about to recommend shall be approved, and carried into execution. And in order to make up the former of these Estimates, we have taken, in the first place, the amount of the Customs, Port and Tonnage Duties received in 1829; and we have included in the same class, the Wharfage Duties collected and managed by the officers of the Customs, although this last-mentioned tax has been usually stated in the annual accounts as one of the taxes imposed for special purposes; but observing that the original object for which it was imposed has been completed, and the tax transferred to other purposes of Government, we think it should be treated as part of the permanent Revenue.

We have in like manner taken as the basis of our calculation, the actual collections of all the branches of Internal, Incidental and Special Revenue, not dependent upon assessment on slaves or on property.

But with regard to these last, the current collections of which, as we have before stated, are composed exclusively of arrears, we have been obliged to resort to the assessments calculated upon the number of slaves specified in the Report of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, and the fixed value of assessed property as before mentioned.

It is necessary to remark, that prior to the Ordinance of the 1st March 1827, the tax called "Commutation for Corvée," being a charge upon slaves, was confined to the country districts only; but by that Ordinance, every slave owner in Port Louis is bound to contribute annually four days' labour of every slave between the ages of seven and sixty years, or to pay an equivalent of 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per day, or 5 *s.* for the four days' labour required of each slave. This tax, however, does not appear to have been brought into a course of collection.

We find from an examination of these Accounts, that the Revenue of the Island has progressively increased, and that the improvement has been chiefly, if not exclusively, under the heads of the Customs, and Taxes dependent upon and connected with them; and that this is principally to be attributed to the increased export of Sugar, which has taken place since the period at which the produce of the Mauritius was admitted for consumption in this country, on the same duties as that of the British West India Colonies.

In the branch of the Revenue arising from the Capitation Taxes and Assessment, it will be seen that of late years, the actual collections have nearly equalled the amount of the assessment. We therefore feel justified in expressing our opinion that it may be assumed with reasonable confidence, that the annual Revenue collected in each future year, will not fall below the amount of that which is set forth in the following Estimate:

## MAURITIUS.

ESTIMATE of REVENUE, compiled from the actual Collections of Duties not in Arrear, and from the Assessment of the other existing Duties.

| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS AND PORT DUTIES: | | | | | |
| Import Duties | Collections of 1829 | | 47,060 18 3½ | | |
| Export ditto | | | 29,795 12 11¼ | | |
| | | | | 76,856 11 2¾ | |
| Port ditto | | | 10,718 14 11¼ | | |
| Import Tonnage ditto | | | 1,872 16 11¼ | | |
| Export Tonnage ditto | | | 1,855 17 –¾ | | |
| Boat Licenses | | | 754 12 5¼ | | |
| | | | | 15,202 1 4½ | |
| Wharfage (special tax) | | | – – – | 5,700 14 7½ | |
| Dredging Vessel (d°) | | | – – – | 817 3 1½ | |
| | | | | | 98,576 10 4¼ |
| INTERNAL REVENUES: | | | | | |
| Direct Taxes: | | | | | |
| Capitation, Port Louis | Assessments on Numbers of Slaves, as stated by Eastern Commission for 1828, and estimated Value of Houses. | Slaves. 12,906 at 6/1 | 3,925 11 6 | | |
| D° Country Districts | | 43,888 – 2/6 | 5,486 – – | | |
| D° Seychelles | | 5,432 – 2/ | 543 4 – | | |
| D° Minor Dependencies. | | 660 – 4/ | 132 – – | | |
| House Tax, Port Louis (1 per cent.) | | on 728,300 *l.* | 7,283 – – | | |
| | | | | 17,369 15 6 | |
| Maronage: | | | | | |
| Port Louis | | Slaves. 12,906 at 1/3 | 806 12 6 | | |
| Country Districts | | 43,888 – 1/3 | 2,743 – – | | |
| Tax on Carts and Waggons; Average Produce 1825, 1826 & 1827. | | | 285 13 4 | | |
| | | | | 3,835 5 10 | |
| Corvées (Special Tax): | | | | | |
| Port Louis | Assessments on Number of Slaves as above | Slaves. 12,906 at 5/ | 3,226 10 – | | |
| Country Districts | | 43,888 – 1/9 | 3,840 4 – | | |
| | | | | 7,066 14 – | |
| Vaccination, (Special Tax): | | | | | |
| Port Louis | | 12,906 – /3 | 161 6 6 | | |
| Country Districts | | 43,888 – /3 | 548 12 – | | |
| | | | | 709 18 6 | |
| Church Tax, (Special Tax): | | | | | |
| On Slaves, Port Louis | | 12,906 – /8⅘ | 473 4 4 | | |
| D° Grand Port | | 5,553 – 1/3 | 347 1 3 | | |
| D° Moka | | 2,832 – 1/ | 141 12 – | | |
| D° Other Districts. | | 14,965 – 1/6 | 1,122 7 6 | | |
| On House at Port Louis, 10 per cent on House Tax and Shop Licenses, estimated. | | | 951 1 2 | | |
| | | | | 3,035 6 3 | |
| | | | | | 32,017 – 1 |
| | | | Carried forward - - - £. | | 130,593 10 5¼ |

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Internal Revenues—*continued.*

| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward - - - | | | | 130,593 | 10 | 5¼ |
| Mortgage Duty and Fees | Collections in 1829 | 1,409 | 6 | 11¼ | | | |
| Registration Fees | | 19,047 | 5 | 4¾ | | | |
| Stamps | | 3,664 | 2 | 4¾ | | | |
| Shop Patents and Licenses | | 5,583 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Distilleries | | 864 | 8 | – | | | |
| Canteens | | 7,788 | 18 | – | | | |
| Post Office | | 814 | 19 | 3¾ | | | |
| Fees Chief Secretary's Office | | 744 | 12 | – | | | |
| Fisheries | | 221 | – | 9½ | | | |
| Bazaar Duties, (Special Tax) | | 2,256 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | 42,393 | 18 | 5 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED FIXED REVENUES - - - | | | | | 172,987 | 8 | 10¼ |
| INCIDENTAL REVENUE: | | | | | | | |
| Sales and Concessions of Crown Lands | Collections in 1829 | 1,241 | 17 | –¾ | | | |
| Government Press | | 1,391 | 10 | 9¼ | | | |
| Hire of Government Slaves | | 919 | 6 | 11½ | | | |
| Fees on Slave Registries | | 311 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Fees on Marine Registries | | 223 | 16 | – | | | |
| Fees on Permits of Residence | | 85 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Fees on Ships' Registries | | 56 | 10 | – | | | |
| Maronage, Small Captures | | 533 | 2 | 7½ | | | |
| Civil Hospital Receipts for Rations, &c. | | 1,040 | 3 | –¾ | | | |
| Police for Rations to Prisoners | | 54 | 13 | 2½ | | | |
| | | | | | 5,858 | 4 | 9¼ |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1829 - - - £. | | | | | 178,845 | 13 | 7½ |

The Annual Accounts transmitted from the Colony contain a Statement of the several Taxes levied therein, which the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry have examined and reported upon in detail, and have recommended many alterations, and some additional taxes.

We agree with them in the opinion that there is no reason for diminishing the Export Duties, nor any necessity for a change in the Port, Tonnage or Wharfage Duties.

They have recommended that the several direct Capitation Taxes on Slaves should be consolidated and equalized throughout the Island; and we here subjoin a tabular Statement of them.

| | In Port Louis. | | In the Districts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Direct Taxes | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Maronage | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Vaccination | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Commutation of Corvées | 5 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Total in four districts | 12 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Church Tax | – | 8¾ | – | – |
| Ditto in Grand Port | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| Pamplemousses and Rivière de Rempart | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| Moka | – | – | 1 | – |

In this recommendation we concur, and we see no objection to the adoption of the sum of ten shillings per annum on every slave above seven and not exceeding sixty years of age, in substitution for the following:

The Direct Tax.

The Tax for the Expense of recapturing Maroons.

The Tax for Vaccination.

The

The Commutation of Corvées, (or four days' labour) and that part of the Church Tax which consists of the duties on slaves.

Independently of the manifest advantages of simplifying the accounts, by collecting and accounting for these sums under one head, this measure is urged upon the ground that the difference between the taxes at Port Louis and those in the country districts affords a strong additional temptation to transfer slaves from domestic employments in town, to the severe and to them unaccustomed labour in the sugar plantations in the country.

The effect of this alteration, if adopted, upon the amount of the Revenue, will appear in the following Table.

PRESENT TAXES ON SLAVES BETWEEN THE AGES OF SEVEN AND SIXTY YEARS.

| | Slaves. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Port Louis | 12,906 | at 6 | 1 | Direct | 3,925 | 11 | 6 |
| | | at 1 | 3 | Maronage | 806 | 12 | 6 |
| | | at – | 3 | Vaccination | 161 | 6 | 6 |
| | | at – | 8 4/5 | Church Tax | 473 | 4 | 4 |
| | | at 5 | – | Corvée | 3,226 | 10 | – |
| In the Country Districts generally | 43,888 | at 2 | 6 | Direct | 5,486 | – | – |
| | | at 1 | 9 | Corvée | 3,840 | 4 | – |
| | | at 1 | 3 | Maronage | 2,743 | – | – |
| | | at – | 3 | Vaccination | 548 | 12 | – |
| In the Districts of Grand Port | 5,553 | at 1 | 3 | Church Tax | 347 | 1 | 3 |
| Pamplemousses and Rivière de Rempart | 14,965 | at 1 | 6 | Church Tax | 1,122 | 7 | 6 |
| Moka | 2,832 | at 1 | – | Church Tax | 141 | 12 | – |
| In the Seychelles | 5,432 | at 2 | – | Direct Tax | 543 | 4 | – |
| In the Minor Dependencies | 660 | at 4 | – | Direct Tax | 132 | – | – |
| | | | | TOTAL £. | 23,497 | 5 | 7 |

PROPOSED TAX ON SLAVES.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Mauritius, 56,794 slaves, between the ages of seven and sixty years at 10 s. each | 28,397 | – | – | | | |
| Deduct 5 per cent, for remission | 1,419 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 26,978 | – | – |
| In Seychelles, and the Minor Dependencies, 6,092 slaves, at 10 s. each | 3,046 | – | – | | | |
| Deduct 5 per cent, for remission | 152 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 2,894 | – | – |
| TOTAL £. | | | | 29,872 | – | – |

We concur with the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry also, in recommending the abolition of the following taxes.

1st. The additional duty of 10 per cent upon Houses and Shops in Port Louis, for the purpose of increasing the fund for building churches, taken at 951 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum.

Church Tax on Houses at Port Louis, 951 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

2d. The tax on Licenses for Fisheries, estimated at the produce of 1829, 221 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 ½ *d.* per annum.

Fisheries, 221 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 ½ *d.*

At the same time that this tax is repealed, the monopoly called the Government Reserves should be laid open.

Report of Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, p. 27. Appendix (B.) p. 229, to that Report.

3d. The duties collected on the sale of Stock in the Bazaar (or Market) estimated at about 1,596 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, being the produce of the year 1827. But it is proposed to retain the rents of the stalls in the Bazaar, taken at about 660 *l.*

Bazaar, 1,596 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*

By a Proclamation of Sir Robert Farquhar, issued in 1813, a tax was imposed on all shopkeepers, and they were required to take out annual licenses for carrying on their trades.



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They were divided into the following classes:—

The first class, being privileged to deal in goods of all descriptions within certain prescribed limits, were charged 36 *l.* per annum.

Those without those limits, having the same privilege, 18 *l.*

The second class privileged to deal in all goods, except those from Europe, 24 *l.*; and the third class, limited to the sale of Colonial produce only, and including all tradesmen, 2 *l.* 8 *s.*

We agree in opinion with these Commissioners that this system is objectionable, and we recommend that a limitation of the description of articles to be sold, should be discontinued; but we go further, and submit that it would be expedient also to repeal the tax on Shops, in conformity with the principle stated by these Commissioners, and adopted by us, with respect to the tax on Goods sold in the Bazaars, and we are persuaded that the amount of Export Duties will be such as to enable the Government to dispense with this tax.

We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that the taxes on Game Licenses, and on Horses and Ponies, proposed by the Commissioners, are inexpedient.

It is proper to state, that in recommending the repeal of the several taxes before mentioned, as well as the tax on Shops, viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fisheries - - - - - - - | 221 | – | 9½ |
| Bazaar - - - - - - - - | 1,596 | 2 | 10 |
| Church - - - - - - - | 951 | 1 | 2 |
| Shop Tax - - - - - - - | 5,583 | 2 | 9 |
| And the Duty on Carts and Waggons - - | 285 | 13 | 4 |
| Amounting in all to - - - | £. 8,637 | – | 10½ |

we have been in a great degree actuated by a desire to give some relief to the residents in a Colony, in which the expenses of living have been represented to us as being excessively high, and as affording to the Public Servants some pretence for applying for large allowances.

We are prepared to concur in the suggestion of the Commissioners, that the Registration Fees, and the Fees taken in the Secretary's Office, should be incorporated in the Schedule of Stamp Duties, and the collection and management of both consolidated and placed under the direction of one office.

But in the arrangement, care must be taken to ensure the accurate registration and preservation of the records, which will necessarily become the most important part of the duty committed to the officer who shall be appointed to the charge of the united offices of Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar.

We do not feel ourselves to be competent, or to be called upon, to propose a detailed table of the Stamps to be imposed under the new regulation, as that is a matter which necessarily requires more local information than we possess, but upon which we see no reason to object to the suggestions of the Commissioners, in so far as they have explained and detailed them.

There can be no doubt that it would be desirable to allow the modifications suggested by the Eastern Commissioners for the relief of persons interested in the sale by auction of Insolvents' Estates, but we are restrained from recommending them, by the apprehension, too well justified by experience elsewhere, that such a remission of duties would afford a ground for other exceptions, and a great opening for fraud, and that it would be very difficult to find an adequate security for the collection of the Revenue.

The House Tax in Port Louis is one per cent per annum, upon a valuation made in 1824, and the produce is taken at 7,283 *l.* per annum.

We

We recommend that this tax should be continued, and that it should be assessed upon a valuation, to be made periodically.

We approve generally of the suggestions of the Commissioners on the very important subject of the Canteens and Distilleries, and particularly their recommendation to abolish the monopoly created by the practice of selling all Licenses for Canteens in Port Louis to one person: and we think that it will be an improvement to divide the Licenses for Canteens in Port Louis into three or more farms, and to dispose of the same annually to the best bidder, under such conditions and police regulations as may be found expedient.

It appears to us to be highly expedient to impose some restraint, so far as Fiscal Regulation can effect it, upon the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

Being of opinion that there is no article from which a Revenue can more properly be derived than ardent spirits, we concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners, that the Distillation of Spirits should be subjected to an Excise Duty, the amount of which must necessarily depend upon the means of preventing evasion and fraud; but we see no reason to question the propriety of imposing sixpence a gallon, as recommended by them.

The following articles of incidental Revenue, viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sales and Concessions of Crown Lands | 1,241 | 17 | $-\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 2. Hire of Government Slaves | 919 | 6 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Government Press | 1,391 | 10 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4. Fees on Slave Registries | 311 | 12 | 7 |
| 5. Fees on Marine ditto | 223 | 16 | – |
| 6. Fees on Permits of Residence | 86 | 12 | 6 |
| 7. Fees on Ships' Registries | 56 | 10 | – |
| 8. Maronage and Small Captures | 533 | 2 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9. Patients in Civil Hospitals, for Rations, &c. | 1,040 | 3 | $-\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 10. Police, for Rations to Prisoners | 54 | 13 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |

are omitted by the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry in their Estimate of the proposed Revenue for the future.

With respect to the Sales and Concessions of Crown Lands, they give as their reason for the omission, that the reserves of lands remaining in the hands of Government, were of small value and extent, and that therefore the produce of sales and concessions would be inconsiderable. In this reason we acquiesce, and have therefore omitted in our Estimate of probable future Receipt, this article, 1,241*l.* 17*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ We have also omitted, in like manner, the Hire of Government Slaves, amounting to 919*l.* 6*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$, in consequence of the proposal we shall have to submit, for the gradual emancipation.

The same Commissioners have also stated generally, with respect to the other articles of incidental Revenue enumerated above, and omitted by them, that the expense attendant upon them will counterbalance the produce; but as, in our Statement of the Expenditure, we have set forth the whole of the Incidental, Contingent, and Miscellaneous Expenses, as well as the Establishment, we do not think ourselves justified in omitting those articles of Revenue which we think ought to appear on the opposite side of the account, and which amounted in 1829 to 3,697*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*



ESTIMATE

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ESTIMATE of the probable REVENUE if the Recommendations contained in this Report should be adopted by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS AND PORT DUTIES: | | | | | | | | | |
| Collections of 1829. | | | | | | | | | |
| Import Duties | 47,060 | 18 | 3½ | | | | | | |
| Export ditto | 29,795 | 12 | 11¼ | | | | | | |
| | | | | 76,856 | 11 | 2¾ | | | |
| Port ditto | 10,718 | 14 | 11¼ | | | | | | |
| Import Tonnage ditto | 1,872 | 16 | 11¼ | | | | | | |
| Export Tonnage ditto | 4,855 | 17 | -¾ | | | | | | |
| Boat Licenses | 754 | 12 | 5¼ | | | | | | |
| | | | | 15,202 | 1 | 4½ | | | |
| Wharfage (special tax) | - | - | - | 5,700 | 14 | 7½ | | | |
| Dredging Vessels (do.) | - | - | - | 817 | 3 | 1½ | | | |
| | | | | | | | 98,576 | 10 | 4¼ |
| INTERNAL REVENUE: | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct Taxes: (Taken on Assessment on the Number of Slaves stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Capitation Tax on 56,794 slaves in Mauritius, at 10/ each. | 28,397 | - | - | | | | | | |
| Ditto in the Seychelles and minor Dependencies, on 6,092 slaves, at 10/ each. | 3,046 | - | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | 31,443 | - | - | | | |
| Deduct, for Remissions supposed to be unavoidable, at 5 per cent. | - | - | - | 1,572 | 3 | - | | | |
| | | | | | | | 29,870 | 17 | - |
| House Tax in Port Louis, at one per cent, on 728,300 *l.* | - | - | - | 7,283 | - | - | | | |
| Mortgage Duty and Fees | - | - | - | 1,409 | 6 | 11¼ | | | |
| Registration Fees | - | - | - | 19,047 | 5 | 4¾ | | | |
| Stamps, &c. | 3,644 | 2 | 4¾ | | | | | | |
| Fees in Secretary's office | 744 | 12 | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4,408 | 14 | 4¾ | | | |
| Post Office | - | - | - | 814 | 19 | 3¾ | | | |
| | | | | | | | 32,963 | 6 | -½ |
| Canteens in Port Louis, taken according to Collections of 1829. | - | - | - | 7,788 | 18 | - | | | |
| Ditto in the country Districts, as estimated by the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | - | - | - | 4,500 | - | - | | | |
| Distilleries; 6*d.* a gallon on 273,490 gallons of spirits (supposed by the said Commissioners to be distilled in the Colony). | - | - | - | 6,837 | 5 | - | | | |
| | | | | | | | 19,126 | 3 | - |
| INCIDENTAL REVENUE: | | | | | | | | | |
| As per Abstract of Collections of 1829 | - | - | - | 5,858 | 4 | 9¼ | | | |
| Deduct, Sales and Concessions of Crown Lands. | 1,241 | 17 | -¾ | | | | | | |
| And hire of Government Slaves | 919 | 6 | 11½ | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2,161 | 4 | -¼ | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3,697 | - | 9 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | £. | 184,233 | 17 | 1¾ |

Recurring to the subject of Arrears upon which we have already touched, we venture to add, that to whatever cause the accumulation of them, for a period of 19 years, is to be attributed, a great proportion of them must now be considered as desperate; and any attempt to recover them immediately, or in addition to the current Revenue, must be ruinous to the Planters, and would probably fail in its object. We therefore have no hesitation in recommending that such portion of those arrears as shall appear upon sufficient investigation to be irrecoverable, should be at once remitted; and at the time this relief shall be afforded, it should be duly notified that in future the Taxes must be punctually paid at quarterly periods as formerly; that the Collectors should pay the same over into the Treasury, within a month after receiving them; and on no account or pretence whatever should the final settlement of the Collectors' Accounts be delayed beyond three months after the termination of the year to which they relate.

It

It is fit also that the Colonial Government be strictly limited by superior authority as to granting any indulgence, or exercising any discretion on this subject.

Having observed in the accounts of the Colony that a large sum of money was stated to remain in the Colonial Treasury, as a balance in hand, being the accumulated excess of Receipt above Expenditure, and not being aware of the true nature of that balance, or the means by which it had accrued, we called upon the Auditors of Colonial Accounts for such information on the subject as they might be able to furnish, and we have accordingly received from them a Copy of their Report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, under date of the 18th October last, which we annex in the Appendix. Appendix, No. 2, (B.)

This balance, after providing for the loss which justly falls upon the Government in consequence of having called in certain descriptions of Coin, which had been put into circulation by authority at a rate much beyond their intrinsic value, and retaining a sum of 40,000 *l.* to pay off the Government paper now in circulation, is stated by the said Commissioners to amount to 48,182 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 ½ *d.*

It appears to us to be strictly just that this balance should be paid into the Military Chest, under the charge of the Commissary General, to be by him applied to the Extraordinaries of the Army, in repayment of part of the sums drawn from time to time from the resources of this country for the service of the Colony, when the Revenue has been inadequate to defray the charges upon it; and we venture further to recommend that all accruing surplus of Receipt above Expenditure in future years, should in like manner be paid into the Military Chest.

If this recommendation should be approved and carried into effect, it will preclude the necessity of offering any remarks upon the employment of the balance in hand in the discount of Bills for the profit of the Colonial Treasury; but we approve of the suggestion of the Commissioners of Colonial Audit, that at all events that practice should be discontinued.

## EXPENDITURE.

THE latest complete Financial Accounts from Mauritius, which have been laid before us, are those for the year 1828, abstracts of which, together with the details, will be found in the Appendix; to which we have annexed a Statement of such reductions as we have thought it advisable to propose in the fixed establishment. Appendix, Nos. 3, to 26.

The aggregate Colonial Expenditure for the year 1828, according to the information before us, was as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil charges | - | - | - | 134,313 | 15 | 9 ¾ | | | | |
| Military ditto | - | - | - | 24,039 | 13 | 2 | | | | |
| Extraordinary disbursements | - | - | - | 7,540 | 5 | 9 ½ | | | | |
| Expenses defrayed by the Colonial Agent in England. | - | - | - | 2,834 | 18 | 11 ½ | | | | |
| | | | | 168,728 | 13 | 8 ½ | | | | |
| From which being deducted charges not attaching to this Colony, and recoverable from other sources | - | - | - | 2,219 | 2 | 8 ¾ | | | | |
| There was a net Colonial Expenditure of | - | - | - | - | - | - | 166,509 | 10 | 11 ¾ | |
| To which must be added the following charges defrayed by Great Britain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Commissariat, pay of Troops, &c. | - | - | - | 59,656 | 7 | - | | | | Appendix, No. 27. |
| By the Ordnance | 18,704 | 17 | 1 | | | | | | | Appendix, No. 28. |
| Deduct Allowances paid by the Colony | 1,509 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 17,195 | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Stationery from Stationery Office | - | - | - | 605 | 3 | 11 | | | | |
| Medical Stores | - | - | - | 399 | 18 | 6 ½ | | | | |
| Total Expenditure by Great Britain | | | | | | | 77,857 | 6 | 6 ½ | |
| TOTAL Colonial Expenditure | | | £. | | | | 244,366 | 17 | 6 ¼ | |

The details of which will be found under their respective heads in the Appendix.

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As we shall state in the Appendix such reductions as in our opinion should be made in the several departments, we shall here only offer some observations upon certain expenses and establishments which appear to us to call for particular remark.

## ISLAND ALLOWANCES.

CERTAIN pecuniary allowances, styled Island Allowances, are granted to Military Officers at Mauritius in lieu of Lodging, Rations, Fuel, Light and Forage. This arrangement was introduced by the Governor, on the capture of the Island in 1811, and has subsequently undergone various modifications.

The scale of allowance adopted was that which was in force at Ceylon, where a similar practice had prevailed since 1802. Although this scale was afterwards revised and reduced, the amount of allowances in 1828 was upwards of 20,000*l.*

We have carefully considered the voluminous correspondence on this subject between successive Governors and the Treasury, and finding that this expense is much greater than what is incurred under the same heads in other of our foreign possessions, we recommend that in future the regulated allowances of every description be issued upon the same footing in Mauritius as in other Colonies, a scale of the amount of which will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix, No. 29.

## MATRICULE.

IN reporting upon this department, which was established for the care and superintendence of the Slaves belonging to the Crown, we would commence by referring the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Report of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry upon this subject, an extract of which was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 12th June 1829, and printed.

We concur entirely in the general principle of the recommendation of those Commissioners, but we are not possessed of sufficient local information to hazard an opinion with respect to the details of the plan proposed. We have no doubt, however, that under proper regulations it may be practicable to settle these Slaves, or a large proportion of them, upon the Crown Lands, which are stated to be well adapted for the cultivation of such articles of provisions as are necessary for the subsistence of the Slaves themselves, and for the supply of the markets; but we cannot refrain from stating, that this experiment should be conducted with caution, and that a due regard for the security and good order of the Colony, and for the welfare of these individuals themselves, will require that their absolute emancipation shall not take place until there shall be sufficient reason for expecting them to become industrious members of society, and to be capable of providing for their own subsistence.

The proposal of the Commissioners to allow to all these persons rations for one year is unavoidable; but we think that it may even be requisite to extend the allowance into the second year, and that it may be found necessary to continue the relief to the aged and infirm, and to orphan children, for a longer period than appears to have been contemplated.

It is impossible for us to lay down any very precise rules for the arrangement and conduct of an experiment of so delicate a nature in a remote Colony, but we are persuaded that if His Majesty's Government shall approve of the suggestion, and give orders for carrying it into effect, no serious difficulty will be found to prevent its execution.

This plan for introducing, upon a limited scale and under proper regulations, an experiment for the gradual emancipation of such Slaves belonging to His Majesty as may appear to be able to provide for their own maintenance and comfort, is well worthy the attention of the Government; and we are disposed to believe that it may be tried without danger.

The effect of this measure as it proceeds will be to relieve the Colonial Revenue from the expense of providing for the clothing and subsistence of the Slaves now under the management of the Matricule, as well as from the charge of that Establishment; but it is impossible for us, beforehand, to state the amount of the savings to be expected, or the periods when they may become available.

We are in justice bound to state, that it was in the contemplation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, (as appears by a despatch from Sir George Murray to Sir Charles Colville, of the 12th June 1828), to remove the Slaves in question to the Cape of Good Hope, with a view to their emancipation, and much correspondence has passed upon the proposal. The subject however still remains without any final decision.

The expense of maintaining the Government Slaves in 1828 was estimated at 7,169 *l.*

## JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL matters connected with the administration of Justice were examined into by the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, and separately reported upon by them.

We are informed that this Report has been for some time, and still is, under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and that it is in contemplation to effect some change in the system of Judicature existing in this Island.

The expenses of the new Establishment not having been finally determined on, we are unable to offer any opinion on the subject.

## ROYAL COLLEGE.

IT has been stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, that this Royal College was established by the French Government for the education of the Colonial Youth, and placed under the superintendence of a Committee of Public Instruction; that in 1811, soon after the capture of the Colony, this Institution was re-established, and has continued to be conducted since that period on nearly the same plan as under the French Government.

The expense of this Royal College for the year 1828 was 4,283 *l.* and is stated to have been defrayed out of the Funds of the College, and not to have formed any part of the charge upon the Colonial Revenues.

## COLONIAL AGENT.

WE have inserted in the Appendix to this Report, a Statement which we have received from the Agent for this Colony, explanatory of the business of his Office. Appendix, No. 24.

Without entering into any discussion of the nature and extent of his duties, it appears to us that the salary attached to the office is too large. As however the question of Colonial Agency applies generally to all the Crown Colonies, we forbear to pronounce any decisive opinion as to the best and most economical mode of transacting the necessary business now conducted by those Agents, until we shall have had an opportunity of ascertaining with precision the labour and responsibility of each individual officer.

## MADAGASCAR ESTABLISHMENT.

IT appears by a despatch from Governor Farquhar, dated the 18th November 1817, that a Treaty was entered into on the 23d October 1817, with Radama, the Chief Ruler of Madagascar, the object of which was to abolish the slave market in that island.

By an article in that Treaty, it was stipulated that an annual subsidy of the value of about 2,000 *l.* sterling should be paid by this Country. It further appears, that the funds upon which the Governor had calculated for the payment of this subsidy, arose from sources independent of the Colonial Revenue; viz. the profits on the supply of Gunpowder to merchant ships trading in these seas; so that, in fact, it was not intended that the Colony should incur any charge for the fulfilment of the Treaty on our part.

In order to give effect to the Treaty, as well as to watch over our interests in Madagascar, a resident Agent was appointed, with a salary of 900 *l.* per annum.

 Although

Fourth Report.

MAURITIUS.

Although Mauritius is at present, in a great degree, dependent on supplies from Madagascar for subsistence, and is essentially interested in the trade and intercourse with that country; still, as the agency in question is principally of a political nature, and connected with the prevention of the Slave Trade, we do not think that its expense can fairly be considered a Colonial charge.

We are not of opinion that the amount of the Establishment is at all extravagant.

Under these circumstances, we see no reason to object to the Establishment as at present existing.

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## SUMMARY.

IT will be seen, from the foregoing Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure, that the amount of each, as they severally existed in 1828, and as we have recommended them for the future, may be set forth as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue, 1828 | 163,128 | 10 | -½ | | | |
| Incidental and extraneous Receipts | 12,875 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | | | | 176,004 | 5 | 9½ |
| Expenditure, 1828 | 158,827 | 2 | 2¾ | | | |
| Incidental and extraneous Disbursements and Colonial Agent | 7,682 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | 166,509 | 10 | 11¾ |
| Leaving a Surplus of | | | £. | 9,495 | 14 | 9¾ |

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue, as estimated by us | 184,233 | 17 | 1¾ | | | |
| Add incidental and extraneous Receipts, produce unknown, but taken the same as 1828 | 12,875 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| TOTAL REVENUE, as estimated by us | | | | 197,109 | 12 | 10¾ |
| Expenditure for 1828, as shown | 166,509 | 10 | 11¾ | | | |
| Deduct the annual amount of Reductions proposed by us; viz. | | | | | | |
| Fixed Establishment 21,771 8 8½ | 33,418 | 10 | 2½ | | | |
| Colonial Allowances 11,647 1 6 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PROPOSED EXPENDITURE | | | | £. 133,091 | - | 9½ |

Which being deducted from the amount of Revenue estimated by us, will leave a surplus of 64,018 *l.* 12 *s.* 1½ *d.*, when the whole of our recommendations shall have been carried into effect.

ROSSLYN.
HENRY GOULBURN.
MAURICE FITZGERALD.
ELIOT.
J. W. GORDON.

Dated this Eleventh Day of December 1830.

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# REPORT UPON THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

# LIST.

No.

1.—ABSTRACT of the Net Revenue of MAURITIUS - - - - p. 17

2. (A.)—RETURN showing the Progress of the Collection of the Assessed Taxes of MAURITIUS, commonly called "Les Impôts Directs," during successive Years, from 1811 to 1827 inclusive; also, a Return showing the Amount Assessed, and in Arrear, for each Year during the same period - p. 19

2. (B.)—LETTER from Colonial Audit Office to The Lords of the Treasury, dated 18 October 1830 - - - - - - - - - - p. 23

3.—ABSTRACT of Expenditure of MAURITIUS, in the Year 1828 - - p. 25

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5.—His Majesty's Council Establishment - - - - - - - - p. 29
6.—Chief Secretary's Department - - - - - - - - - p. 29
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8.—Treasurer and Paymaster General's Department - - - - - p. 30
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11.—Collector of Customs and Port Establishment - - - - - - - p. 34
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28.—ACCOUNT of the Expenditure incurred by the Ordnance Department - p. 52

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# APPENDIX

TO

# THE REPORT UPON THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

## MAURITIUS.

No. 1.—Abstract of the Net Revenue.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue, 1827 - - - | - | - | - | 2,608 | 10 | 1 |
| **Customs:** | | | | | | |
| Fixed Revenue: | | | | | | |
| Import Duties - - - - - - - - | 35,415 | 5 | 9½ | | | |
| Export Duties - - - - - - - - | 25,530 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Port Collections - - - - - - | 8,315 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Import Tonnage - - - - - - | 2,023 | 10 | 11¼ | | | |
| Export Tonnage - - - - - - | 1,634 | 5 | 1¼ | | | |
| Duties on licensed Boats - - - - - | 635 | 6 | 5½ | | | |
| | | | | 73,554 | 2 | 2½ |
| **Internal Revenues:** | | | | | | |
| Impositions direct - - - - - - | 20,038 | 14 | 3 | | | |
| Maronage - - - - - - - - | 5,404 | 5 | 11½ | | | |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - - | 3,112 | 10 | 5¾ | | | |
| Ditto Fees in Chief Secretary's Office - - - | 737 | 8 | – | | | |
| Patents and Licenses - - - - - - | 5,249 | 16 | 4¼ | | | |
| Fisheries - - - - - - - - | 215 | 19 | – | | | |
| Distillery Duties - - - - - - | 911 | 18 | – | | | |
| Canteens - - - - - - - - | 7,661 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Registration Fees - - - - - - | 18,891 | 17 | 2¾ | | | |
| Mortgage Duties - - - - - - | 2,341 | 13 | 8½ | | | |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - | 405 | 3 | 10½ | | | |
| | | | | 64,970 | 11 | 1¼ |
| Total Fixed Revenue, collected in 1828 - - - | | | | 141,133 | 3 | 4¾ |
| Incidental Revenue: | | | | | | |
| Crown Land and Concessions - - - - | 1,928 | 6 | 9¾ | | | |
| Press - - - - - - - - - | 1,079 | 14 | 10¾ | | | |
| Hire of Government Slaves - - - - | 737 | 1 | 8¼ | | | |
| Fees on Registration of Slaves - - - - | 322 | 14 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto at Marine Registry Office - - - - | 196 | 2 | – | | | |
| Ditto on Small Captures, (Maronage Department) | 534 | – | 9 | | | |
| Permits of Residence - - - - - - | 86 | 10 | – | | | |
| Police Collections for Prisoners' Rations - - | 51 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Government Hospital for Private Patients - - | 774 | 10 | 8¾ | | | |
| Fees on Ships' Registry, Certificates, &c. - - | 50 | 5 | – | | | |
| Total Incidental Revenue - - | | | | 5,760 | 7 | 9½ |
| Taxes for special purposes available to Government, until advances made on account of them are liquidated: | | | | | | |
| Wharfage or Quay Dues - - - - - | 5,453 | 6 | 10½ | | | |
| Church Tax - - - - - - - | 3,487 | 11 | 1¼ | | | |
| Bazaar Duties - - - - - - - | 2,204 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Vaccination - - - - - - - | 947 | 16 | 7¾ | | | |
| Corvée Tax - - - - - - - | 5,384 | 6 | 10½ | | | |
| Total of Taxes for special purposes - - | | | | 17,478 | – | 7 |
| Carried forward - - - - | - | - | £. | 164,371 | 11 | 9¼ |

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - £. | - - - | 164,371 11 9¼ |
| RECEIPTS IN AID OF REVENUE: | | |
| Rice, Sales of { Arrears - - £. 2,196 16 3 / Current - - 286 7 9¼ } - - | 2,483 4 -¼ | |
| Blue Cloth, ditto - - - - - - - - | 35 2 4 | |
| Government Gunpowder - - - - - | 10 - - | |
| Rent of Government Buildings and Land - - - | 32 11 8¾ | |
| TOTAL of Receipts in Aid of Revenue - | | 2,560 18 1 |
| Add, Balance of Customs and Internal Revenues, fixed Collections, and of other Receipts, No. 1 to 13, for December 1827, paid into the Treasury in January 1828 | - - - | 6,811 18 2¾ |
| | | 173,774 8 1 |
| Deduct, Balance of the above Collections for December 1828, not paid into the Treasury until January 1829 | - - - | 10,615 18 -½ |
| TOTAL of these Receipts paid into the Treasury 1828 | - - - | 163,128 10 -½ |
| INCIDENTAL AND EXTRANEOUS RECEIPTS: | | |
| His Majesty's Treasury, London, Bill of Exchange drawn in favour of the acting Collector of Customs, No. 422, dated 14th April 1828, and by him endorsed over to the Colonial Agent, for expenses of detained Blacks, from 1st January to 31st December 1827; viz. | | |
| Hospital Expenses - - - 68 2 1 | | |
| Provisions, Clothing, &c. - - 257 7 4¼ | | |
| Monthly Salary of Clerk - - 96 - - | | |
| Head Money - - - - 16 16 - | | |
| Binding Books, &c. - - - 2 10 - | | |
| Passage of detained Blacks, from Providence Island to Mauritius - 24 - - | 464 15 5¼ | |
| Colonial Agent, amount of sums received into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Colonial Agent - - 2,757 13 5¾ | | |
| Ditto - - for Clothing for Government Slaves, shipped from England - 2,023 2 -¾ | 4,780 15 6½ | |
| Bengal Government, amount of sums received from Brigade Major Haultain, on account of Indian Orderly Dragoons, and to be transmitted to their Families in Bengal - - - - - - - - - | 75 9 - | |
| Ditto - - difference of Freight, per "Indian Oak," viz. between Sicca Rupees, 195. 8. and 150., the latter sum only having been charged in the Invoice - | 4 11 - | |
| Civil Storekeeper, Supplies to Ceylon Convicts - - | 100 6 3¼ | |
| Ditto - - Provisions sold - - - - - | 645 5 7 | |
| Medical Stores, Medicines sold to Government servants | 35 13 11 | |
| Prises d'eau, from Canal Dargot - - - - - | 138 - - | |
| Colonial Bank, received for Bills given in payment of Government Shares - - - - - - - | 796 12 -½ | |
| Recoveries by Audit, errors in Accounts - - - | 34 2 - | |
| Deposit, part Salary of His Excellency the Governor, Half-pay of Auditor-General, and part payment of surcharge against Chief Secretary - - - - - | 2,053 17 7½ | |
| French East India Company, received on account of, - | 342 - 4½ | |
| Penalties for non-prosecuted Appeals, forfeited to Government - - - - - - - - - | 417 7 - | |
| Fabrique of Port Louis, received from Dr. Slater - | 55 1 10½ | |
| Repayment of Salary - - - - - - - | 18 - - | |
| Surcharges recovered from Vicar Apostolic, and Assistant Collector of Customs - - - - - - | 419 7 8 | |
| Government property sold by Vendue Master, and by Tender - - - - - - - - - - | 3,063 16 - | |
| Secret Service Money, Balance returned to Treasury - | - 7 1½ | |
| TOTAL of Incidental and Extraneous Receipts | | 13,445 8 5½ |
| GRAND TOTAL of Receipts, 1828 - - - - - | £. | 176,573 18 6 |

| | £. s. d |
|---|---|
| *Note.*—TREASURY BALANCE, 1st January 1828 - - - - - - | 87,906 10 9¼ |
| Add, Gross Receipts in 1828 - - - - - - | 176,573 18 6 |
| | 264,480 9 3¼ |
| Deduct, Gross Issues in 1828 - - - - - - | 165,893 14 9 |
| TREASURY BALANCE, 31st December 1828 - - - | 98,586 14 6¼ |

Audit Office, Port Louis, Mauritius, 13 June 1829.

(signed) *N. J. Kelsey,*
Acts Auditor Gen[l].

No. 2. (A.)—RETURN showing the PROGRESS of the COLLECTION of the ASSESSED TAXES of *Mauritius*, commonly called "Les Impôts Directs," during successive Years, from 1811 to 1827, inclusive.

| | AMOUNT OF TAXES COLLECTED FOR THE YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1811: | 1812: | 1813: | 1814: | 1815: | 1816: | 1817: | 1818: | 1819: | 1820: | 1821: | 1822: | 1823: | 1824: | 1825: | 1826: | 1827: | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1811 | 9,681 4 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,681 4 – |
| 1812 | 2,147 8 6¾ | 7,263 7 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,411 5 9¾ |
| 1813 | 379 3 9¾ | 3,120 4 8¾ | 6,484 7 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,983 15 11½ |
| 1814 | 105 7 – | 381 4 3 | 4,263 15 8¾ | 4,630 19 5½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,381 6 5¼ |
| 1815 | 326 14 – | 731 13 – | 1,693 4 9 | 6,126 11 3 | 3,312 15 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,190 18 3 |
| 1816 | 83 19 6 | 225 3 6 | 565 4 3 | 1,412 18 10 | 6,546 17 8¾ | 1,885 14 3¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,719 18 1½ |
| 1817 | 121 5 – | 316 14 – | 712 15 10½ | 1,277 19 1¾ | 2,430 18 6½ | 8,220 3 – | 2,277 10 1¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15,357 5 8 |
| 1818 | 70 2 9¼ | 124 5 8¼ | 254 19 6 | 494 8 1¼ | 834 19 4¼ | 2,143 – 3¾ | 6,148 19 9 | 2,366 17 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,437 12 10¾ |
| 1819 | 54 19 9¾ | 126 6 9¾ | 271 3 2½ | 365 8 3¼ | 558 13 1¼ | 1,278 9 11 | 2,378 – 10½ | 5,303 7 5 | 1,979 1 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,315 11 4 |
| 1820 | 22 2 6 | 40 19 7½ | 89 17 10 | 180 10 1½ | 265 18 7½ | 903 3 7¼ | 1,724 8 11½ | 3,388 15 1¼ | 8,555 16 1¼ | 883 11 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16,055 4 4½ |
| 1821 | 13 1 6 | 53 12 – | 89 14 – | 121 15 – | 151 7 – | 237 12 6 | 367 5 4½ | 892 1 9¾ | 1,431 19 6 | 8,089 16 5 | 1,318 17 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,767 2 1 |
| 1822 | 4 14 – | 11 8 – | 18 – 3¾ | 44 12 10 | 44 10 10 | 83 3 9¾ | 135 13 3½ | 260 9 9¾ | 429 17 6 | 1,443 1 1¼ | 6,864 13 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,340 5 – |
| 1823 | 5 14 6 | 13 – – | 15 10 – | 22 1 10 | 22 15 10 | 55 18 9½ | 72 1 9¾ | 144 5 9¾ | 212 12 6 | 922 7 – | 1,944 11 8½ | 7,242 17 1¼ | 446 5 9¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11,120 2 8¾ |
| 1824 | 6 10 – | 8 12 6 | 16 4 – | 22 4 – | 25 14 – | 66 15 – | 144 18 – | 189 8 – | 320 7 – | 708 – 3½ | 1,144 14 3½ | 2,477 15 1¼ | 7,158 7 11 | 391 18 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,681 8 1¼ |
| 1825 | 6 14 – | 9 13 – | 19 16 – | 22 16 – | 27 2 – | 53 6 – | 65 6 – | 84 1 – | 258 19 5 | 504 14 5 | 620 6 3½ | 1,214 16 7¼ | 2,401 16 7¼ | 7,459 16 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,749 3 9 |
| 1826 | 10 17 – | 20 11 – | 27 1 – | 34 9 – | 41 9 – | 81 6 – | 130 10 – | 176 18 – | 256 14 – | 474 18 – | 565 9 – | 859 3 9¾ | 1,347 10 3½ | 2,577 9 7½ | 7,643 14 5 | 80 5 – | - - - | 14,328 5 1¾ |
| 1827 | 2 9 9 | 7 19 9 | 17 6 3¾ | 31 12 4½ | 39 7 5 | 79 10 4¾ | 112 3 10½ | 114 13 4¾ | 206 7 9½ | 289 5 4¾ | 352 – 11¼ | 610 16 2¾ | 882 17 5 | 1,309 4 8¼ | 2,917 11 10¾ | 7,444 7 5 | 539 4 4¼ | 14,956 19 4¾ |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 13,042 17 8½ | 12,454 15 1¼ | 14,539 – 2¼ | 14,788 6 2½ | 14,302 8 8¼ | 15,088 3 8 | 13,556 18 –¼ | 12,920 17 9¼ | 13,651 15 8¾ | 13,315 14 6½ | 12,810 12 8¾ | 12,405 8 10¼ | 12,236 18 –½ | 11,738 8 8¾ | 10,561 6 3¼ | 7,524 12 5 | 539 4 4¼ | 205,477 9 –¾ |
| AMOUNT of Taxes imposed - - | 13,926 7 7 | 13,761 10 7 | 16,159 1 – | 16,297 17 – | 16,297 17 – | 17,685 11 4¾ | 16,553 – 9½ | 16,602 19 4 | 16,834 4 10¼ | 15,658 13 4½ | 15,810 11 10¾ | 15,437 11 5 | 15,409 – 11¼ | 15,712 16 5 | 15,494 9 5 | 15,483 19 5 | 15,525 10 8¼ | 268,651 3 1¼ |
| AMOUNT of Taxes actually collected | 13,042 17 8½ | 12,454 15 1¼ | 14,539 – 2¼ | 14,788 6 2½ | 14,302 8 8¼ | 15,088 3 8 | 13,556 18 –¼ | 12,920 17 9¼ | 13,651 15 8¾ | 13,315 14 6½ | 12,810 12 8¾ | 12,405 8 10¼ | 12,236 18 –½ | 11,738 8 8¾ | 10,561 6 3¾ | 7,524 12 5 | 539 4 4½ | 205,477 9 –¾ |
| ARREARS remaining due, 1st January 1828 - - - - - - | 883 9 10½ | 1,306 15 5¾ | 1,620 – 9¾ | 1,509 10 9½ | 1,995 8 3¾ | 2,597 7 8¾ | 2,996 2 9¼ | 3,682 1 6¾ | 3,182 9 1½ | 2,342 18 10 | 2,999 19 2 | 3,032 2 6¾ | 3,172 2 10¾ | 3,974 7 8¼ | 4,933 3 1¼ | 7,959 7 – | 14,986 6 4 | 63,173 14 –½ |

194.

Internal Revenues Office, September 1828.

(signed) *J. Laing*,
Assᵗ Collʳ Internal Revenues in Charge.

No. 2. (A.) *continued.*—RETURN of ASSESSED TAXES imposed in *Mauritius*, showing the Amount assessed, and the Amount in arrear for each Year, from 1811 to 1827 inclusive, for the Taxes commonly called "Les Impôts Directs."

| EXTENT OF PROPERTY ASSESSED. (Approximative.) | | RATE. | AMOUNT IMPOSED. | TOTAL AMOUNT received, as per Cash Book. | DIFFERENCE remaining uncollected. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1811: | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 631,093 – – | 1 p' ct. | 6,310 18 7 | | | This statement cannot be considered quite accurate as to the amounts stated in the column of taxes imposed or receivable from year to year, particularly with reference to the tax on houses. |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 9,491 – – | 5 *s.* ea'. | 2,372 15 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 52,427 – – | 2 *s.* d° | 5,242 14 – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 13,926 7 7 | 13,042 17 8½ | 883 9 10½ | |
| 1812: | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 631,093 – – | - - | 6,310 18 7 | | | This tax was at first established upon certain data; but these data were liable to change, and in subsequent levies their real state was not always ascertained at the time. In now recurring to original lists, with the view of rendering the present account fully comprehensive, it is probable that the amounts stated may hereafter prove to be somewhat exaggerated. |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 9,126 – – | - - | 2,281 10 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 51,691 – – | - - | 5,169 2 – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 13,761 10 7 | 12,454 15 1¼ | 1,306 15 5¾ | |
| 1813: | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 841,860 – – | - - | 8,418 12 – | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 10,693 – – | - - | 2,673 5 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 50,672 – – | - - | 5,067 4 – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 16,159 1 – | 14,539 – 2¼ | 1,620 – 9¾ | |
| 1814: | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 841,860 – – | - - | 8,418 12 – | | | It must further be observed, with respect to this account, that none of the partial remissions of taxes that have taken place, whether under express laws, or Government orders, and which would tend to reduce the amount of taxes receivable, are taken into account. |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 10,577 – – | - - | 2,644 5 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 52,350 – – | - - | 5,235 – – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 16,297 17 – | 14,788 6 2½ | 1,509 10 9½ | |
| 1815: | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 841,860 – – | - - | 8,418 12 – | | | The records of the office do not permit this distinction to be made at present. |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 10,577 – – | - - | 2,644 5 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 52,350 – – | - - | 5,235 – – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 16,297 17 – | 14,302 8 8¼ | 1,995 8 3¾ | Under these circumstances, the amounts stated in this account under the head of taxes remaining uncollected, must necessarily be greater than the amount actually due to Government for arrears. |
| 1816: | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 728,607 – – | - - | 7,286 1 4¾ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 15,984 – – | - - | 3,996 – – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 64,035 – – | - - | 6,403 10 – | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | - £. | 17,685 11 4¾ | 15,088 3 8 | 2,597 7 8¾ | |
| | | | | Carried forw^d | 9,912 13 – | |

4.th COLONIAL REVENUE REPORT.

# MAURITIUS
## OR ISLE OF FRANCE.

Scale of Statute Miles.

Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed, 1831.

James and Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

A. Arrowsmith, Lithog.

RETURN of the ASSESSED TAXES imposed in *Mauritius*—continued.

| EXTENT OF PROPERTY ASSESSED. | | RATE. | AMOUNT IMPOSED. | TOTAL AMOUNT received, as per Cash Book. | DIFFERENCE remaining uncollected. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1817:** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 615,354 – – | 1 p' ct. | 6,153 10 9½ | Brought forw^d | 9,912 13 – | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 15,984 – – | 5 *s.* ea'. | 3,996 – – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 64,035 – – | 2 *s.* d° | 6,403 10 – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 16,553 – 9½ | 13,556 18 – ¼ | 2,996 2 9¼ | |
| **1818:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 620,346 14 4 | - - | 6,203 9 4 | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 15,984 – – | - - | 3,996 – – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 64,035 – – | - - | 6,403 10 – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 16,602 19 4 | 12,920 17 9¼ | 3,682 1 6¾ | |
| **1819:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 625,339 5 5 | - - | 6,253 7 10¼ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 17,227 – – | - - | 4,306 15 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 62,741 – – | - - | 6,274 2 – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 16,834 4 10¼ | 13,651 15 8¾ | 3,182 9 1½ | |
| **1820:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 658,091 17 6 | - - | 6,580 18 4½ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,999 – – | - - | 3,249 15 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 58,280 – – | - - | 5,828 – – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 15,658 13 4½ | 13,315 14 6½ | 2,342 18 10 | |
| **1821:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 673,284 9 7 | - - | 6,732 16 10¾ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,999 – – | - - | 3,249 15 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 58,280 – – | - - | 5,828 – – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 15,810 11 10¾ | 12,810 12 8¾ | 2,999 19 2 | |
| **1822:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 696,917 1 8 | - - | 6,969 3 5 | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,574 – – | - - | 3,143 10 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 53,249 – – | - - | 5,324 18 – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 15,437 11 5 | 12,405 8 10¼ | 3,032 2 6¾ | |
| **1823:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 710,499 13 9 | - - | 7,104 19 11¼ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,221 – – | - - | 3,055 5 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto - - | 52,488 – – | - - | 5,248 16 – | | | |
| TOTAL - | - - - | - £. | 15,409 – 11¼ | 12,236 18 – ½ | 3,172 2 10¾ | |
| | | | | Carried forw^d | 31,320 9 11 | |

RETURN of the ASSESSED TAXES imposed in *Mauritius*—continued.

| EXTENT OF PROPERTY ASSESSED. | | RATE. | AMOUNT IMPOSED. | TOTAL AMOUNT received, as per Cash Book. | DIFFERENCE remaining uncollected. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1824:** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 728,352 1 8 | 1 p' ct. | 7,283 10 5 | Brought forw$^{d}$ | 31,320 9 11 | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,726 – – | 5*s.* ea'. | 3,181 10 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto | 52,478 – – | 2*s.* d° | 5,247 16 – | | | |
| TOTAL | | £. | 15,712 16 5 | 11,738 8 8¾ | 3,974 7 8¼ | |
| **1825:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 730,652 1 8 | – | 7,306 10 5 | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 13,177 – – | – | 3,294 5 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto | 48,937 – – | – | 4,893 14 – | | | |
| TOTAL | | £. | 15,494 9 5 | 10,561 6 3¾ | 4,933 3 1¼ | |
| **1826:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 730,492 1 8 | – | 7,304 18 5 | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,771 – – | – | 3,192 15 – | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto | 49,863 – – | – | 4,986 6 – | | | |
| TOTAL | | £. | 15,483 19 5 | 7,524 12 5 | 7,959 7 – | |
| **1827:** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 634,486 – – | 1 p' ct. | 6,344 17 2¼ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,114 – – | 6/1 ea'. | 3,684 13 6 | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto | 43,968 – – | 2/6 d° | 5,496 – – | | | |
| TOTAL | | £. | 15,525 10 8¼ | 539 4 4¼ | 14,986 6 4 | |
| Estimate for 1828. | | | | Total Arrears 1 Jan. 1828 | 63,173 14 – ½ | |
| Immoveable Property, value as per cadastre | 634,486 – – | as for 1827 | 6,344 17 2¼ | | | |
| Slaves in Port Louis, number per Tax Rolls | 12,725 – – | as for 1827 | 3,870 10 5 | | | |
| Slaves in Country Districts, ditto | 43,351 – – | as for 1827 | 5,418 17 6 | | | |
| TOTAL | | £. | 15,634 5 1¼ | – – – | 15,634 5 1¼ | |
| | | | TOTAL, including 1828 | | 78,807 19 1¾ | |

Internal Revenues Office,
September 1828.

(signed) *J. Laing,*
Ass$^{t}$ Coll$^{r}$ Int$^{l}$ Rev$^{s}$ in Charge.

## No. 2. (B.)

### LETTER from Colonial Audit Office to The Lords of the Treasury.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lords, Colonial Audit Office, 18 Oct. 1830.

IN compliance with your Lordships' desire, signified to us in Mr. Stewart's letter of the 29th May last, we have the honour to return the despatch of the Governor of the Mauritius of the 2d January last, with the accompanying Documents relating to the coins under the denomination of Tokens, Pice and French Marquées, which had been in circulation in that Colony at nominal rates greatly exceeding their intrinsic value.

Your Lordships' Minute of the 7th May has authorized the Governor to withdraw the remaining Tokens from circulation, and to dispose of them, and of the Pice already withdrawn and deposited in the Treasury, in such manner as may be most advantageous to the colonial revenue, and we presume the Marquées will also be withdrawn from circulation, whenever the precise rate at which the Government may be responsible for them shall be settled. The loss on these transactions will obviously fall upon the Government, by which the Tokens and Pice were originally issued, and the fictitious value previously given to the Marquées by the French, acknowledged and confirmed.

These points, therefore, do not appear to require further observation; but as in some measure connected with them we think it right to call your Lordships' attention to the amount of the apparent surplus balance of colonial funds in the Mauritius Treasury.

Although we have not yet received the local Auditor's general comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Mauritius for 1828, we are in possession of the monthly Accounts of the Treasury and Pay Office for the whole of that year, and also of the monthly Returns of the Treasurer's receipts, issues and balances for the whole of the year 1829; from these we find that there had been a progressive increase in the colonial revenue, and that at the end of the year 1828, the aggregate colonial balance was £. 98,586. 14. 6¼. This, however, included sums in advance for various branches of the service to the amount of £. 14,540. 14. 3., of which about £. 10,000. might be considered to have been finally expended for the service of that and preceding years, and the remainder as advanced for the service of 1829, which would be included in the current expenditure of that year, as vouchers for the disbursements might be furnished, and would be replaced from the accruing revenue.

In the course of the year 1829 the Colonial Government appears to have employed a part of its disposable funds in discounting mercantile and private bills. At the end of that year therefore the whole of the colonial balance was not in the Treasury; the Treasurer's actual balance being £. 64,490. 8. 4. and the sum of £. 37,390. 4. 0¼. being out on discount, making an aggregate balance of £. 101,880. 12. 4½., exclusive of sums in advance for the public service, of the amount of which we have as yet no return. This balance must, however, be considered liable to deduction,—

1st. For the difference between the nominal and intrinsic values of the Tokens, Pice and Marquées in the Treasury or in circulation:

2dly. For the amount of the Government notes, whether in the Treasury or in circulation, and payable in specie on demand. The actual disposable surplus would consequently appear to have been as follows:

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aggregate Balance | | 101,880 | 12 | 4½ |
| Deduct estimated loss upon withdrawing the whole of the Tokens, Pice and Marquées; *viz.* | | | | |
| Nominal amount of Tokens, Pice and Marquées in the Treasury, or in circulation and to be recalled | £. 26,832 1 1 | | | |
| Intrinsic value, according to the Auditor's Report, of Tokens and Pice received from India | 13,141 – – | | | |
| Estimated Loss | | 13,691 | 1 | 1 |
| Available Specie and Paper Balance | £. | 88,189 | 11 | 3½ |
| Deduct of amount of the Government Notes; *viz.* | | | | |
| In the Treasury | £. 646 15 – | | | |
| In circulation, and to meet which specie should be left in the Treasurer's hands | 39,360 – – | | | |
| | | 40,006 | 15 | – |
| Surplus | £. | 48,182 | 16 | 3½ |

This

This surplus is exclusive of any sums in advance for the service of 1830, and recoverable, which would probably be amply sufficient to cover any further loss upon withdrawing the Tokens, or any demand that might possibly arise from the presentation of some old Government notes to the amount of £. 1,799. 18., which, although called in in 1825, had not been presented for payment, and consequently, if the amount out on discount were called in, there would remain a sum of nearly £. 50,000. not required for the services ordinarily charged upon the funds of the Colony, nor to meet the engagements contracted by the Government by the issue of its notes.

We are not informed of the grounds upon which the Governor may have authorized the employment of the surplus Colonial Funds in advances by way of discount, whether with the view of deriving a profit from the surplus capital in the Colonial Treasury, or with the sole intention of affording assistance to the merchants and planters, nor how far the proceeding may have been sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

If profit has been contemplated, without adverting to the risk that may be incurred, we cannot but suggest for your Lordships' consideration, whether these banking operations of the Government should not be discontinued, as of necessity very materially and injuriously interfering with the employment of capital by individuals.

If assistance to the merchants and planters has been the sole object of the discounts, we presume they will be only temporary; as we apprehend the Government, whether consulting its own interest, or the real and permanent interests of the mercantile community, would only be induced to afford the latter pecuniary assistance in very emergent cases, and until they could find the means of extricating themselves from any peculiar and unexpected difficulty.

If your Lordships do not dissent from our opinion in regard to these discounts, and they are discontinued, it will be desirable that the Governor should be forthwith instructed in what manner the present colonial surplus, and any that may hereafter accrue, should be disposed of.

As no colonial corps existed at the Mauritius when those in the other Colonies were placed upon the Army Estimates, it would seem that the directions in regard to payments into the Military Chest, issued to those governments which were relieved from the charge for local corps, were not transmitted to the Governor of the Mauritius; we presume, however, that your Lordships will, as in other instances, direct the surplus funds of this Colony to be paid over to the Military Chest, on account of the Army Extraordinaries, and in repayment of the very large advances made from that fund, not only for the general service of the Colony for a series of years, but more especially in 1825 and the succeeding years, to discharge the then paper debt of the Colonial Government.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edmund Byng.*
*John Kingston.*

## No. 3.—MAURITIUS.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1828.

| | — | | | Contingent and Accidental Expense. | | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Arrears of Expenditure of last Year { Civil - | 6,522 | 11 | 9 3/10 | - | - | - | 7,136 | 13 | 7 1/20 |
| Arrears of Expenditure of last Year { Military - | 614 | 1 | 9 3/4 | | | | | | |
| **Civil:** | | | | | | | | | |
| His Excellency the Governor, his Private Secretary, and Peons - - - - | 10,514 | - | - | 40 | 16 | - | 10,554 | 16 | - |
| Chief Secretary to the Government, and Secretary to the Town Committee - - - | 6,104 | 18 | 3 | 216 | 17 | 7 1/2 | 6,321 | 15 | 10 1/2 |
| Audit Office - - - - - - - | 3,132 | - | - | 607 | 13 | - | 3,739 | 13 | - |
| Treasury and Pay Office - - - - | 4,598 | 12 | 2 1/4 | 131 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 4,729 | 14 | 3 3/4 |
| Customs and Harbour Master - - - | 5,783 | 4 | - | 2,357 | 6 | - 1/4 | 8,140 | 10 | - 1/4 |
| Internal Revenue Department - - - | 3,718 | 14 | 3 | 3,324 | 2 | 4 1/4 | 7,042 | 16 | 7 1/4 |
| Mortgages and Registration Dues - - - | - | - | - | 1,292 | 7 | 4 | 1,292 | 7 | 4 |
| Civil Engineer and Surveyor General, and Botanical Garden - - - - - - | 2,851 | 4 | 2 | 807 | - | - | 3,658 | 4 | 2 |
| Registrar of Slaves - - - - - - | 2,294 | - | - | 2,431 | 6 | 9 | 4,725 | 6 | 9 |
| Protector of Slaves - - - - - - | 269 | 19 | 6 | - | - | - | 269 | 19 | 6 |
| Matricule - - - - - - - - | 763 | 18 | 8 1/4 | 1,267 | 11 | 7 | 2,031 | 10 | 3 1/4 |
| Civil Storekeeper - - - - - - - | 500 | - | - | 484 | - | - | 984 | - | - |
| Director of Roads and Bridges - - - | 1,274 | 18 | 9 3/4 | - | - | - | 1,274 | 18 | 9 3/4 |
| Secretary to the Council - - - - | 500 | - | - | 98 | 6 | - | 598 | 6 | - |
| Colonial Archivist - - - - - - | 495 | - | - | 51 | - | - | 546 | - | - |
| Postmaster - - - - - - - - | 252 | - | - | 50 | - | - | 302 | - | - |
| Translator to the Government, and the Courts | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - |
| Gens d'Armes - - - - - - - - | - | - | - | 2,776 | 6 | - | 2,776 | 6 | - |
| | 43,552 | 9 | 10 1/4 | 15,935 | 14 | 9 1/2 | | | |
| **Judicial:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice - - | 3,500 | - | - | 640 | 16 | - | 4,140 | 16 | - |
| Court of Appeal - - - - - - - | 5,652 | 10 | 3 | 752 | - | - | 6,404 | 10 | 3 |
| Court of First Instance - - - - - | 1,453 | 12 | - | 393 | 5 | 6 | 1,846 | 17 | 6 |
| Ditto, Land - - - - - - - | 1,000 | - | - | 525 | 13 | 8 | 1,525 | 13 | 8 |
| Police - - - - - - - - | 4,213 | 18 | 5 | 2,648 | 9 | 4 3/4 | 6,862 | 7 | 9 3/4 |
| Standing English Counsel - - - - | 840 | - | - | 63 | - | - | 903 | - | - |
| Advocate to Government - - - - | 84 | - | - | 260 | - | - | 344 | - | - |
| Jailor and Turnkeys - - - - - | - | - | - | 144 | - | - | 144 | - | - |
| | 16,744 | - | 8 | 5,427 | 4 | 6 3/4 | | | |
| **Medical:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department - - - - - | 1,080 | - | - | 2,991 | 12 | 2 1/4 | 4,071 | 12 | 2 1/4 |
| **Ecclesiastical:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Chaplains - - - - - - - | 920 | 17 | - | 57 | 4 | - | 978 | 1 | - |
| Clergy - - - - - - - - | 1,580 | 15 | 11 1/2 | 500 | - | - | 2,080 | 15 | 11 1/2 |
| Missionary of Port Louis, and Catechist - - | - | - | - | 95 | 15 | 10 | 95 | 15 | 10 |
| | 2,501 | 12 | 11 1/2 | 652 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| **Seychelles:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment at Seychelles - - - - | 972 | - | - | 1,092 | 4 | 5 3/4 | 2,064 | 4 | 5 3/4 |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 64,850 | 3 | 5 3/4 | 26,099 | 15 | 10 1/4 | 90,949 | 19 | 4 |
| TOTAL EXPENSE OF CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, including Arrears of Expenditure, as stated above - - - | - | - | - | | | | 98,086 | 12 | 11 1/20 |
| DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SERVICES: | | | | | | | | | |
| Registrar of Slaves, amount issued to, for verifying the Recensements of Absentees - - - - - - - - | - | - | - | | | | 243 | - | - |
| Civil Storekeeper, amount of Clothing for Government Slaves, (sent out from England by the Agent) - - - - | - | - | - | | | | 2,023 | 2 | - 3/4 |
| Police, amount standing against the Agent General of Police, struck off the List of Advances - - - - - - | - | - | - | | | | 26 | 16 | - |
| **Customs:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawbacks on Entrepôt Goods - - - - - | | | | 73 | 10 | 5 1/4 | | | |
| Refund of Duties on ditto, and Machinery erected - - | | | | 177 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Repairs to Boats, and Supplies to Port Department, and dredging vessel "Hasty" - - - - - - | | | | 1,068 | 14 | - | 1,427 | 13 | 9 |
| Freight of coir rope, and hawsers from Ceylon - - - | | | | 51 | 14 | 6 1/2 | | | |
| Remuneration allowed to the Officers and Crew of the Government dredging vessel "Hasty" - - - | | | | 55 | 19 | 4 1/4 | | | |
| Carried forward - - - - - | | | | | | | 3,720 | 11 | 9 3/4 |

| No. 3.—MAURITIUS.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1828—*cont*[d]. | Contingent and Accidental Expense. £. s. d. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | - - - | 3,720 11 9¾ |
| Disbursements on account of Miscellaneous Civil Services—*continued.* | | |
| Civil Engineer and Surveyor General, and Botanical Garden: | | |
| Repairs to Public Buildings, including Reduit | 745 4 8¼ | |
| Lime, charcoal, plank, deal boards, and petty stores supplied | 236 3 7½ | |
| Cart wheels furnished, and repairs to ditto | 77 6 – | |
| Remuneration allowed to Naturalist Boyer for collecting the information called for by Secretary of State, in the Botanical Garden | 25 – – | 1,088 11 1¾ |
| Repairing Plaines Wilhems Canal | 2 6 – | |
| Painting directions on boxes of Account, sent home from 1824 to 1827; and Civil Storekeeper's cart boards | 2 10 10 | |
| Civil Storekeeper: | | |
| Provisions and Stores purchased (in the Colony) | 17,964 1 11¼ | |
| Clothing ditto | 427 12 1 | |
| Carts and draught oxen | 125 14 – | 18,695 17 9¼ |
| Hay for ditto | 40 – – | |
| Freight of provisions to Outposts | 138 9 9 | |
| Director of Roads and Bridges: | | |
| Repairing bridges | 359 13 6 | 429 13 6 |
| Cart wheels and draught bullocks supplied | 70 – – | |
| Ordnance Storekeeper, charge of Government gunpowder | - - - | 24 – – |
| Vendue Master to Government, Commission paid to | - - - | 115 2 8½ |
| Pensions | - - - | 3,644 19 3½ |
| Colonial College and Schools for free people of colour | - - - | 1,861 1 10 |
| Bounties for Maroon Negroes captured | - - - | 1,044 3 4 |
| Printing and paper supplied for extra insertions | - - - | 1,500 10 3 |
| Land ceded to Government | - - - | 1,833 15 –¾ |
| Pay and Allowances to military working parties on the roads | - - - | 904 16 5 |
| Miscellaneous, so classed in Annual Accounts made up for the Auditors of Colonial Accounts: | | |
| Lepers transported, and Supplies to them | 120 17 8¾ | |
| Remuneration to a witness in Colonial Courts | 18 – – | |
| Amount paid to four Blacks | 80 12 – | 243 7 8¾ |
| Hire of a Pirogue to serve as a ferry-boat between Flacq and Grand River, South East | 23 18 – | |
| Law Charges in several prosecutions in Vice-Admiralty Court | - - - | 224 12 8 |
| Court of Appeal: | | |
| Copies of Judicial Documents supplied from Court of Appeal | 49 8 4¾ | |
| Register supplied the Court for registering Laws | 2 – – | 56 16 4¾ |
| Stationery supplied the Procureur | 5 8 – | |
| Court of First Instance: | | |
| Awards granted by the Judge, and Judicial Charges in the Court of First Instance | - - - | 1,069 12 2 |
| Police: | | |
| Clothing supplied Police Guards | 138 – – | |
| Board and Lodging of Lascars and Seamen, detained as evidences in Criminal Prosecutions | 40 17 6 | |
| Subsistence to Prisoner Durand | 23 19 7⅕ | |
| Rope supplied for reverberator in Town | 5 – – | |
| Canvass belts, breastplates, and repairing swords for Police Guards | 13 6 – | |
| Clothing supplied to condemned Blacks and Prisoners | 30 12 – | |
| Passage to Convicts embarked for New South Wales | 40 – – | |
| Costs of Law Proceedings on behalf of Slaves of Succession Mount | 15 13 1½ | 454 10 10 3/20 |
| Valuation of a Slave condemned to death, paid to his Master | 70 – – | |
| Coroner's Inquest | 28 10 7¾ | |
| Reward for the apprehension of Prisoner Bossy | 20 – – | |
| Compensation granted for expenses incurred in journies on account of Public Service | 19 – – | |
| Purchase of Mallar's Code of Colonial Laws | 7 – – | |
| Hire of a buggy for conveying a Judge and his Registrar to Plaines Wilhems | 1 12 – | |
| Purchase of one bottle of oxyde of sodium | 1 – – | |
| Fees to Counsel in Colonial Courts | - - - | 402 15 – |
| Total Disbursements on account of Miscellaneous Civil Services | | 37,314 17 11 2/20 |
| Carried forward | £. | 135,401 10 10½ |
| Memorandum, Deduct: | £. s. d. | |
| Military Arrears | 614 1 9¾ | 1,087 15 –¾ |
| Madagascar Arrears (included in Civil Arrears) | 473 13 3 | |
| | £. | 134,313 15 9¾ |

No. 3.—MAURITIUS.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1828—*cont*[d].

| | Contingent and Accidental Expense. £. s. d. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | - - - | 135,401 10 10½ |
| MILITARY DISBURSEMENTS: | | |
| Ordinary: | | |
| Military Colonial Allowances | - - - | 21,497 14 6¾ |
| Military Secretary, Allowance for Clerks and Stationery | - - - | 20 - - |
| Deputy Adjutant General's Establishment | - - - | 15 6 8 |
| Deputy Quarter Master General's ditto | - - - | 9 - - |
| Chaplain to the Forces | - - - | 9 12 - |
| Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor | - - - | 744 8 9 |
| His Majesty's 29th Regiment, established Allowance for European Women | - - - | 110 8 - |
| — 82d Ditto - - ditto - - ditto | - - - | 128 15 5 |
| — 99th Ditto - - ditto - - ditto | - - - | 94 - 6½ |
| — Royal Staff Corps ditto - - ditto | - - - | 29 3 9¼ |
| — Royal Artillery ditto - - ditto | - - - | 32 4 - |
| Ordnance Barrack Company ditto - - ditto | - - - | 6 18 - |
| Pioneer and Signal Company, Pay of | - - - | 177 19 3 |
| Pension of Mr. Lebrun | - - - | 36 - - |
| | | 22,911 10 11½ |
| Contingent: | | |
| Pay of a Clerk and Stationery to Brigade Major | 5 - - | |
| Travelling Expenses of Paymasters, Allowance to Paymasters Clerks and Regimental Schools | 113 4 - | 286 4 - |
| Pay of Surgeon in charge of Government Orderly Horses | 48 - - | |
| Rent of a Mess Room for His Majesty's 82d & 99th Regiments | 120 - - | |
| Rent of a Guard House for Orderly Dragoons | 18 - - | |
| Horse purchased for Orderly Dragoons | 64 13 8 | |
| Grain supplied for ditto - - ditto | 46 9 10 | |
| Shoeing of - ditto - - ditto | 9 6 - | 185 15 - |
| Passage back to India of three mounted Orderlies | 23 12 6 | |
| Articles of clothing for Orderly Dragoons, and Supplies to the Stables | 23 13 - | |
| Supplies to Signal Stations | 42 1 4¾ | 42 1 4¾ |
| In all, Military Disbursements | - - - | 23,425 11 4 |
| INCIDENTAL and EXTRANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS, for 1828. | | |
| Chief Secretary to Government, Deposit transferred to Colonial Agent | - - - | 1,350 - - |
| Fabrique of Port Louis, amount issued on account of House rent, being so much withheld from Dr. Slater's salary | - - - | 55 1 10½ |
| Treasury Notes, amount cancelled | - - - | 140 4 - |
| Colonial Agent, amount paid on account of, and Bills remitted to, | - - - | 772 5 5½ |
| Bengal Government, Ditto issued to Captain Gaynor of His Majesty's 99th Regiment, being on account of hospital expenses, to private William Holt | - - - | 4 18 3 |
| Ceylon Government, Ditto issued to Kandyan Prisoners | - - - | 1,970 1 2½ |
| Ditto - ditto - - of a bill for provisions supplied Ceylon Convicts | - - - | 100 6 3¼ |
| Customs: Works | - - - | 96 - - |
| Customs: Head money | - - - | 16 16 - |
| Customs: Binding books | - - - | 2 10 - |
| Customs: Passage of eight detained Blacks from Providence Island to Mauritius | - - - | 24 - - |
| Ordnance Department, amount of difference of freight per ship "Indian Oak" | - - - | 4 11 - |
| Moka Church, amount issued to Mr. Junor, contractor for repairing the Presbytere at Moka | - - - | 291 15 - |
| Madagascar, Pay of Government Agent, and sundry disbursements on account of that Island | - - - | 1,262 10 5 |
| His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, extra Clerks employed on account of them | - - - | 461 18 9¾ |
| Miscellaneous: Coffins supplied for shipwrecked sailors, from "George Canning" | 6 - - | |
| Miscellaneous: Fitting up Cabins in the "Tweed," for his Excellency Sir G. Lowry Cole | 80 7 2½ | |
| Miscellaneous: Passage to England of Mrs. Johns, widow of the late Civil Architect | 150 - - | 306 9 2½ |
| Miscellaneous: Remuneration to the Surgeon of the "Espoir," for services rendered on board that brig | 40 2 - | |
| Miscellaneous: Passage back to New South Wales of a Runaway Convict | 30 - - | |
| Government Vessels | - - - | 207 - - |
| TOTAL of the Incidental and Extraneous Disbursements | - - £. | 7,066 12 6¼ |
| GRAND TOTAL of Expenditure | - - £. | 165,893 14 9 |

Audit Office, Port Louis, Mauritius, 13 June 1829.

(signed) *N. J. Kelsey*, Act[g] Auditor General.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4.—GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF. | | | | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| GOVERNOR | | | 8,000 – – | The Governor | 8,000 | – | – | Governor | 7,000 | – | – |
| Ditto - - Colonial Allowance as Commanding the Forces | | | 960 – – | Private Secretary | 400 | – | – | Also, the usual Military Allowances according to His Majesty's Regulations. | | | |
| Contingent and Accidental Expense, £. 40. 16. | | | | 1 Colonial Aide-de-Camp, including Military Colonial Allowances | 414 | 10 | – | Assistant Military Secretary | 173 | 7 | 6 |
| Oil for Government House (three gallons per day, at 7*s*. 2*d*. | | | 130 15 10 | 2 Messengers at £. 37. 18. 6. including Rations | 75 | 17 | – | Also, the usual Military Allowances according to His Majesty's Regulations. | | | |
| 165 Slaves | Labourers at Reduit | 113 | | Rations for five Orderly Dragoons, at 6*d*. per day each | 45 | 12 | 6 | 2 Aides-de-Camp, each - £. 173. 7. 6. | 347 | 15 | – |
| | Servants | 52 | | Forage for five Orderly Horses, at 8⅘*d*. each, per day | 66 | 18 | 6 | Also, the usual Military Allowances according to His Majesty's Regulations. | | | |
| Fed and Clothed at the Public Expense. | | | | £. | 9,002 | 18 | – | Clerk, Military Secretary's Office | 120 | 2 | 11 |
| Private Secretary | | | 400 – – | | | | | 2 Messengers - - £. 37. 18. 6. each | 75 | 17 | – |
| (Apartments in the Governor's House, as a member of his family.) | | | | The Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry do not notice the Military Secretary and the two Aides-de-Camp, borne on the Staff. | | | | Rations for five Orderly Dragoons, at 6*d*. per day, each | 45 | 12 | 6 |
| Held in conjunction with the Offices of Colonial Aide-de-Camp, £. 420, and Chief Clerk Civil Service, Chief Secretary's Office, £. 450. | | | | | | | | Forage for five Orderly Horses | 66 | 18 | 6 |
| Colonial Aide-de-Camp | | | 420 – – | | | | | £. | 7,829 | 13 | 5 |
| Ditto - - ditto | | | 420 – – | | | | | | | | |
| Also, Acting Junior Clerk on Civil Establishment, attached to the Audit Office, half salary, £. 150. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Peons | | | 122 8 – | | | | | | | | |
| Rations to ditto - - - - at £. 9. 2. 6. each | | | 45 12 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - for five Orderly Dragoons, at 6*d*. per day | | | 45 12 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Orderly Horses, at 8⅘*d*. each, per day | | | 66 18 6 | | | | | Saving | | £. | 4,527 6 10 |
| Military Secretary | | £. 346 15 – | 762 15 – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - Colonial Allowance | | 416 – – | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - for Clerks and Stationery | | | 20 – – | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk, Military Secretary's Office | | | 120 2 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Aide-de-Camp, Army Pay | | £. 173 7 6 | 822 15 – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - Colonial Allowance | | 238 – – | | | | | | | | | |
| Aide-de-Camp, Army Pay | | 173 7 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - Colonial Allowance | | 238 – – | | | | | | | | | |
| | | £. | 12,357 – 3 | | | | | | | | |

## No. 5.—His Majesty's Council Establishment.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The President and Members of the Council, being all Public Officers, receive no Salary or Fees in this capacity. | | | |
| * Secretary to the Council | 500 | – | – |
| Peon | 28 | 16 | – |
| £. | 528 | 16 | – |
| Contingent and Accidental Expense: | | | |
| Stationery £. 5 8 – | | | |
| Further amount of contingent Charges according to Return, but of which the particulars are not ascertained 64 2 – | | | |
| £. 69 10 – | | | |

* We find in the Establishment of 1829 the additional appointment of a Clerk with a Salary of £. 72.

## No. 6.—Chief Secretary's Department.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Secretary to the Government £. 3,000 – – | | | |
| Allowance for House Rent 150 – – | 3,150 | – | – |
| Twelve Government Blacks, as Palanquin bearers, the expense of feeding and clothing them being borne by the Secretary. There is not half this number furnished. | | | |
| Assistant Secretary to the Government | 800 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk, Civil Service | 450 | – | – |
| Also Private Secretary to the Governor, £. 400 and Colonial Aide-de-Camp, £. 429. 12. 6. | | | |
| Clerk, Civil Service | 300 | – | – |
| Chief Colonial Clerk | 432 | – | – |
| Clerk, English Branch | 216 | – | – |
| Ditto - ditto | 216 | – | – |
| Ditto - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Ditto, French Branch | 216 | – | – |
| Also Secretary to the Town Committee, with a Salary of £. 120 per annum, charged as a contingency (*see below*). | | | |
| Ditto - French Branch | 216 | – | – |
| 3 Peons - at £. 33 each | 99 | – | – |
| Extra Clerk | 96 | – | – |
| Contingencies: | | | |
| Secretary to the Town Committee | 120 | – | – |
| Stationery £. 75 1 7 | | | |
| Petty Expenses 5 2 – | | | |
| £. 80 3 7 | £. 6,407 | – | – |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary to the Council | 800 | – | – |
| To unite the duties of Registrar of the Land Court. | | | |
| 1 Clerk to the Secretary to the Council | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| £. | 987 | 18 | 6 |
| Chief Secretary | 2,000 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk | 600 | – | – |
| Second ditto | 400 | – | – |
| Third ditto | 250 | – | – |
| Fourth ditto | 200 | – | – |
| 2 Indian Writers - at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| Office-keeper | 50 | – | – |
| 2 Messengers, at £. 37. 18. 6. each, including rations | 75 | 17 | – |
| Clerk for Custody of the Archives | 250 | – | – |
| £. | 4,125 | 17 | – |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary to the Council and Registrar of the Land Court | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to the Secretary | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| £. | 687 | 18 | 6 |
| Increase £. | 159 | 2 | 6 |
| Chief Secretary | 1,500 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk | 600 | – | – |
| Second ditto | 400 | – | – |
| Third ditto | 250 | – | – |
| Fourth ditto | 200 | – | – |
| 2 Indian Writers, at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| Office-keeper | 50 | – | – |
| 2 Messengers, at £. 37. 18. 6. each, including rations | 75 | 17 | – |
| Clerk for the Custody of the Archives | 250 | – | – |
| £. | 3,625 | 17 | – |
| Saving £. | 2,781 | 3 | – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 7.—AUDITOR GENERAL.** | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| Auditor General | 1,500 | – | – | Auditor General | 1,500 | – | – | Auditor | 1,000 | – | – |
| Assistant Auditor General | 512 | – | – | Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – | Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – |
| Junior Clerk on Civil Establishment attached to the Audit Office | 300 | – | – | Second ditto | 350 | – | – | Second ditto | 350 | – | – |
| First Colonial Clerk | 312 | – | – | Third ditto | 300 | – | – | Third ditto | 300 | – | – |
| Second ditto - ditto | 240 | – | – | 2 Clerks at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – | 2 Clerks, at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| Third - ditto - ditto | 192 | – | – | Messengers, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 | Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| Extra Clerk | 60 | – | – | £. | 2,987 | 18 | 6 | £. | 2,487 | 18 | 6 |
| Office for preparing Warrants, Statements, &c.: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Colonial Clerk | 336 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Second ditto - ditto | 144 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Peon to both Offices | 29 | 2 | 6 | | | | | Saving £. | 1,137 | 4 | – |
| £. | 3,625 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Clerks, preparing documents for Commissioners of Inquiry £. | 55 | 19 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Stationery and petty Expenses | 29 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Further Contingencies not specified | 29 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| £. | 114 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| **No. 8.—TREASURER AND PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasurer and Paymaster-General | 2,000 | – | – | Treasurer | 1,500 | – | – | Treasurer (giving security) | 1,200 | – | – |
| Assistant Treasurer | 512 | – | – | Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – | Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk | 450 | – | – | Second ditto | 350 | – | – | Second ditto | 350 | – | – |
| Junior Writer | 300 | – | – | Third - ditto | 300 | – | – | Third ditto | 300 | – | – |
| Colonial Clerk | 246 | – | – | 2 Clerks at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – | 2 Clerks, at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| Ditto | 240 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 207 | – | – | Indian Cash Keeper | 141 | 12 | – | Indian Cash Keeper | 141 | 12 | – |
| Ditto | 96 | – | – | Assistant ditto | 72 | – | – | Assistant ditto | 72 | – | – |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Keeper | | 165 12 – |
| Assistant ditto | | 72 – – |
| Counter | | 36 – – |
| Peon | | 32 8 – |
| | £. | 4,357 – – |

Contingencies:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra Clerk | £. 20 | – | – |
| Stationery | 88 | 6 | 9 |
| Unexplained Contingencies | 264 | 7 | 6¾ |
| | £. 372 | 14 | 3¾ |

No. 9.—Collector of Internal Revenues.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collector of Internal Revenues | | £. 1,500 | – – | | | |
| Allowance for Office Rent | | 240 | – – | 1,740 | – | – |
| Per Centage of 2½ on Collections | | £. 1,602 | 5 11 | | | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - as Vendue Master | | 116 | 9 – | | | |
| | | | | 1,718 | 14 | 11 |
| Out of which the Office and other expenses of Vendue Master are paid. | | | | | | |
| Senior Writer, Civil Service, Acting Assistant | | | | 512 | – | – |
| Writer - - - ditto - Acting as Senior Writer | | | | 450 | – | – |
| Clerk | | | | 240 | – | – |
| Ditto | | | | 144 | – | – |
| Ditto | | | | 120 | – | – |
| Ditto | | | | 96 | – | – |
| Ditto | | | | 60 | – | – |
| Ditto - of Patents | | | | 84 | – | – |
| Inspector of Distilleries and Fisheries | | | | 168 | – | – |
| Fees, £. 3. 11. 8. | | | | | | |
| Second ditto - - ditto - - ditto | | | | 144 | – | – |
| Fees, £. 3. 11. 8. | | | | | | |
| Inspector of the Patents and Controller of the Markets | | | | 240 | – | – |
| Clerk | | | | 48 | – | – |
| Sworn Appariteur to the Department | | | | 72 | – | – |
| Fees, £. 34. 2. 10. | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - ditto | | | | 72 | – | – |
| Fees. £. 34. 2. 10. | | | | | | |
| Guard and Messenger | | | | 48 | – | – |
| Ditto - - ditto | | | | 46 | 5 | – |
| 2 Ditto - - ditto, - - - | at £. 43. 4. each | | | 86 | 8 | – |
| Peon | | | | 34 | 5 | – |
| Carried forward - - - | | | £. | 6,123 | 12 | 11 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Counter | 36 | – – |
| Office Keeper | 50 | – – |
| Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 6 |
| £. | 3,287 | 10 6 |

| Stamp and Registry Office. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Deeds (Fees to be abolished.) | 1,000 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – |
| Clerk | 250 | – | – |
| 2 Indian Clerks, at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| **Tax Office.** | | | |
| Collector of Taxes (Commission, or per Centage, to be discontinued.) | 1,000 | – | – |
| Clerk | 300 | – | – |
| Ditto | 150 | – | – |
| Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| £. | 3,537 | 18 | 6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Counter | 36 | – – |
| Office Keeper | 50 | – – |
| Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 6 |
| £. | 2,987 | 10 6 |
| Saving £. | 1,369 | 9 6 |

| Stamp and Registry Office. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar (Fees abolished.) | 800 | – | – |
| Chief Clerk | 500 | – | – |
| Clerk | 250 | – | – |
| 2 Indian Clerks, at £. 150 each | 300 | – | – |
| **Tax Office.** | | | |
| Collector of Taxes (Fees abolished.) | 800 | – | – |
| Clerk | 300 | – | – |
| Ditto | 150 | – | – |
| Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| £. | 3,137 | 18 | 6 |
| Saving £. | 4,936 | 13 | 8½ |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 9.—COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUES—*continued.* | | | |
| Brought forward - - - | 6,123 12 11 | | |
| Clerk employed permanently in bringing to account and collecting the additional Taxes, viz. | | | |
| Vaccination, Church, Canteens, and Poor Taxes - - | 120 – – | | |
| Extra ditto - - - - - - - - - - | 96 – – | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - - - | 84 – – | | |
| * Extra Clerks employed in establishing the state of Sir R. Barclay's Account with the Government: | | | |
| 11 at £.48 per annum each - - - £.528 – – | | | |
| 2 at £.36 each - - - - - 72 – – | | | |
| £.600 – – | | | |
| * The employment of these Clerks is merely temporary, and we are informed that the charge on account of them will ultimately be recovered from the estate of Sir Robert Barclay. | | | |
| Contingencies: | | | |
| Stationery - - - - - £.20 16 – | | | |
| MORTGAGE AND REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
| Conservator of Mortgages and Collector of Registration Dues - - - - - - - - - - | 360 – – | | |
| Per Centage, 2½ on Collections - - - - - | 426 19 3½ | | |
| Fees as Conservator of Mortgages, £.104. | | | |
| First Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 192 – – | | |
| Second ditto - - - - - - - - - | 168 – – | | |
| Third ditto - - - - - - - - - | 144 – – | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth ditto | | | 120 – – |
| Fifth ditto | | | 96 – – |
| Sixth ditto | | | 144 – – |
| | | £. | 8,074 12 2½ |
| Contingencies: | | | |
| Stationery | £. 9 8 – | | |

No. 10.—Registrar of Slaves.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Registrar of Slaves | | | 500 – – |
| Writer, Civil Service, acting as Assistant | | | 300 – – |
| First Clerk | | | 288 – – |
| Second ditto | | | 240 – – |
| Third ditto | | | 180 – – |
| Clerk | | | 144 – – |
| Two ditto at £.120 each | | | 240 – – |
| Extra Clerk | | | 96 – – |
| Assistant Registrar | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 144 – – |
| Ditto ditto | | | 96 – – |
| Peon | | | 24 – – |
| | | £. | 4,116 – – |
| Contingencies: | | | |
| House rent | 36 – – | | |
| Stationery | 27 9 8 | | |
| Loss by the Chief Clerk | 48 17 11 | | |
| Further contingent Expenses, the particulars of which are not ascertained | 496 19 2 | | |
| Amount issued to the Registrar of Slaves for verifying the recensements of Absentees | 243 – – | | |
| | £. 852 6 9 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Registrar of Slaves | | 1,000 – – |
| 1 Clerk | | 300 – – |
| 1 Ditto | | 250 – – |
| 2 Ditto, at £.150 each | | 300 – – |
| | £. | 1,850 – – |
| 8 Assistant Registrars of Districts provided for in the Judicial Establishment. | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Registrar of Slaves | | 1,000 – – |
| 1 Clerk | | 300 – – |
| 1 Ditto | | 250 – – |
| 2 Ditto at £.150 each | | 300 – – |
| | £. | 1,850 – – |
| 8 Assistant Registrars of Districts provided for in the Judicial Establishment. | | |
| Saving | £. | 2,266 – – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11.—COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, AND PORT ESTABLISHMENT. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| Collector of Customs | 2,000 | – | – | 1 Collector of Customs | 1,500 | – | – | 1 Collector of Customs | 1,200 | – | – |
| Assistant Collector | 512 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Clerk | 450 | – | – | 1 Controller of Customs | 1,000 | – | – | 1 Controller of ditto | 800 | – | – |
| Cashier | 240 | – | – | 1 Collector's Clerk | 300 | – | – | 1 Collector's Clerk | 300 | – | – |
| Cashier's Clerk | 48 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk for computing Duties and Bonded Goods | 192 | – | – | 1 Controller's Clerk | 300 | – | – | 1 Controller's ditto | 300 | – | – |
| Appraiser and Viewing and Examining Officer | 380 | – | – | 1 Collector's Second Clerk | 200 | – | – | 1 Collector's Second Clerk | 200 | – | – |
| Appraiser's Clerk | 96 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| *Clerk for examining Forms, and registering Letters and Despatches | 192 | – | – | 1 Chief Searcher and Appraiser | 500 | – | – | 1 Chief Searcher and Appraiser | 500 | – | – |
| Tonnage and Batelage Clerk | 144 | – | – | 1 Indian Clerk | 150 | – | – | 1 Indian Clerk | 150 | – | – |
| Clerk for Sugar Affidavits and Ships' Registers | 84 | – | – | 1 Indian Cashier | 50 | – | – | 1 Indian Cashier | 50 | – | – |
| Clerk for registering and preparing Bills of Entry for binding | Without Salary. | | | 2 Clerks, at £.200 each | 400 | – | – | 2 Clerks, at £.200 each | 400 | – | – |
| Chief Searcher | 240 | – | – | 7 Searchers, at £.100 each | 700 | – | – | 7 Searchers, at £.100 each | 700 | – | – |
| Searcher | 72 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 72 | – | – | 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 | 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| Ditto | 72 | – | – | 1 Office-keeper | 50 | – | – | 1 Office-keeper | 50 | – | – |
| Tidewaiter | 48 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 48 | – | – | Rations for 5 Prize Negro Apprentices, at 3*d.* per day each | 22 | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| Ditto | 48 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 48 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Peon | 24 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 24 | – | – | | | | | | | | |

* In the Accounts for 1829 there appear two new Appointments; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acting English Appraiser | £. 223. 19. 10. |
| Acting French Appraiser | 223. 19. 10. |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harbour Master | 350 | – | – |
| Also Surveying Officer of Vessels registered at this Port. | | | |
| Assistant Harbour Master | 144 | – | – |
| Clerk | 120 | – | – |
| Boatswain | 96 | – | – |
| First Mate | 60 | – | – |
| Second Mate | 53 | – | – |
| Merchant's Wharfinger | 84 | – | – |
| Keeper of Bankshall | 44 | 19 | 4 |
| Peon | 24 | – | – |
| £. | 6,009 | 19 | 4 |
| Contingencies: | | | |
| 5 Pilots; these receive no Salary, but are entitled to three-fourths the Amount of the Pilotage collected and paid into the Treasury, which three-fourths, in 1828, amounted to | 1,706 | 10 | – |
| Total £. | 7,716 | 9 | 4 |
| Stationery £. | 140 | – | – |
| Extra Searchers | 158 | 2 | – |
| Statement Clerk | 144 | – | – |
| Drawback on Entrepôt Goods | 73 | 10 | 5¼ |
| Refund of Duties on ditto, and Machinery erected | 197 | 15 | 1 |
| Repairs to Boats; and Supplies to Port Department, and Dredging Vessel "Hasty" | 1,068 | 14 | – |
| Freight of Coir Rope and Hawsers from Ceylon | 51 | 14 | 6½ |
| Remuneration allowed to the Officers and Crew of the Government Dredging Vessel "Hasty," for loss of Clothes | 55 | 19 | 8¼ |
| £. | 1,889 | 15 | 9 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Harbour Master | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Assistant ditto | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Boatswain | 96 | – | – |
| 1 First Mate | 60 | – | – |
| 1 Second Mate | 53 | 8 | – |
| 1 Wharfinger | 53 | 8 | – |
| 1 Keeper of Bankshall | 44 | 17 | 6 |
| 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| 5 Pilots, to be as at present | 1,200 | – | – |
| 60 hired Boatmen, at £. 48 a year each | 2,880 | – | – |
| £. | 10,436 | 6 | 9 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Harbour Master | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Assistant ditto | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Boatswain | 96 | – | – |
| 1 First Mate | 60 | – | – |
| 1 Second ditto | 53 | 8 | – |
| 1 Wharfinger | 53 | 8 | – |
| 1 Keeper of Bankshall | 44 | 17 | 6 |
| 1 Messenger, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| 5 Pilots | 1,200 | – | – |
| £. | 7,033 | 10 | 6 |
| Saving £. | 682 | 18 | 10 |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

### PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

| No. 12.—CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR GENERAL: | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acting Civil Engineer and Surveyor General | *1,000 | – | – |
| Monthly Island Allowance, £. 34. 16. 2. Military ditto, as Commanding Engineer, £. 5. 12. 8. Also Pay as Lieut. Colonel Royal Engineers. | | | |
| * Half only of this Salary is drawn, in consideration of the Office being held by the Commanding Royal Engineer. | | | |
| Civil Architect to Government, and Chief Clerk of Works | 500 | – | – |
| Second Clerk of Works | 397 | 10 | – |
| Assistant to Civil Engineer | 438 | 16 | – |
| Second Assistant to ditto | 257 | 2 | – |
| Inspector of Works | 192 | – | – |
| Clerk | 124 | 16 | – |
| Draftsman | 72 | – | – |
| Peon | 32 | 11 | – |
| Master Carpenter | 120 | – | – |
| Master Mason | 120 | – | – |
| Assistant ditto | 12 | – | – |
| Master Plumber | 84 | – | – |
| Under ditto | 48 | – | – |
| Master Smith | 12 | – | – |
| First-rate Workman | 14 | 8 | – |
| Allowance for a Horse for the use of the Department | 36 | – | – |
| Director of the Botanical Garden | 250 | – | – |
| Inspector of Reserves | 120 | – | – |
| Inspector and Guardian of the Reserves near Grand Bay | 60 | – | – |
| Regisseur and Guardian of the Moka Canal (Lodgings) | 84 | – | – |
| Under Regisseur and Schoolmaster at Reduit | 48 | – | – |
| Overseer of Mon Plaisir (Lodgings) | 48 | – | – |
| Guardian of Botanical, and Ville Bague Canal (Lodgings) | 84 | – | – |
| Assistant Gardener and Guardian, Ville Bague Canal | 76 | – | – |
| Inspector of the Bathurst Canal | 48 | – | – |
| Guardian of ditto | 12 | – | – |
| Guardian of the Grand River Canal | 48 | – | – |
| £. | 4,339 | 3 | – |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Civil Engineer, Architect, and Superintendent of Public Works | 800 | – | – |
| 1 Inspector of Public Works | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Peon, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| 2 Overseers of Town Canals, at £. 48 each | 96 | – | – |
| 1 Master Carpenter | 120 | – | – |
| 1 Master Plumber | 84 | – | – |
| 1 Under Plumber for ordinary repairs | 48 | – | – |
| 1 Master Smith | 48 | – | – |
| 1 Master Mason | 48 | – | – |
| 60 Ordinary Mechanics, Government Slaves - 6*d.* per day each | 547 | 10 | – |
| 30 Labourers, Government Slaves, at 6*d.* per day each | 273 | 15 | – |
| Rations for 90 Mechanics and Labourers at 3*d.* per day each | 410 | 12 | 6 |
| **Surveyor General's Department:** | | | |
| 1 Surveyor General | 800 | – | – |
| 1 Surveyor and Draftsman | 300 | – | – |
| 1 Inspector of Canals | 300 | – | – |
| 1 Director of Botanical Garden | 250 | – | – |
| 1 Overseer and Schoolmaster to Government Negroes at Reduit | 50 | – | – |
| 1 - Ditto - ditto - Botanical Garden | 50 | – | – |
| 5 - Ditto - ditto - for Settlements at Outposts - - at £. 25 each | 125 | – | – |
| £. | 5,088 | 16 | – |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry.

We recommend that all the business now transacted by the two Departments of Civil Engineer and Director of Roads and Bridges, should in future be transacted by one Department only; viz. that of the

| Surveyor General: | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Surveyor General, Civil Engineer, and Architect | 700 | – | – |
| 1 Surveyor and Inspector of Public Roads, Works and Bridges | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk and Accountant | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Draftsman and Clerk | 150 | – | – |
| 1 - Ditto - ditto | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Inspector of Canals | 250 | – | – |
| 2 Overseers of Canals - £. 48 each | 96 | – | – |
| 1 Director of Botanical Garden | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Overseer and Schoolmaster to Government Negroes | 50 | – | – |
| 1 - Ditto - ditto - Botanical Garden | 50 | – | – |
| 5 - Ditto - ditto - for Settlements at Outposts - - at £. 25 each | 125 | – | – |
| (Roads and Bridges.) | | | |
| 3 Overseers in charge of Working Parties - - at £. 100 each | 300 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 84 | – | – |
| 1 Chief Overseer | 48 | – | – |
| 4 - Ditto - - at £. 36. each | 144 | – | – |
| 14 - Ditto - - at £. 9. 12. each | 134 | – | – |
| 10 - Ditto - - at £. 4. 16. each | 48 | – | – |
| 40 Commanders - at £. 1. 4. each | 48 | – | – |
| 46 Artificers - - at £. 1. 4. each | 55 | 4 | – |
| 4 Bullock Drivers at £. 1. 4. each | 4 | 16 | – |
| 1 Peon, including rations | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| 1 Master Carpenter | 120 | – | – |
| 1 Master Plumber | 84 | – | – |
| 1 Under Plumber (for ordinary repairs) | 48 | – | – |
| 1 Master Smith | 48 | – | – |
| 1 Master Mason | 48 | – | – |
| £. | 3,822 | 18 | 6 |

Whatever further expense may be incurred under the head of Roads and Bridges, must depend upon the quantity of work to be done, for the purpose of keeping the Roads and Bridges in repair, and for that purpose only.

| Saving - - £. | 1,801 | 16 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contingencies: | | | |
| Repairs of Public Buildings, including Reduit | £. 745 | – | 8¼ |
| Lime, charcoal, plank, deal, boards, and petty stores supplied | 236 | 3 | 7½ |
| Cost of wheels furnished, and repairs to ditto | 77 | 6 | – |
| Remuneration allowed to Naturalist Boyer, for collecting the information called for by the Secretary of State in the Botanical Garden | 25 | – | – |
| Repairing Plaines Wilhem's Canal | 2 | 6 | – |
| Painting directions on boxes of accounts sent home from 1824 to 1827, and Civil Storekeeper's cart-boards | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| | £. 1,088 | 7 | 1¾ |

ROADS and BRIDGES DEPARTMENT:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director of Roads and Bridges in the country districts - Also, Deputy Quartermaster General, Army Pay per annum, £. 346. 15. Monthly Island Allowance to ditto, £. 34. 16. 2. Monthly Staff Allowance to ditto, £. 11. 2. –½. | 260 | – | – |
| In charge of working Parties on the Roads and Bridges in the districts - Army Pay as Captain commanding Detachment Royal Staff Corps, £. 286. 14. Monthly Island Allowance to ditto as Captain, £. 14. 17. 6. Ditto as Commanding, £. 11. 2. 5. | 104 | – | – |
| Ditto - Pay as Lieutenant Royal Staff Corps, 9s. per diem, £. 164. 5. Monthly Island Allowance, £. 8. 19. 1. - £. 107. 9. 3. | 104 | – | – |
| 2 Ditto - Pay as Second Lieutenants Royal Staff Corps, 8s. each, £. 292. Monthly Island Allowance, £. 6. 15. 9. ea. £. 162. 18. | 208 | – | – |
| Clerk - Also, Clerk in Deputy Quartermaster General's Office, 6s. 7d. per diem, £. 120. 2. 11. | 72 | – | – |
| Chief Overseer - Rations | 55 | 4 | – |
| Overseer, 1st Class - ditto | 48 | – | – |
| 2 Ditto - 1st Class - ditto - each £. 36. | 72 | – | – |
| 2 Ditto - 2d Class - ditto - each £. 36. | 72 | – | – |
| Carried forward £. | 5,334 | 7 | – |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director of Roads and Bridges, Salary to cease on the incorporation of the Department with that of the Surveyor General. | | | |
| 3 Officers in charge of working parties, at £. 104. each | 312 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk | 84 | – | – |
| 1 Chief Overseer | 55 | 4 | – |
| 1 Overseer | 48 | – | – |
| 4 - Ditto - at £. 36. each | 144 | – | – |
| 14 - Ditto - at £. 9. 12. each | 134 | – | – |
| 10 - Ditto - at £. 4. 16. each | 48 | – | – |
| 40 Commanders - £. 1. 4. each | 48 | – | – |
| 46 Artificers - £. 1. 4. each | 55 | 4 | – |
| 4 Bullock drivers - £. 1. 4. each | 4 | 16 | – |
| Rations of Overseers | 105 | 10 | – |
| Rations and clothing of 600 Convicts | 3,777 | 2 | 1 |
| £. | 9,904 | 12 | 1 |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 12.—CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.—*continued.* | | | | | |
| ROADS and BRIDGES—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Brought forward - - - | 5,334 7 – | | | | |
| Overseer - - - - - - - - - - | 9 12 – | | | | |
| Also Pay as Serjeant Royal Staff Corps, £. 36. 10. rations and clothing. | | | | | |
| 3 - Ditto at £. 9. 12. each - - - - - - - | 28 16 – | | | | |
| Also Pay as 1st Class Men Royal Staff Corps, at £. 27. 7. 6. each, rations and clothing. | | | | | |
| 6 - Ditto at £. 9. 12. each - - - - - - | 57 12 – | | | | |
| Also Pay as 2d Class Men Royal Staff Corps, at £. 18. 5. each, rations and clothing. | | | | | |
| 4 - Ditto at £. 9. 12. each - - - - - - | 38 8 – | | | | |
| Also Pay as 3d Class Men Royal Staff Corps, at £. 13. 13. 9. each, rations and clothing. | | | | | |
| 10 - Ditto at £. 4. 16. each - - - - - - | 48 – – | | | | |
| Also Pay as 3d Class Men Royal Staff Corps, at £. 13. 13. 9. each, rations and clothing. | | | | | |
| 40 Convict Commanders, at £. 1. 4. per annum - - | 48 – – | | | | |
| 46 Artificers, at £. 1. 4. per annum each - - - | 55 4 – | | | | |
| 4 Bullock Drivers, at 2 *s.* per month each - - - | 4 16 – | | | | |
| £. | 5,624 15 – | | | | |
| Contingencies: | | | | | |
| Repairing Bridges - - - - £. 359 13 6 | | | | | |
| Cart-Wheels and Draught Bullocks supplied 70 – – | | | | | |
| £. 429 13 6 | | | | | |
| No. 13.—POLICE. | | | | | |
| Chief Commissary of Police - - - - - - | 1,008 16 – | 1 Superintendent of Police, Chief Commissary | 1,000 – – | 1 Superintendent of Police - - - (including allowances of every description.) | 1,000 – – |
| Deputy Commissary of Police - - - - - - | 290 – – | Allowance for Horses - - - | 100 – – | | |
| Second Assistant - - - - - - - - | 240 – – | 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, charged with the Maroon Department, while retained on its present footing | 500 – – | 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police - (including allowances of every description.) | 500 – – |
| Police Officer - - - - - - - - - | 228 – – | | | | |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - - - | 216 – – | Allowance for a Horse - - - | 50 – – | | |
| First Brigadier - - - - - - - - - | 120 – – | 1 Assistant Secretary, a Junior Civil Servant | 300 – – | With regard to every other part of the Establishment, we concur in the proposition of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, making a Total of - - - - | 9,424 12 6 |
| Second ditto - - - - - - - - - | 120 – – | 2 Clerks - - - at £. 150 each | 300 – – | | |
| First Assistant in charge of Marine Branch - - | 144 – – | 2 Police Officers - at £. 300 - | 600 – – | | |
| Fees as Officer in charge of Marine Registry Office - - - - £. 163 4 – | | 2 - Ditto - - at £. 250 - | 500 – – | | |
| Secretary of Police and Chief of the Maronage Office - | 240 – – | 2 - Ditto - - at £. 120 - | 240 – – | | |
| First Clerk, Maronage Office - - - - - | 144 – – | 17 Resident Constables in the Country Districts, at £. 48 each - - - | 816 – – | Saving - £. | 1,062 8 6 |
| Second ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 120 – – | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Clerk, Police Department | 120 | – | – |
| Second ditto - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| First Brigadier of Guards | 72 | – | – |
| Second ditto - ditto | 60 | – | – |
| 25 Police Guards. 12 at £. 48 per annum; 3 at £. 36; 10 at £. 24 (men of colour) | 924 | – | – |
| 29 Extra Guards. 15 at Port Louis, at £. 48 per annum; 14 in the Districts, at £. 36 ditto | 1,224 | – | – |
| Keeper of the Bagne Prison | 43 | 4 | – |
| Assistant - ditto | 28 | 16 | – |
| Keeper of the Burying Ground | 43 | 4 | – |
| Barber to the Prisons | 7 | 4 | – |
| Invalided Superintendent of Couriers and Commanders | 4 | 16 | – |
| Hired Commander | 14 | 8 | – |
| Peon to the Department | 24 | – | – |
| Public Executioner | 7 | 4 | – |
| Ditto - ditto | 7 | 1 | – |
| Keeper of Mahebourgh Ferry Boat | 14 | 8 | – |
| Regulator of Town Clock | 36 | – | – |
| Syndic, Eastern Suburb | 48 | – | – |
| Syndic, Western Suburb | 48 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Port Louis | 142 | 16 | – |
| Civil Commissary at Flacq | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - at ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Rivière Rempart | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - at ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary Grand Port | 142 | 16 | – |
| Civil Commissary House Rent | 48 | – | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Black River | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Plaines Wilhelms | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary at Moka | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Savanne | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Civil Commissary, Pamplemousses | 142 | 16 | – |
| Suppleant - - - ditto | 96 | – | – |
| Carried forward - - £. | 7,794 | 5 | – |

Contingencies:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount standing against the Agent General of Police, struck off the list of Advances | £. 26 | 16 | – |
| Clothing supplied Police Guards | 138 | – | – |
| Board and lodging of Lascars and Seamen detained as Evidences in Criminal Prosecutions | 40 | 17 | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Head Constables (Brigadiers) at £.60 each | 300 | – | – |
| 15 Constables, Police Guards, 2d Class, at £. 48 | 720 | – | – |
| 30 - Ditto - ditto - - 3d ditto, at £. 36 | 1,080 | – | – |
| 15 - Ditto - ditto - - 4th ditto, at £. 30 | 450 | – | – |
| Allowance for Clothing of 65 Constables, at £. 5 each | 325 | – | – |
| 1 Syndic, for the Malabars | 48 | – | – |
| 1 Gaoler at the Police Prison | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Book-Keeper at ditto | 50 | – | – |
| 1 Messenger | 24 | – | – |
| Allowance for 6 Horses to Police Officers, at £. 30 each | 180 | – | – |
| 1 Civil Commissary of Police of Port Louis (Fees of Civil Commissary in 1827, £. 252.) | 150 | – | – |
| Rations for 65 Constables and Policemen, or an allowance in lieu of 6 *d.* per day, the present cost of the rations being 5 *d.* per day | 593 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 Keeper of the Burying Ground | 36 | – | – |

To be attached to the Police Department:

12 Government Negroes in town.
2 - Ditto - ditto - Turnkeys in Civil and Criminal Prisons.
4 - Ditto - for Burying Grounds.
13 - Ditto - with Convicts and Gaols.
2 - Ditto - Lamplighters in town.
17 - Ditto - Couriers in the Districts, with the Civil Commissaries or their Deputies.

50

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing for 50 Negroes, at £. 1 per annum each | 50 | – | – |
| Rations for 50 ditto, at 6 *d.* per day each | 456 | 5 | – |
| Pay of 50 ditto, at 6 *d.* per day each | 456 | 5 | – |
| 1 Gaoler for Civil Prison | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Book-Keeper | 50 | – | – |
| £. | 9,574 | 12 | 6 |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | £. s. d. | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—POLICE—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Contingencies—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Brought forward - - - | 7,794 5 – | | | | |
| Subsistence to Prisoner Durand - - £. 23 19 7 1/3 | | | | | |
| Rope supplied for the Reverberator in Tower 5 – – | | | | | |
| Canvas Belts, Breastplates, and repairing Swords for Police Guard - - - 13 6 – | | | | | |
| Clothing supplied to condemned Blacks and Prisoners - - - - - 30 12 – | | | | | |
| Passage of Convicts embarked for New South Wales - - - - - 40 – – | | | | | |
| Costs of Law Proceedings on behalf of Slaves of Succession Mount - - 15 13 1 1/2 | | | | | |
| Valuation of a Slave condemned to death, paid to his master - - - - 70 – – | | | | | |
| Coroner's Inquest - - - - 28 10 7 3/4 | | | | | |
| Reward for the apprehension of the Prisoner Bossy - - - - - 20 – – | | | | | |
| Compensation granted for expenses incurred in Journeys on account of Public Service - - - - - - 19 – – | | | | | |
| Purchase of Mallac's Code of Colonial Laws 7 – – | | | | | |
| Ditto - of one bottle Oxide of Sodium - 1 – – | | | | | |
| Hire of a Buggy for conveying a Judge and his Registrar to Plaines Wilhelms 1 12 – | | | | | |
| £. 481 6 10 3/20 | | | | | |
| Establishment of the Gens d'Armerie, in aid of the Police. | | | | | |
| Port Louis: | | | | | |
| Capitaine Adjutante (Lodgings) - - - - - | 192 – – | | | | |
| Acting Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 48 – – | | | | |
| Chief Brigadier; lodged, clothed and rations - - | 60 – – | | | | |
| 3 Brigadiers, at £. 48 each, and 14 Gens d'Armes, at £. 28. 16. each; lodged, clothed and rations - - | 547 4 – | | | | |
| Grand River: | | | | | |
| 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; 2 Gens d'Armes, at £. 28. 16; and 3 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; all receiving lodging, clothes and rations - - - - - - - | 136 16 – | | | | |
| Pamplemousses: | | | | | |
| 1 Brigadier, at £. 36, and 7 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24; clothes, lodging and rations - - - - - | 204 – – | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rivière de Rempart: 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; 1 Sous Brigadier, £. 26. 8.; and 5 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; clothes, lodging and rations | 182 8 – | | | | | | |
| Flacq: 1 Brigadier, at £ 36; 1 Sous ditto, at £. 26. 8.; and 6 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; clothes, lodging, rations | 206 8 – | | | | | | |
| Grand Port: 2 Brigadiers, at £. 36; 2 Sous ditto, at £. 26. 8.; and 8 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; lodging, clothes, rations | 316 16 – | | | | | | |
| Plaines Wilhelms: 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; 1 Sous ditto, at £. 26. 8.; and 6 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24; clothes, lodging and rations | 206 8 – | | | | | | |
| Moka: 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; and 5 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; clothes, lodging and rations | 156 – – | | | | | | |
| Black River: 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; 1 Sous ditto, at £. 26. 8.; and 6 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; clothes, lodging and rations | 206 8 – | | | | | | |
| Savanne: 1 Brigadier, at £. 36; 1 Sous ditto, at £. 26. 8.; and 7 Gens d'Armes, at £. 24 each; clothes, lodging and rations | 230 8 – | | | | | | |
| £. | 10,487 1 – | | | | | | |
| **No. 14.—MATRICULE.** | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent of the Matricule<br>Also, Provost Marshal, Special Court of Admiralty, Fees, £. 76; and Marshal, Court of Vice-Admiralty, Fees, £. 28. 18. | 600 – – | To be discontinued. | | | | | |
| Chief Clerk | 192 – – | | | | | | |
| Second Clerk | 120 – – | | | | | | |
| £. | 912 – – | Rations and Clothing for such of the Government Slaves as may be found to require support from the Government, estimated at 250, at £.6. each per ann. for the first year, and subject to annual decrease | 1,500 – – | Saving £. | 912 – – | Our Remarks upon this Establishment will be found specially set forth in the Report. | |
| Contingencies: | | | | | | | |
| Gratuities (including Head Commandeur, £. 48) to Government Blacks and Apprentices £. 539 3 7 | | | | | | | |
| To emancipated Blacks 251 2 – | | | | | | | |
| To African Invalids 37 4 – | | | | | | | |
| Clothing 106 – – | | | | | | | |
| Purchase of a Slave 110 – – | | | | | | | |
| £. 1,043 9 7 | | | | | | | |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | | | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 15.—CIVIL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Storekeeper | | | £. 600 – – | To be abolished. | | | £. | We concur in this proposition of the Commissioners, and recommend, with them, that all Supplies required for the Public Service should in future be obtained by Tender, through the medium of the Commissariat, by Public Contract, and that no larger deposits be made than what may be absolutely necessary for the Public Service. | | | £. |
| Issuer | | | 144 – – | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk | | | 96 – – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | | | 72 – – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - in charge of Stores at Flacq | | | 14 8 – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - - at Black River | | | 14 8 – | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - - at Mahebourg | | | 14 8 – | | | | | | | | |
| Cooper | | | 36 – – | | | | | | | | |
| | | £. | 991 4 – | | | | | Saving - - £. | | | 991 4 – |
| Contingencies: | £. | s. | d. | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of Clothing for Government Slaves sent out from England by the Agent | 2,023 | 2 | – ¾ | | | | | | | | |
| Provisions and Stores purchased in the Colony | 17,964 | 1 | 11 ¼ | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing - ditto - ditto | 427 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Carts and Draught Oxen | 125 | 14 | – | | | | | | | | |
| Hay for - ditto | 40 | – | – | | | | | | | | |
| Freight of Provisions to Outposts | 138 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| | £. 20,718 | 19 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| **No. 16.—COLONIAL POSTMASTER.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonial Postmaster | | | 100 – – | 1 Colonial Postmaster | | | 350 – – | We concur in this proposition, on the ground that the arrangements of the Post Office may be gradually extended over the whole of the Island, and that a corresponding advantage may be hereafter derived from it, by an increase of the Revenue. | | | |
| Allowance to ditto for Clerks | | | 120 – – | Allowance for Clerks | | | 150 – – | | | | |
| Peon | | | 24 – – | 1 Messenger (including rations) | | | 37 18 6 | | | | |
| One Government Slave. | | | | | | £. | 537 18 6 | | | | |
| | | £. | 244 – – | | | | | Increase - - £. | | | 293 18 6 |
| Contingencies, including an Allowance of £. 40 for Stationery | £. 58 | – | – | The Establishment of Couriers attached to the Police, to be transferred to this Department. | | | | | | | |
| **No. 17.—ARCHIVIST'S OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonial Archivist | | | 240 – – | This Office to be abolished, and the Archives to be transferred to the Chief Secretary. | | | | We concur in this proposition. | | | |
| Also Registrar Court of Appeal, £. 560. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk | | | 180 – – | | | | | Saving - - £. | | | 420 – – |
| Contingent and accidental Expenses, £. 72. | | £. | 420 – – | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 18.—Translator to Government, and Interpreter to the Courts.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Translator to Government - - - - - - £. | | | | 500 | – | – | To be abolished, and sworn Translator to be appointed and paid by Tariff. | | | We concur in this proposition. |
| Ex-officio Interpreter to the Courts, Fees, £. 26. –. – $\frac{3}{12}$. - - | | | | | | | | | | Saving - - £. 500 – – |
| **No. 19.—Colonial Medical and Hospital Establishment.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief of the Medical Department - - - - - | | | | 800 | – | – | Allowance to the Principal Medical Officer of the Army, as President of the Colonial Medical Board - at 20*s.* per day | 365 | – – | We concur in this proposition; but it is proper to remark, that the Salary of the Chief of the Medical Department has already been reduced to £. 400 per annum. |
| Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals - | £. 346 | 15 | – | | | | 1 Clerk - - - - - - - | 150 | – – | |
| Island Allowance, per annum - - | 417 | 14 | – | | | | 1 Surgeon of the Prisons and Health Officer - - - - - - - | 500 | – – | Saving - - £. 409 – – |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - | 139 | 4 | 6 | | | | 1 Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, in charge of Indian Convicts - - - - - | 500 | – – | |
| | £. 903 | 13 | 6 | | | | 1 Hospital Assistant - - - - - | 150 | – – | |
| Surgeon of the Pratique, Prisons, &c. - - - | | | | 280 | – | – | 1 Dispenser and Medical Storekeeper in Hospital - - - - - - - | 100 | – – | |
| Clerk in the Chief Medical Department - - - | | | | 180 | – | – | 1 Steward and Book-Keeper - - - | 150 | – – | |
| Also, Clerk Military Branch, Medical Department, 6*s.* per day. | | | | | | | 1 Hospital Attendant - - - - | 50 | – – | |
| Colonial Allowance - - £. 6. 15. 9. per month, (out of which he employs a Copying Clerk.) | | | | | | | 1 Nurse (European) - - - - | 50 | – – | |
| Surgeon, Civil Government Hospital - - - - | | | | 360 | – | – | 1 Vaccinator for Port Louis - - - | 120 | – – | |
| Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital (an Hospital Ration) - | | | | 120 | – | – | 2 Ditto for Districts - at £. 44 each | 88 | – – | |
| Accountant and Purveyor, Civil Hospital - - - | | | | 288 | – | – | 6 Ditto - - ditto - - at £. 40 each | 240 | – – | |
| Dispenser, Hospital (an Hospital Ration) - - - | | | | 84 | – | – | £. | 2,463 | – – | |
| Steward, Civil Hospital - (ditto) - - - - | | | | 84 | – | – | | | | |
| Hospital Attendant - - (ditto) - - - - | | | | 48 | – | – | | | | |
| Nurse, Civil Hospital - (ditto) - - - - | | | | 12 | – | – | | | | |
| Vaccinator to the Town of Port Louis - - - | | | | 120 | – | – | | | | |
| 2 District Surgeons - - - - at £. 44 each | | | | 88 | – | – | | | | |
| 6 - ditto - ditto - - - - at £. 40 each | | | | 240 | – | – | | | | |
| Civil Medical Storekeeper - - - - £. 120 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has charge of Orderly Horses - - - 48 | | | | 168 | – | – | | | | |
| Apothecary to the Forces, £. 173. 7. 6. Colonial Allowance, £. 238. | | | | | | | | | | |
| £. | | | | 2,872 | – | – | | | | |
| Contingencies: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplies and Provisions for the Hospital, | £. 1,168 | 16 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Sundries - - - - - - - | 81 | 10 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | £. 1,250 | 7 | – | | | | | | | |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

### PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 20.—GUARDIAN and PROTECTOR of SLAVES.** | | | |
| Guardian and Protector of Slaves - - £.1,000 | 1,144 | – | – |
| Office Rent - - - - - - 144 | | | |
| Secretary and Assistant - - - - - - - | 360 | – | – |
| First Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 144 | – | – |
| Second ditto - - - - - - - - - | 120 | – | – |
| 2 Messengers - - - - - £.28. 16. each | 57 | 12 | – |
| Extra Clerk - - - - - - - - - | 120 | – | – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - - - | 60 | – | – |
| £. | 2,005 | 12 | – |
| **No. 21.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS:** | | | |
| Chief Judge, Commissary of Justice, and Judge in Vice-Admiralty - - - - - - - - A House and Fees, £.18. | 3,500 | – | – |
| 18 Government Slaves, as Palanquin Bearers, who are clothed and fed by him, Government being relieved from all expense on their account. | | | |
| English Secretary, or 1st Clerk - - - - - | 288 | – | – |
| French ditto - - or 2d Clerk - - - - - Fees, £.72. | 192 | – | – |
| 2 Peons - - - - - - - at £.36 each | 72 | – | – |
| 1 Ditto - - - - - - - at £.28. 16. | 28 | 16 | – |
| Contingencies - - Stationery, £.40. 16. | | | |
| Special Court of Admiralty: | | | |
| Five Commissioners - - - - - - - - | — | | |
| Attorney General - - Fees, £.42 - - - - | — | | |
| Acting ditto - - - - - - - - - | — | | |
| King's Proctor - - Fees, £.76. 8. 10. - - - - | — | | |
| Registrar, Scribe and Actuary - - Fees, £.55. 15. 6. - | — | | |
| Provost Marshal - - Fees, £.76 – - - - - - | — | | |
| Clerk in Court and Crier - - - - - - - | — | | |
| Court of Admiralty: | | | |
| Judge, Commissary, and Ordinary - - - Fees, £.2. | — | | |
| Also Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice, at £.3,500 per annum - - - - - | — | | |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Chief Justice - - - - - | 3,000 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to ditto - - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| 2 Puisne Judges - - at £.2,000 each | 4,000 | – | – |
| 2 Clerks to Puisne Judges, at £.200 each | 400 | – | – |
| 1 Secretary and Registrar, Upper Court and Court of Vice-Admiralty - - | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Secretary and Registrar, Lower Court | 350 | – | – |
| 2 Clerks in Registry Office, £.200 each - | 400 | – | – |
| 1 Master in Equity, Commissioner of Bankrupts' Estates, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests - - | 1,000 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to Master in Equity - - - | 250 | – | – |
| 1 Ditto - ditto, in Bankrupts' Estates - | 250 | – | – |
| 1 Book-keeper to ditto in ditto - - | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Judge of Police, and Commissioner of Court of Requests - - - - | 1,000 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to ditto - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Attorney General - - - - | 1,000 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to ditto - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Sheriff - - - - - - | 800 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to ditto - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| 1 Guardian of Slaves - - - - | 1,500 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to ditto - - - - - | 150 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk of the Peace - - - - | 700 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace - - | 200 | – | – |
| 8 Justices of the Peace - at £.150 each | 1,200 | – | – |
| Allowance to ditto for Stationery - - at £.20 each | 160 | – | – |
| Allowance to ditto for Clerks, at £.60 each | 480 | – | – |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guardian and Protector of Slaves - - | 1,000 | – | – |
| Secretary and Assistant - - - - | 360 | – | – |
| First Clerk - - - - - - | 144 | – | – |
| Second Clerk - - - - - | 120 | – | – |
| 2 Messengers - at £.28. 16. each | 57 | 12 | – |
| Extra Clerk - - - - - - | 120 | – | – |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 60 | – | – |
| £. | 1,861 | 12 | – |
| Saving - - £. | 144 | – | – |

Our remarks upon these Establishments are set forth in the Report.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attorney General - - - Fees, £. 15. - - - Also standing English Counsel, £. 840. | | | |
| Acting - ditto - ditto - in absence of Principal King's Proctor - Fees £. 28. 9. 8. - - - Also Judge of the Court of Appeal, £. 560 - - | — | | |
| Registrar - Fees, £. 44. 6. 1. - - - Also Registrar Special Court of Admiralty. | — | | |
| Marshal - - Fees, £. 28. 18. - - - - | — | | |
| Also Registrar of Slaves, £. 750; and with the half Salary of Superintendent of Matricule, at £. 300; also Provost Marshal, Special Court of Admiralty, Fees, £. 76 - - - - - - - - | — | | |
| Court of Appeal: | | | |
| Vice-President - - - - - - - - - | 840 | – | – |
| 4 Judges, at £. 560 per annum each - - - - | 2,240 | – | – |
| 1 Ditto - - - - - - - - - - | 560 | – | – |
| Also King's Proctor in Vice-Admiralty Courts. | | | |
| Registrar - - - - - - - - - - * Fees, about £. 180; also Colonial Archivist, Salary, £. 240.; and Secretary and Registrar to the Land Court, without Salary. | 560 | – | – |
| * The Fees have been applied to the payment of a Clerk, and purchase of Stationery and Stamp Paper. | | | |
| Archivist - - - - - - - - - - | 192 | – | – |
| Court Housekeeper (a House) - - - - - | 48 | – | – |
| 4 Peons - - - - - - - - - - | 63 | 7 | 2½ |
| Contingencies - - Stationery, £. 7. 8. | | | |
| Court of First Instance: | | | |
| President of the Court of First Instance - - - Fees, £. 208. 16. 5. | 700 | – | – |
| First Assistant Judge - - - - - - - Fees, £. 64. 9. 7. | 560 | – | – |
| Second Assistant Judge - - - - - - - Fees, £. 18. 4. | 560 | – | – |
| Registrar - - - - - - - - - - Fees, £. 914. 1. 1. | 162 | – | – |
| 2 Peons - - £. 15. 15. 10½. per annum each | 31 | 11 | 9 |
| Department of the Procureur General: | | | |
| Procureur General - - - - - - - - Also King's Attorney to the Land Court, £. 360. | 840 | – | – |
| First and Second Substitutes to Procureur General, at £. 560 each - - - - - - - - - | 1,120 | – | – |
| Secretary to Procureur General - - - - - | 120 | – | – |
| Gaoler - - - - - - - - - - | 96 | – | – |
| 2 Turnkeys - - - - - £. 24 each | 48 | – | – |
| Carried forward - - £. | 12,821 | 14 | 11½ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Civil Commissioners, to act as Assistant Registrars and Assistant Guardians of Slaves in the Districts, at £. 150 each | 1,200 | – | – |
| 5 Interpreters - - at £. 150 each | 750 | – | – |
| 5 Messengers - - at £. 60 each | 300 | – | – |
| £. | 20,590 | – | – |
| From which Amount should be deducted the Fees now received by the Registrar of the Courts of Appeal and First Instance, and hereafter to be paid into the Treasury | 3,120 | – | – |
| £. | 17,470 | – | – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the Island of Mauritius—*continued.*

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry. | | ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 21.—Judicial Departments—*continued.* | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 12,821 14 11½ | | | | |
| Land Court: | | | | | |
| King's Attorney to the Land Court - - - - - | 360 – – | | | | |
| Also Procureur General, £.840. | | | | | |
| Commissary, Inspector and Reporter - - - - | 217 12 – | | | | |
| Registrar and Secretary - - (No Salary) - - | — | | | | |
| Also Registrar, Court of Appeal, £.560, and Colonial Archivist, £.240. | | | | | |
| Government Surveyor - - - - - - - | 288 – – | | | | |
| Assistant - ditto - - - - - - - - | 120 – – | | | | |
| Peon - - - - - - - - - - | 24 – – | | | | |
| Contingencies - - Stationery, £.84. | | | | | |
| Standing English Counsel: | | | | | |
| Standing English Counsel - - - - - - | 840 – – | | | | |
| Fees, £.41. | | | | | |
| Also Attorney General, Special Court of Admiralty. | | | | | |
| Contingencies - - Stationery, £.63. | | | | | |
| Government Advocate: | | | | | |
| Government Advocate - - - - - - - | 480 – – | | | | |
| Fees, £.500. | | | | | |
| Also King's Advocate in the Vice-Admiralty Court; but of late years he has done no duty in that capacity. He also enjoys private practice as an Advocate. | | | | | |
| Clerk to Government Advocate - - - - - | 144 – – | | | | |
| Curatelle: | | | | | |
| Curator of Intestate and vacant Estates - - - | No Salary. | | | | |
| * Fees, £.884. 1. 11½. | | | | | |
| Also Registrar Court of Vice-Admiralty. | | | | | |
| * The Fees arise from the legal per-centage of £.5 on all Sums recovered and received into the Office; and 2½ per cent. on all Sums in course of recovery, at the instance of the Curator, the Titles of which are carried over to the Heirs or Attorney, by Order of the Court. | | | | | |
| Total - - £. | 15,295 6 11½ | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law Charges: | | | |
| Special Court of Admiralty | 224 | 12 | 8 |
| Court of Appeal | 49 | 8 | 4¾ |
| Court of First Instance | 1,069 | 12 | 2 |
| Fees to Counsel | 402 | 15 | – |
| £. | 1,746 | 8 | 2¾ |

No. 22.—Seychelles Establishments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acting Government Agent (a House and Fees, £. 11. 14.) | 600 | – | – |
| Sub-Agent and Registrar of Slaves | 450 | – | – |
| Justice of Peace - Fees, 14 *s.* 5 *d.* | 240 | – | – |
| First Suppleant of the Justice of Peace - No Salary - - Fees, £. 46. 4. | — | | |
| Second ditto - ditto - No Salary - - Fees, £. 30. - | — | | |
| Greffier of the Tribunal de Peine and Notary - No Salary - - Fees, £. 30. - | — | | |
| Huissier - Fees, £. 25. 4. | 72 | – | – |
| Government Medical Officer | 72 | – | – |
| Delegate of the Curateur au Biens Vacans - No Salary - - 5 per cent. Commission | — | | |
| Commis Greffier - - Emoluments not stated | — | | |
| Government Land Surveyor - - remunerated by the parties who employ him | — | | |
| Surveyor of vessels built at Seychelles - Emoluments not stated. He surveys those vessels to enable them to proceed to Mauritius, where they are surveyed a second time. | — | | |
| Gaoler - Also, Gens d'Arme employed at Seychelles, and acting as Brigadier. Profits not stated. | 28 | 16 | – |
| 1 Police Officer | 96 | – | – |
| 2 Gens d'Armes - at £. 48. each | 96 | – | – |
| 4 - Ditto - at £. 33. 12. | 134 | 8 | – |
| Clothing for 6 Gens d'Armes - at £. 5. each | 30 | – | – |
| Rations for ditto - at 6 *d.* per day each | 54 | 15 | – |
| £. | 1,873 | 19 | – |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contingencies: | | | |
| Plans | 90 | – | – |
| Office Allowance, Stationery and Boat | 288 | – | – |
| Stationery for Sub-Agent and Justice of Peace | 35 | 3 | 4 |
| Clothing, Gratuities, &c. to Slaves and Blacks | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| Furniture, Passage Money, and condemned Slave | 102 | 4 | 10 |
| £. | 528 | 14 | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Civil Commissioner, Government Agent, and Collector of Taxes | 1,000 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to Civil Commissioner | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Provincial Judge | 800 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to Provincial Judge | 250 | – | – |
| 1 Messenger to Provincial Judge | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Registrar and Guardian to Slaves | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Collector of Customs and Post Office | 500 | – | – |
| 1 Clerk to Collector of Customs | 100 | – | – |
| 1 Health Officer | 250 | – | – |
| Police Establishment: | | | |
| 1 Police Office | 120 | – | – |
| 1 Gaoler and Book-Keeper | 100 | – | – |
| 2 Constables - at £. 48. each | 96 | – | – |
| 2 - Ditto - at £. 30. each | 60 | – | – |
| Allowance for clothing of four Constables, at £. 5. each | 20 | – | – |
| Rations for ditto - at 6 *d.* per day each | 36 | 10 | – |
| £. | 4,032 | 10 | – |

We concur in this proposition.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increase - - - £. | 2,158 | 11 | – |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS—*continued.*

### PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 23.—ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Protestant Clergy: | | |
| First Chaplain | | 600 – – |
| Second ditto | | 300 – – |
| Also Chaplain to the Forces: | | |
| Army Pay, 16*s.* per day | £. 292 – – | |
| Monthly Island Allowance, £. 26 | 312 – – | |
| Ditto – – Staff ditto, £. 8. 13. 4. | 104 – – | |
| | £. 708 – – | |
| Clerk | | 48 – – |
| Catechist at the Matricule Bague | | 60 – – |
| Ditto at Mon Plaisir, and King's Garden at Pamplemousses | | 36 – – |
| Missionary at Port Louis, and Catechist | | 95 15 10 |
| Contingencies – – £. 9. 4. | £. | 1,139 15 10 |
| Roman Catholic Clergy: | | |
| A common residence for the Vicar Apostolic and Clergy of Port Louis, and £. 552 per annum for a common table; the said sum being taken from the produce of voluntary labour of the Clergy, over which Government has no right of control. — Vicar Apostolic, salary, £. 500 + Add$^{l}$ d$^{o}$ 500 | | 1,000 – – |
| Curate, Port Louis, no salary. | | |
| Archdeacon | | 200 – – |
| Assistant Clergy, Port Louis | | 200 – – |
| | | 200 – – |
| | | 200 – – |
| | | 200 – – |
| Curate, parish of St. Francis, Pamplemousses, and Riv$^{re}$ du Rempart; residence, the Presbytery of the parish, fees, about £. 50. | | 200 – – |
| Curate, parish of St. Julien at Flacq; fees, about £. 40.; residence, the Presbytery of the parish | | 200 – – |
| Curate, Notre Dame, Grand Port | | 200 – – |
| Curate, Moka; fees, about £. 40.; residence, Presbytery of the parish | | 200 – – |
| | £. | 2,800 – – |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| One senior Civil Chaplain | 1,000 – – |
| One second – – ditto | 500 – – |
| One Clerk | 48 – – |
| | £. 1,548 – – |
| One Vicar Apostolic | 1,000 – – |
| One Archdeacon | 300 – – |
| One Curate of Port Louis | 250 – – |
| Four Priests for District Churches, £. 200. ea. | 800 – – |
| | £. 2,350 – – |

### ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED
By the Commissioners of Colonial Inquiry.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Senior Civil Chaplain | 700 – – |
| Second Civil Chaplain | 400 – – |
| Clerk | 48 – – |
| | £. 1,148 – – |
| We approve of this Establishment. | |
| Saving | £. 441 15 10 |

## No. 24.—Colonial Agent.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial Agent in England - - - - - - - | 500 – – | - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | Our opinion upon this Appointment is set forth in the Report. |

The present Agent for Mauritius was appointed, in February 1824, to succeed the former Agent for that Colony.

The Agent's duties are necessarily multifarious, comprising, as they do, the transaction of a great variety of business which does not fall within the attributes of any of the established offices of Government.

In the transaction of all such business, the Agent is guided by the orders of the Governor of the Colony, of the Secretary of State, and of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Thus, the Agent supplies the Government of the Colony, from time to time, with stationery, medicines, works of science, articles and stores of various descriptions, which cannot be procured in the Mauritius. All such supplies are grounded upon requisitions which the Agent receives from the Governor, and which he submits for the approbation of the Secretary of State.

The Agent further supplies the Colonial Government with information upon points which involve the interests of the Colony, including the laws and parliamentary proceedings.

The Agent receives most of the inhabitants of the Colony who come to this country, whether recommended to him or not, by the local authorities, and who, being ignorant of our language and unacquainted with our civil institutions, require advice upon a variety of topics which, as perfect strangers here, they are glad to have it in their power to discuss with an accredited Agent of the Government of their place of birth.

These are not, however, the only relations which exist between the Agent and private persons: he is entrusted with the returns of all persons who die in the Colony intestate. These returns are sent to him for the information of the representatives of such persons, whether in England or in other countries of Europe; he points out to the parties interested the steps which they have to take in order to obtain possession of the property to which they are entitled.

It will readily be conceived, therefore, that the Agent is in the habit of receiving numerous applications for information, &c. from all sorts of persons; and he has only to add, that he has made it his study to attend to those applications promptly, as became him, and usefully, he hopes, to the parties concerned.

The pecuniary transactions of the Agent will be most readily explained by his accounts: it will there be seen that he has to pay the salaries of all officers of the Colonial Government who happen to be in Europe; to make payments to various departments of His Majesty's Government; to receive payments from them on account of the Colony; to recover from persons residing in England over-payments which may have been made to them in the Colony, and to pay for the different services which he is called upon to execute.

For all these purposes funds are remitted to him from the Colony, or imprested to him by His Majesty's Treasury, and at the expiration of every year he renders accounts of his receipts and disbursements to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit.

Copies of his Accounts for the last Six Years are annexed.

To the Agency is attached an annual salary of £.500. without any other profit or emolument.

29th November 1830. (signed) *P. Smith.*

## No. 25.—Madagascar Establishment.

| | £. s. d. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Resident Agent at Madagascar - - - - | 900 – – | One Government Agent - - - - | 900 – – | Our opinion upon this Establishment is set forth in the Report. |
| Secretary - - - - - - - - - - | 100 – – | One Clerk - - - - - - - | 100 – – | |
| £. | 1,000 – – | £. | 1,000 – – | |

Contingent and other expenses incurred during the year 1828, for the conveyance of the Equivalent to His Majesty Radama; passage, &c. of the Mission from Mauritius to Tamatave; travelling expenses in Madagascar, &c. £.749. 17. 7.

The above to be paid by the British Treasury.

## No. 26.—PENSIONS; 1828.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Barbé Marbois (died in February 1830) | 840 | – | – |
| Mr. Barbes (died in July 1830) | 168 | – | – |
| Mr. Jean Barry | 144 | – | – |
| Mr. L'Hortal | 120 | – | – |
| Mr. Gastambide | 120 | – | – |
| Mr. Lislet Geoffroy | 120 | – | – |
| Mr. de Ceré | 120 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Roquefeuille la Cistour | 100 | 16 | – |
| Madame Ve Peltier | 96 | – | – |
| Madame Ve de la Leu | 96 | – | – |
| Mr. Suasse | 96 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Mallac | 96 | – | – |
| Mr. La Roche Souvestre | 84 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Bourelly | 84 | – | – |
| Mrs. Hastie | 80 | – | – |
| Family La Hausse la Louvière | 72 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Doderlin | 60 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Vigoureux | 60 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Delort | 60 | – | – |
| Mr. de la Roche Souvestre | 57 | 12 | – |
| Mr. Vigoureux | 48 | – | – |
| Madlle Jacob (ordered by Secretary of State to cease) | 48 | – | – |
| Mr. Feillafé (died in March 1830) | 36 | – | – |
| Mr. Augimbout | 36 | – | – |
| Mr. Legoy | 36 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Bourcet | 36 | – | – |
| Madame Ve H. Pastor | 36 | – | – |
| Madlle Laborde | 36 | – | – |
| Mr. Paul Lavergne | 36 | – | – |
| Mr. Roquefeuille | 28 | 16 | – |
| Madame Ve Roger | 28 | 16 | – |
| Madame Ve Maxwell | 28 | 16 | – |
| Madame Ve Dubreuil | 28 | 16 | – |
| Madame Ve Maugeot | 26 | 8 | – |
| Mr. Castillion | 24 | – | – |
| —— Rohan | 24 | – | – |
| Madame Ve Vysaint | 24 | – | – |
| Mr. Charlery | 24 | – | – |
| Mr. Palermé | 21 | 12 | – |
| Sœur Bellamy, Sœur Veaufermay } £.21. 12. each | 43 | 4 | – |
| Madame Ve Mesnard | 21 | 12 | – |
| Madame Ve Lailvaux | 19 | 4 | – |
| Mr. Knain | 19 | 4 | – |
| Madame Ve Brown | 19 | 4 | – |
| Madame Ve des Granges de Richelaux | 19 | 4 | – |
| The Family Gaudet | 14 | 8 | – |
| Mr. F. Florens | 14 | 8 | – |
| Roussillon | 12 | – | – |
| Ve Scholastic | 12 | – | – |
| Simon Rozet (died in April 1830) | 12 | – | – |
| Joson François | 12 | – | – |
| Louis Raymond | 11 | 9 | – |
| Jean François | 9 | 12 | – |
| Ve Naud | 9 | 12 | – |
| Jamal | 7 | 4 | – |
| Vemillemain | 8 | 8 | – |
| Jean Florence | 7 | 4 | – |
| Guilleaume Cæsar | 8 | 8 | – |
| Coret | 4 | 16 | – |
| Monsieur de Chanvallon | 300 | – | – |
| £. | 3,866 | 13 | – |

No. 27.—AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COMMISSARIAT, as shown in the Accounts signed by the Commissary of Accounts, dated 13th July 1829, exclusive of the Island Allowances.

| | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Military Posts of | Port Louis | 685 6 11½ |
| | Mahebourg | |
| | Flacq | |
| | Grand River, S. E. | |
| | Black River | |
| | Jacote | |
| | Powder Mills | |
| | Poudre d'or | |
| | Cannonier Point | |
| | Curepipe | |
| | Camp Dardenne | |
| | Camp Berthault | |
| Working Parties at | Curepipe | 109 4 – |
| | Camp Dardenne | |
| | Camp Berthault | |
| Supplementary | | 250 7 9 |
| Pay of Troops | From Military Chest | 27,694 11 3¾ |
| | Through the Agents in England | 6,002 7 1 |
| Regimental Half-yearly Allowances and Contingents. | From Military Chest | 2,743 – –½ |
| | Through the Agents in England | 10 – – |
| Pay of Commissariat | Store Branch | 2,072 5 6 |
| | Account Branch | 537 9 1 |
| Pay of extra Staff | | 411 6 3 |
| Supplies | Provisions from England | 3,598 3 10 |
| | Provisions by Contract or purchase in the Colony | 12,909 2 9½ |
| | Fuel and Light - ditto | 1,107 5 11½ |
| Transport | | 823 15 7 |
| Contingencies | | 702 – 10½ |
| | £. | 59,656 7 – |

## No. 28.—ORDNANCE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Actual Expense of the ISLAND of MAURITIUS for the Year 1828.

| | NUMBER. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| MILITARY: | | |
| Royal Artillery { Officers | 4 | 2,909 7 1 |
| Royal Artillery { Non-commissioned Officers and Privates | 79 | |
| Royal Artillery { Contingencies | - - | 107 4 - |
| Royal Engineers - Officers | 4 | 1,567 10 - |
| Royal Sappers and Miners | — | — |
| TOTAL | 87 | 4,584 1 1 |

| APPOINTMENTS. | N° | PAY per Diem. s. d. | PAY per Annum. £. s. d. | Allowances. £. s. d. | TOTAL. £. s. d. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL: | | | | | | |
| BARRACK DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | |
| Barrack Masters | 1 | 15/ | 274 10 - | *416 - - | 690 10 - | - - * Allowances paid by the Colonial Government. |
| | 1 | 10/ | 183 - - | *238 - - | 421 - - | |
| Barrack Serjeants | 2 | 2/6 | 45 15 - | - - - | 91 10 - | |
| Labourers, Government Slaves; belong to the Colonial Government; no Pay or Allowances from the Ordnance | - | — | — | — | — | |
| | †6 | | | £. | 1,203 - - | |
| STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | |
| Civil Officers. Storekeeper | 1 | - - | 440 - - | *364 - - | 804 - - | |
| Civil Officers. Deputy Storekeeper | 1 | - - | 239 - - | *212 - - | 451 - - | |
| Civil Officers. Clerks | 1 | - - | 186 - - | *65 17 - | 251 17 - | |
| | 1 | - - | 156 - - | *65 17 - | 221 17 - | |
| | 1 | - - | 126 - - | *65 17 - | 191 17 - | |
| | 1 | - - | 96 - - | *81 9 - | 177 9 - | |
| | 6 | | | £. | 2,098 - - | |
| Artificers and Labourers. Armourer & Overseer of Slaves | 1 | 8/ | 146 8 - | - - - | 146 8 - | |
| Artificers and Labourers. Store Serjeant | 1 | 1/ | 18 6 - | - - - | 18 6 - | |
| Artificers and Labourers. Labourers, Government Slaves | 6 | 16/ p'month | 9 12 - | - - - | 57 12 - | |
| Artificers and Labourers. The Colonial Government is paid 16s. p'month for each, for their feeding, clothing and medical treatment. | 8 | | | £. | 222 6 - | |
| ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | |
| Clerk of Works | 1 | 12/ | 219 12 - | - - - | 219 12 - | |
| Clerk | 1 | 5/ | 91 10 - | - - - | 91 10 - | |
| | 2 | | | £. | 311 2 - | |

† *Sic orig.*

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Works and Repairs, Military Works of Defence, Barracks and Buildings transferred | 4,412 - - |
| Value of Stores sent from England | *5,487 - - |
| * (Four Batteries of Field Guns.) | |
| Contingencies { Storekeeper's Department | 177 8 - |
| Contingencies { Barrack Department | 210 - - |
| | £. |

### ABSTRACT.

| | N° | Amount. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Military: | | |
| Royal Artillery: | | |
| Officers | 4 | 2,909 7 1 |
| Non-commissioned Officers and Privates | 79 | |
| Contingencies | - | 107 4 - |
| Royal Engineers, Officers | 4 | 1,567 10 - |
| Royal Sappers and Miners | - | — |
| | 87 | 4,584 1 1 |

| | N° | Amount. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil: | | |
| Barrack Department | 6 | 1,203 - - |
| Storekeeper's Department: | | |
| Civil Officers | 6 | 2,098 - - |
| Artificers and Labourers | 8 | 222 6 - |
| Engineer Department | 2 | 311 2 - |
| Works and Repairs | - | 4,412 - - |
| Value of Stores sent from England | - | 5,487 - - |
| Contingencies | - | 387 8 - |
| | 22 | 14,120 16 - |

| | | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | MILITARY | 87 | 4,584 1 1 |
| | CIVIL | 22 | 14,120 16 - |
| | | 109 | 18,704 17 1 |

Office of Ordnance, 12th November 1830.

By order of the Board,
(signed) *R. Byham*, Secr.

— No. 29.—

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords, Comptroller's Office, 14th March 1828.

WE have duly received Mr. Hill's letter of the 4th ultimo, enclosing a letter from Mr. Hay, dated 13th December 1827, upon the subject of withdrawing the colonial allowances in money now issued to the troops at the Mauritius and Ceylon, and substituting in lieu thereof the issue of allowances in kind, as at all other foreign stations, and conveying to us your Lordships' instructions to prepare Statements of the comparative advantages arising to officers under the operation of the two modes of issue above mentioned.

We have, to the best of our ability, complied with your Lordships' instructions. But our means of information on some points connected with this question being, for reasons stated in the Remarks appended to the accompanying Statement, not so complete as might be wished, we cannot offer that Statement to your Lordships as an entirely correct one. It is, however, we think, sufficiently so to afford to your Lordships a general idea respecting the saving that would accrue to the public from the substitution of issues in kind at Ceylon and the Mauritius for the colonial allowances in money at present granted at those stations.

Your Lordships will remember that as far back as the year 1821 we took the liberty of recommending this alteration, and though the measure was at that time objected to by the Colonial Secretary of State, the colonial allowances in money have since, at divers successive periods, suffered very considerable reductions at our suggestion.

We must not, however, conceal from your Lordships that, although in the course of the various correspondence and discussions on this subject it was made evident that the allowances as originally received at these colonies were exorbitant, and that they gave to officers stationed there advantages altogether unreasonable, as compared with those enjoyed by officers on other foreign stations, those discussions (and more particularly the recent ones) have likewise tended to show that without *some* extra emolument or allowance, officers stationed at the Mauritius would, as compared with officers at other stations, labour under absolute, and in the case of the junior ranks it may be said ruinous, disadvantages.

See Reports from 30th July 1821 to 5th October 1827.

We think we cannot do better than refer your Lordships on this subject to the able and dispassionate letter of Sir Lowry Cole to your Lordships, in date 1st July 1826, observing only, that all the information we could gain here at the time when that letter was referred to us, tended to confirm Sir Lowry's statement respecting the excessive price of living at the Mauritius; we shall then, without offering any further comment upon that letter, recommend it to your Lordships' re-perusal, as containing matter worthy of careful consideration previous to the adoption of any definitive measure by your Lordships with respect to the change in contemplation.

Report, No. 612, 5th June 1827.

We now speak of the Mauritius only; for if it be true, that the necessary expense of living at that station is *four times as great as at Ceylon*, the substitution of allowances in kind for those now enjoyed in money could not be attended with the same injurious effect to officers at the latter station.

We confess ourselves, however, to be comparatively ignorant on the subject of Ceylon, having (in consequence of there being no British Commissariat Establishment) bu little relation with it. The Colonial Audit Office might, however, furnish much valuable information to your Lordships relative to Ceylon, and very possibly, indeed, with better information generally than we have been able to collect on the subject under consideration.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servants,

(signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
*W. L. Herries.*

STATEMENT of the COLONIAL ALLOWANCES per Month paid to the MILITARY OFFICERS as issued to Military Officers

| COLONIAL ALLOWANCES at the MAURITIUS. £. | s. | d. | NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of the MILITARY OFFICERS AT THE MAURITIUS. | QUARTERS. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | – | – | A Lieutenant General, commanding the Forces | 19 | 10 | – |
| 46 | 8 | 2½ | A Military Secretary (Lieutenant Colonel) | 6 | 10 | – |
| 39 | 13 | 4 | Two Aides-de-Camp (Captains) | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 53 | 18 | 5¼ | A Deputy Adjutant General (Colonel,) being second in command, and Commandant at Port Louis | 6 | 10 | – |
| 30 | 8 | 4 | | – | – | – |
| 46 | 8 | 2½ | A Deputy Quarter Master General (Lieutenant Colonel) | 6 | 10 | – |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | A Major of Brigade (Captain R. A.) | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | An Assistant Commissary General | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 35 | 16 | 3¾ | Three Deputy - - ditto | 13 | – | – |
| 13 | 11 | 6 | Two Clerks | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | An Assistant Commissary (Accounts) | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 11 | 18 | 9¼ | A Deputy - - ditto - - ditto | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 6 | 15 | 9 | A Clerk | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 46 | 8 | 2½ | A Deputy Inspector of Hospitals | 6 | 10 | – |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | An Acting Staff Surgeon | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | An Apothecary | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 35 | 16 | 3¾ | Three Assistant Staff Surgeons | 13 | – | – |
| 9 | 1 | – | An Hospital Assistant | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 13 | 11 | 6 | Two Clerks | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 34 | 13 | 4 | A Chaplain to the Forces | 6 | 10 | – |
| 14 | 17 | 6 | A Clerk of Works (Royal Engineer Department) | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 6 | 15 | 9 | A Clerk to ditto | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 34 | 13 | 4 | An Ordnance Storekeeper | 6 | 10 | – |
| 19 | 16 | 8 | A Deputy ditto | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 8 | 19 | 1 | A First Clerk | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 13 | 11 | 6 | Two Clerks | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 34 | 13 | 4 | A Barrack Master (with pay of 15s.) | 6 | 10 | – |
| 5 | 18 | 5 | A Lieutenant in charge of Ordnance Barrack Company | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | REGIMENTAL. | | | |
| 161 | 15 | 4 | Four Lieutenant Colonels, commanding Corps | 17 | 6 | 8 |
| 34 | 16 | 2 | One Lieutenant Colonel | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 78 | – | – | Three Majors | 13 | – | – |
| 193 | 7 | 6 | Thirteen Captains | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| 14 | 17 | 6 | One Lieutenant, commanding a Corps | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 188 | – | 9 | Twenty-one Lieutenants | 45 | 10 | – |
| 6 | 15 | 9 | One Second Lieutenant Royal Staff Corps | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 88 | 4 | 9 | Thirteen Ensigns | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| 44 | 12 | 6 | Three Paymasters | 6 | 10 | – |
| 32 | 18 | 6 | Three Adjutants | 6 | 10 | – |
| 26 | 17 | 3 | Three Quarter Masters | 6 | 10 | – |
| 44 | 12 | 6 | Three Surgeons | 6 | 10 | – |
| 19 | 1 | 4 | Two Assistant Surgeons | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 52 | 2 | 10 | One Lieutenant, commanding a Regiment and also an Outpost | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 34 | 16 | 2 | One Major, commanding an Outpost | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 36 | 13 | 8 | Two Captains, commanding Outposts | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 45 | 1 | – | Four Lieutenants, commanding Outposts | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 1,845 | 11 | 7½ | £. | 374 | 16 | 8 |
| 874 | 19 | 10 | Amount of Allowances in Kind. | | | |
| 970 | 11 | 9½ | | | | |

Thus the substitution of Allowances in Kind at the Mauritius would create a saving

at the *Mauritius*, as compared with the Estimated Expense per Month of Allowances (in Kind) at Foreign Stations.

| FUEL. | LIGHT. | PROVISIONS. | FORAGE for HORSES. | TOTAL ALLOWANCES in Kind. | EXCESS in COLONIAL ALLOWANCES. | EXCESS on the Allowances in Kind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INCLUDING CIVIL SERVANTS. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 10 3 6 | 2 17 – | 7 2 8 | 30 8 8 | 70 1 10 | 9 18 2 | |
| – 6 9 | – 5 5 | 2 7 7 | 11 8 3 | 20 18 – | 25 10 2½ | |
| – 7 8 | – 10 10 | 4 15 2 | 15 4 4 | 29 11 4 | 10 2 – | |
| – 10 1 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 11 8 3 | 21 17 5 | 32 1 –¼ | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 30 8 4 | |
| – 10 1 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 11 8 3 | 21 17 5 | 24 10 9½ | |
| – 3 10 | – 5 5 | 2 7 7 | 7 12 2 | 14 15 8 | 5 1 – | |
| – 3 10 | – 3 – | 2 7 7 | 3 16 1 | 10 17 2 | 8 19 6 | |
| – 10 6 | – 8 3 | 4 15 3 | 7 12 2 | 26 6 2 | 9 10 1¾ | |
| – 3 – | – 5 6 | 3 3 6 | - - - | 12 5 4 | 1 6 2 | |
| – 3 10 | – 3 – | 2 7 7 | 3 16 1 | 10 17 2 | 8 19 6 | |
| – 3 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 4 8 | 5 14 1¼ | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | – 13 1 | |
| – 7 3 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 7 12 2 | 17 18 6 | 28 9 8½ | |
| – 2 11 | – 2 11 | 2 7 7 | 3 16 1 | 10 16 2 | 9 – 6 | |
| – 2 11 | – 2 11 | 2 7 7 | 3 16 1 | 10 16 2 | 9 – 6 | |
| – 4 6 | – 8 3 | 4 15 3 | - - - | 18 8 – | 17 8 3¾ | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | 2 18 4 | |
| – 3 – | – 5 6 | 3 3 6 | - - - | 12 5 4 | 1 6 2 | |
| – 6 9 | – 5 5 | 2 7 7 | 3 16 1 | 13 5 10 | 21 7 6 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | 8 14 10 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | – 13 1 | |
| – 9 7 | – 5 5 | 2 7 7 | - - - | 9 12 7 | 25 – 9 | |
| – 2 11 | – 2 11 | 2 7 7 | - - - | 7 – 1 | 12 16 7 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | 2 16 5 | |
| – 3 – | – 5 6 | 3 3 6 | - - - | 12 5 4 | 1 6 2 | |
| – 10 1 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 3 16 1 | 14 5 3 | 20 8 1 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 6 2 8 | - - - | – 4 3 |
| 2 – 4 | 1 2 8 | 12 13 8 | 30 8 8 | 63 12 – | 98 3 4 | |
| – 10 1 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 3 16 1 | 12 1 11 | 22 14 3 | |
| 1 1 6 | – 17 – | 9 10 3 | 11 8 3 | 35 17 – | 42 3 – | |
| 1 17 11 | 1 17 11 | 30 18 7 | - - - | 62 17 9 | 130 9 9 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 3 19 4 | 10 18 2 | |
| 1 11 6 | 2 17 9 | 33 6 9 | - - - | 83 6 – | 104 14 9 | |
| – 1 6 | – 2 9 | 1 11 9 | - - - | 3 19 4 | 2 16 5 | |
| – 19 6 | 1 15 9 | 20 12 9 | - - - | 51 11 4 | 36 13 5 | |
| – 8 9 | – 8 9 | 7 2 9 | - - - | 14 10 3 | 30 2 3 | |
| – 7 6 | – 8 3 | 4 15 3 | 11 8 3 | 23 9 3 | 9 9 3 | |
| – 7 6 | – 8 3 | 4 15 3 | 11 8 3 | 23 9 3 | 3 8 – | |
| – 8 9 | – 8 9 | 7 2 9 | 11 8 3 | 25 18 6 | 18 14 – | |
| – 3 – | – 5 6 | 3 3 6 | - - - | 7 18 8 | 11 2 8 | |
| – 10 1 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 7 12 2 | 15 18 – | 36 4 10 | |
| – 7 2 | – 5 8 | 3 3 5 | 3 16 1 | 11 19 – | 22 17 2 | |
| – 5 10 | – 5 10 | 4 15 2 | - - - | 9 13 6 | 27 – 2 | |
| – 6 – | – 11 – | 6 7 – | - - - | 15 17 4 | 29 3 8 | |
| 27 16 11 | 21 9 1 | 234 – 5 | 216 16 9 | | 970 16 –½ | |
| | | | | 874 19 10 | – 4 3 | Excess of Allowances in Kind deducted. |
| | | | | | 970 11 9½ | |

to Government of £. 970. 11. 9½. per Month, or £.11,647. 1. 6. per Annum.

(*See* REMARKS.)

## REMARKS.

### Quarters.

From the amount estimated for this service is to be deducted the sum of 29 *l.* 12 *s.* 2¼ *d.* paid by officers out of their colonial allowances for public quarters in their occupation. As there is no established scale of lodging-money at the Mauritius, the Comptrollers have been obliged, in estimating the expense of quarters, to assume one; and in forming such a scale, they have proceeded upon a belief (entertained after research and inquiry) that the average rent of a room at the Mauritius may be stated at about 10 dollars, or 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per month, at which rate they have estimated for the several classes of officers.

### Fuel.

The ration of wood has been taken at two pounds per diem as now issued to the non-commissioned officers and privates at the Mauritius. The number of rations allowed to the within-mentioned staff and regimental officers and others, is founded on the regulations now in force at the Cape of Good Hope for the issue of fuel; and the expense to be incurred in issuing this allowance in kind at Mauritius, is calculated at the actual cost of the ration thereof on the spot.

### Light.

This allowance for Mauritius has been assumed at a ration of three ounces of cocoa-nut oil per room per night. The number of rooms assigned to each officer, &c. is in conformity with the number for which candles are issued to the respective ranks at the Cape of Good Hope, and the expense, the actual price of the ration at Mauritius.

### Provisions.

In forming the calculations of the expense that will be incurred in issuing provisions in kind to the within-mentioned staff and regimental officers and others at Mauritius, and for the number of civil servants for whom they would be entitled to draw rations under the warrant for regulating the issue of provisions to the forces on foreign stations, the basis has been the actual cost of the ration as now issued to the King's troops at that station, after deduction of the stoppage of 2½ *d.* per day for each ration.

### Forage.

As the Comptrollers have not the means of ascertaining either the component parts of the ration of this allowance, or the actual cost thereof at Mauritius, the sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per horse per day, or 3 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* per month, has been assumed as the amount, that being the price formerly paid by the Commissariat Department to officers in lieu, until the attention of the Lords of the Treasury was called thereto by the Reports of the Comptrollers on the subject, as the colonial allowances granted to officers at this station were intended to cover the expense of forage, together with other allowances, and which unauthorized expense their Lordships, by a Minute (10,011) of 22d October 1822, were pleased to direct should be discontinued. The number of horses allowed to each rank has been estimated in conformity with the regulations in force at the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of that of Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces, which rank not being recognized at the Cape, the number of horses has herewith assigned to it eight, as the medium rate between that of a Commander of the Forces, who receives this allowance for twelve horses, and a Major-General, who is entitled to draw for *five;* this allowance has also been included for one horse each for two of the Deputy Assistant Commissaries General; for one as in charge of the Issues at Port Louis, and the other as in charge of the Outposts of Mahebourg.

### Commissariat Establishment.

The Comptrollers conceive that the increase of duties of the Commissariat Department at Mauritius, arising from the additional issues, would be too trifling to require any augmentation to the Establishment at that station.

*N. B.*—From information which has been obtained on this subject by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts since the above Comparative Statement was drawn up, (the grounds of which they were, for the reasons mentioned, under the necessity, with respect to certain of the items, of *assuming,*) they have reason to believe that the estimated expense of providing the allowances in kind at the Mauritius has in many instances been somewhat under-rated, and that the saving exhibited would, in practice, be diminished in a correspondent degree. It would be difficult, without a thorough perusal of the Comparative Statement, to arrive at any accurate computation of the deduction to be made; but it may be estimated loosely at 10 *l.* per cent.

*W. L. H.*

THE Contract Prices for FRESH MEAT in the *Mauritius*, from the Year 1822, have been as follows:—

| | AT PORT LOUIS. | AT THE OUTPOSTS. |
|---|---|---|
| For 1823 - - - | 17 cents, about 8½ *d.* per lb. - | 19 cents, 9 *d.* per lb. |
| 1824 - - - | 13½ cents - 6¾ *d.* - - | 14½ - 7¼ *d.* - |
| 1825 & 1826 - - | 11½ cents - 5¾ *d.* - - | 12½ - 6¼ *d.* - |
| 1827 & 1828 - - | 5½ *d.* sterling - - - - - | 6¼ *d.* sterling - |
| 1829 1830 1831 - - | 4 $\frac{56}{100}$ *d.* - - - - - - | 5 $\frac{28}{100}$ *d.* - - |

At present the officers receiving a colonial allowance are permitted to purchase from the Commissariat Stores, Cape cured meat at 2 *d.* per pound (the actual cost); formerly they purchased from the Commissariat, European salt meat from 6 *d.* to 8 *d.* per pound.

Comptroller's Office,
11 December 1830.

*J. SMITH.*

# REPORT

FROM THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# THE DISPOSAL OF LANDS

IN THE

## BRITISH COLONIES;

*TOGETHER WITH THE*

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

## AND APPENDIX.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *August* 1836.

512.

*Mercurii, 8° die Junii,* 1836.

*Ordered,* THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the different Modes in which Land has been, and is at present, disposed of in the Australian Colonies, in the Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies, with a view to ascertain that Mode which would be most beneficial in future, both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Sir George Grey.
Mr. Ward.
Mr. O'Connell.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. Hutt.
Mr. Poulett Scrope.
Mr. Pusey.
Mr. Francis Baring (Thetford).
Mr. William Gladstone.
The O'Conor Don.
Mr. Montague Chapman.
Mr. Roebuck.
Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Bannerman.

*Ordered,* THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

*Ordered,* THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

*Jovis, 30° die Junii,* 1836.

*Ordered,* THAT Mr. Bannerman be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer be added to the Committee.

*Lunæ, 1° die Augusti,* 1836.

*Ordered,* THAT the Committee have power to report their Opinion, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, to The House.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 225
PLAN of *Dutigalla, Port Philip,* and *Bass' Strait* - - - - - p. 224

# REPORT.

The SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the different Modes in which LAND has been, and is at present, disposed of in the *Australian Colonies*, in the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the *West Indies*, with a view to ascertain that Mode which would be most beneficial in future, both to the Colonies and the Mother Country, and who were empowered to Report their Opinion thereupon, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, to The House:—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*,

1. THAT it appears to this Committee that, since the year 1795, the Sales of Waste Land in the United States have produced a sum of 59,707,439 dollars, or 12,439,049 *l.* sterling, without including the first quarter of the present year, (1836,) during which the Land Sales amounted to 4,439,650 dollars;—and that the revenue derived, annually, from this source, has advanced, progressively, from 4,836 dollars, (which was the amount received in 1796,) to 11,000,000 of dollars, (which was the amount received in 1835,) with every prospect of a farther increase, the Estimate for the present year being 20,000,000 of dollars, and the Receipts for the quarter ending March 31, 4,439,650 dollars.

2. THAT the Land Sales in the United States appear to be conducted upon an uniform, and well-organized, system, which is applied to the whole Federation; there being a General Land Office established at Washington, under separate, and responsible, officers, who have no political duties whatsoever, with 40 subordinate District Land Offices, in other parts of the Union:—that these Land Offices are connected with a Surveying Department, upon so extensive a scale, that the Land actually surveyed amounts to 110,000,000 of acres, over and above the 40,000,000 of acres already disposed of:—that all Land is offered for Sale by Auction, at an upset price, fixed by the Legislature; and that purchasers have the security of an Act of Congress both for the performance of the conditions, upon which they buy the Land; and for the permanence of the system, under which they acquire it.

3. THAT it does not appear to the Committee that, in the British Colonies included within the reference to this Committee, any regular, or uniform, system of Sale was adopted up to the year 1831, although certain conditions were attached to the occupation of Land, under the name of Quit Rents,—Money-Payments,—or cultivation of the soil,—which it was found impossible to enforce effectually. These conditions, moreover, were exceedingly various, and fluctuating;—productive of little advantage to the State, and often injurious to the Colonists themselves, by allowing vast tracts of waste land, either as Grants to individuals, or as Reserves for various public purposes, to interpose between the settled districts, and thus to interrupt the progress of cultivation and improvement.



4. THAT,

4. THAT, in the year 1831, the principle of uniformly affixing a Price to Land was introduced by Lord Ripon's Regulations, which required that all Land should be disposed of by Auction, at a minimum upset price, and for ready money only,—by the Colonial Authorities, the Sale being declared void, and the deposit of 10 per cent. forfeited, if the purchase were not completed within a month. But, it is the opinion of the Committee that the New System, although its effects are shown to have been highly beneficial already, has not yet been productive of all the good, which may expected to flow from it, when brought into more extended operation, under a system of superintendence similar to that of the United States, and with the guarantee of an Act of Parliament.

5. That the Committee therefore, recommend that the Principle established by Lord Ripon's Regulations should be affirmed by an Act of the Legislature, in order to give to this Principle a character of permanency, and stability, which it does not possess at present.

6. With regard to the minimum Price, which ought to be affixed to Land in the first instance, the Committee pronounces no opinion, conceiving that the whole tenor of the Evidence goes to prove that it must vary according to the circumstances of each Colony, and can only be determined, in any one, by the test of experience.

But it appears to the Committee that the whole of the arrangements connected with the Sale of Land,—including both the Price, and the precise mode of Sale,—should be placed under the charge of a central Land Board, resident in London, and made responsible, either to some existing department in the Government, or to Parliament directly, as may be deemed expedient. That this Board, acting through Local Boards established in the Colonies, should be charged as well with the superintendence of the Surveying Department, as with the care of so directing the stream of Emigration, which may be expected to flow into the Colonies from the Mother Country, as to proportion, in each, the supply of labour to the demand.

7. THAT, with a view to this latter duty, in the opinion of the Committee, it is most expedient that, with the exception of the West Indies, to which it will appear by the Evidence that a different system of colonization might be more suitable, but where the application of the same principle appears to be equally desirable—the net proceeds of the Land Sales in those Colonies, the climate of which is not unfavourable to the European frame, should be employed as an Emigration Fund;—each Colony being furnished with emigrant labour in exact proportion to the amount of its own Land Sales.

8. THAT the Committee sees reason to believe that, by a judicious selection of the Emigrants, and by giving a preference to young couples recently married, a great effect might be produced, in opposite senses, upon the state of the population here, and in the Colonies, by the removal of a much smaller number of persons than might, at first, be thought necessary. The Committee beg to refer to certain Tables prepared under their direction by Mr. Lewis, and annexed to the Report, to exemplify their meaning.

9. The Committee conceive that it would be perfectly practicable to raise, upon the security of the future Land Sales, the Funds necessary to set on foot

foot a plan of systematic Emigration, upon a scale sufficiently large to meet the exigencies of the Colonies and of the Mother Country.

10. That in this, as in all their other recommendations, the Committee have looked with quite as lively an anxiety to the welfare of the Colonies, as to that of the Mother Country:—that, in all matters connected with Emigration, they conceive the interests of the two to be inseparable;—the one thing wanting in the Colonies, being precisely that free, or hired, labour, a superabundant supply of which is occasioning great local suffering in other parts of the Empire;—while the transfer of this labour to the Colonies, by enabling them to turn to the best account the advantages of soil, climate, and great natural fertility, which they possess already,—cannot fail to open new channels of industry, and commerce, both to them, and to the Mother Country, and thus to enhance, incalculably, the prosperity of the United Empire.

1 *August* 1836.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Jovis, 14° die Julii, 1836.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

MR. WARD, in the Chair.

Mr. Poulett Scrope.
Mr. Pusey.
Sir George Grey.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. William Gladstone.
Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Hutt.
Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer.
Mr. Francis Baring.

*Mercurii, 20° die Julii, 1836.*

Clause 3 of Proposed Resolutions read. Motion made, "That this clause be negatived," (*Sir George Grey*). Question put; the Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. Francis Baring. | Mr. Childers. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| | Mr. Chalmers. |

Clause 6 of Proposed Resolutions read; amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "experience," in line 5, to the end of the paragraph (*Sir George Grey*). Question put, That these words be omitted; the Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. F. Baring. |
| Mr. H. L. Bulwer. | Mr. Childers. |
| | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| | Mr. Chalmers. |

Amendment proposed, at the end of the paragraph to add the words, "It is the opinion of the Committee that a minimum price should be fixed for all colonies by the Act, and that the minimum price once fixed for any particular colony by the Land Board should never be lowered without the authority of the Legislature, in justice to those who have purchased, in the faith that land would not be subsequently thrown upon the market at a cheaper rate" (*Mr. Poulett Scrope*). Question put, That these words be there added; the Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hutt. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. William Gladstone. |
| Mr. Poulett Scrope. | Mr. F. Baring. |
| | Mr. H. L. Bulwer. |
| | Mr. Chalmers. |

Clause 7 of Proposed Resolutions read; amendment proposed, to leave out all the words from the first word "That," in order to insert the words "the Committee are of opinion that the emigration fund may be furnished from the proceeds of the land sales in the above-mentioned colonies" (*Sir George Grey*). Question put, That those words be there inserted; the Committee divided:

| Ayes, 1. | Noes, 7. |
|---|---|
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Hutt. |
| | Mr. F. Baring. |
| | Mr. William Gladstone. |
| | Mr. Childers. |
| | Mr. H. L. Bulwer. |
| | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| | Mr. Chalmers. |

Motion made, "That this clause be omitted" (*Sir George Grey*). Question put; the Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. F. Baring. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Mr. H. L. Bulwer. | Mr. Chalmers. |

The Chairman gave his casting vote in the negative.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Veneris*, 10° *die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Childers. |
| Mr. F. Baring. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. Montague Chapman. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Mr. Chalmers. | Mr. Hutt. |
| The O'Conor Don. | Mr. Scott. |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

*William Wolryche Whitmore*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*W. W. Whitmore*, Esq.

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1. *Chairman.*] HAVE you any statement which you wish to make to the Committee connected with the principle of colonial lands?—I have.

"The question of emigration, which has at intervals occupied so much attention in this country, is forced upon our consideration at the present moment more imperatively by the necessity of considering the condition of the Irish poor. The state of misery and degradation in which the bulk of that people appear by the Report of the Commissioners to be sunk, by abject poverty and the want of demand for their labour, calls loudly for some measures which will ameliorate their social condition. It is stated that there are in Ireland 2,300,000 persons, for whose labour there is no demand for 30 weeks in the year. There can be no subject of inquiry more interesting and more necessary than one, the object of which is to find employment for this mass, and thus rescue the country from the misery and turbulence which must inevitably result from so vicious a state of society. It is curious, considering the contiguity in which England and Ireland are placed to each other, and the connexion existing between them, that the capital of England, abundant and overflowing as it is, should not have been largely employed in Ireland, and thus tended to improve the social condition of that people. A few considerations will, however, show the difficulties attending such an operation. It is clear two conditions are necessary to induce the capitalist to employ his funds in any given direction; first, security; next a fair chance of realising the profits he anticipated from the application of them. In Ireland agriculture offers the largest field for the employment of capital; to it, indeed, and to objects immediately connected with it, capital would be almost exclusively directed, provided there was sufficient security for its investment. In order, however, thus to employ capital largely with benefit in Ireland, it would be necessary to clear the ground of some of the numerous small holdings, which occupy so large a portion of that country, and oppose so formidable a barrier to the creation of larger farms. The process of clearing the ground is, however, a cruel and most dangerous one, where no field of employment is offered to the wretched occupant upon his ejection from his holding. Without such a field you cannot carry this process far; the moral feeling is against it; the outrages which result from it deprive you of the means of disposing of your land to advantage. Who would take land and lay out capital upon it, when the burning of his house, the de-



struction

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struction of his whole family, or at best his own assassination, would be the too probable result? But it may be asked, why not establish manufactures? I believe it is rarely if ever done either suddenly or by foreign means; they must have a slow growth, and arise almost imperceptibly in the first instance. The habits of the people must be gradually fitted for these employments. The habits of industry, of hardiness, of economy, necessary for such operations, are not easily acquired, and certainly will with difficulty be found or introduced in such a state of society as Ireland now exhibits. No attempt to carry on manufactures on a large scale with paupers ever answered here or elsewhere; perhaps the genius of the people, independent of their present condition, is not favourable to a great development of manufactures and commerce; very few nations comparatively have attained to it. Why this is so, is a curious problem; but it is beside the present question. With emigration on a large scale, and reduced to a system, you may proceed boldly to ameliorate the condition of the people of Ireland. You may, I think, safely employ public money in great works of national improvement; roads, harbours, railroads, *here* constructed by private individuals, might *there* be in the hands of Government, care being taken that they are useful works, and that the people employed are under good discipline, and a portion of their earnings being kept back as a fund to assist their settlement, either in their own country or the colonies, when the work is done. The recommendations of the Poor-Law Commissioners (or at least some of them), the cultivation of waste lands, draining, &c., may be undertaken; under the shadow, as it were, the protection of these works, private capital may be employed. Your operation would not be simple but compound, and the end would be the improvement in the social condition of the people, the increase of the wealth of the community, and the removal of that misery and poverty, leading to popular tumult and private assassination, which at present disgrace and perpetuate the ills of that unhappy country. This alone would be sufficient to recommend emigration. It may not be wanted for the poorer classes of this country, though of this I am not convinced; the present period of excitement seems to have absorbed what was by many, and myself among the number, considered as surplus labour. But supposing a check to occur; supposing a general stagnation in trade—and who has not frequently witnessed such a state of things?—will there then be no surplus? I do not think so; it may not be large, but if it exists, it will be very serious, now that the poor-laws have been so wisely altered. As a friend to that measure, as a guardian about to be actively employed in carrying it into effect, I should like to feel I had the resource of a well-regulated emigration to fall back upon, in case of need.

But is it for the poor only, emigration, or, to speak more properly, colonization, is needed? Is there full employment here for the more educated? Can every younger brother, even of the wealthiest families, find a field whereon to exercise his talents? Can every farmer's son stock a farm, and get one? Can every tradesman's son or apprentice set up for himself in business, with a fair chance of success? We all know this is not the case; the competition is keen; the weaker go the wall and are reduced to hopeless misery, or sink at once down into a lower grade of society. Look again at lawyers, physicians, apothecaries, and all that numerous class, possessed, as a body, of great talent, of information and industry, and inquire whether they do not find the field for the employment of their talents fatally circumscribed? But there is another class still more hopeless; I mean females: what numbers are doomed in this country to pass their lives in celibacy and solitude; eminently qualified, perhaps, to become useful members of society; excellent wives; admirable mothers! To them the means of discharging their duties are forbidden; their affections are nipped in the bud; their hearts often broken by the chilling hand of poverty, and the want of employment of those upon whom they would otherwise have leant, and in leaning, formed in their turn the steadiest prop, and surest consolation. I should be disposed to carry this view still further: I think that by extending the field for employment for the talent, as well as the labour, of the people, you will prevent the frequency of foreign war, and aggression against your own laws, and institutions. Wars undertaken by a free country are generally the result of public feeling; they are popular at first; they could hardly be undertaken, indeed, unless they were so. What makes them popular? Sometimes an indignant feeling against foreign ambition; sometimes the necessity of repelling

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repelling actual invasion. These at least would ever be the grounds alleged; but are they always the real ones felt? Is there not some vague hope of advantage to be derived from it; and may not employment for the more ardent, though idle, spirits of the day be one of the strongest motives? I suspect this will often be found at the bottom, when such feelings are analyzed. It is not only that such persons themselves ardently long for it; but they belong to others; they have parents, brothers, sisters, friends, who share in their feelings, and would be benefited by their employment. That the employment of this class would be productive of security to the laws and institutions of the country, is susceptible of more easy proof. No country is fitted for liberty, none can long enjoy it, where the people, besides being moral and instructed, are not industrious, and pretty well employed. England is pre-eminently so; because, upon the whole, we have had such employment; because we are generally so much, often so exclusively, occupied with our domestic concerns. We have hitherto been employed; but how? By repeated wars, together with our manufactures and commerce. Without the drain of war, should we have been equally well occupied? I suspect not. Since the peace of 1815, though the manufactures and commerce of the country have made unexampled strides, we do not find a full employment for all our talent, our labour, or our capital. We find, perhaps, nearly employment enough, but not quite; and the excess, though small perhaps in any one year, by its accumulation becomes important. I think, therefore, that the question of colonization deserves the serious consideration of our statesmen as a measure of security, as well as it does as means whereby the wealth, the resources, the shipping, the manufactures of the country may be augmented.

Will it, however, increase our wealth? It requires capital. English capital will, in the first instance, be employed largely, and even continue to flow in this direction ultimately. That is an abstraction from, not an augmentation of, our wealth. But the question is, whether there is a surplus capital here, and what now becomes of it? Is not much wasted? Is not much employed in foreign countries? Do we not supply foreign loans? Do we not work South American mines? Is not employment for it sought in every way likely to yield a profit? If so, the question arises how this surplus can best be disposed of; best, in so far as profit is concerned; and best, too, with reference to the permanency of its possession in British hands? How will it not tend to promote British manufactures, and be made to fix itself, or at least the proceeds resulting from it, in the soil of England? I answer, by colonization; by extending your empire; by causing the surplus of capital, as well as people, to spread themselves over a field boundless in point of extent; capable of producing articles required in this country as well for immediate consumption as the raw materials of your manufactures, and thereby raising up a population of British origin, governed by the same laws, speaking the same language, and having nearly the same wants and feelings as the parent state. That capital can be profitably employed on such a field is abundantly proved by the high rate of interest paid for money in any one of our colonies, Australia especially, where it is stated from 10 to 20 per cent. may be obtained on good security.

This is still further proved by the extraordinary rise which takes place even at present in the value of land, whether waste or partially cleared; the former, as it is stated, varying, in Van Diemen's Land from 10*s.* to 40*s.* per acre; the latter from 4*l.* to 6*l.*; the town lots and some superior situations being greatly higher, indeed I believe the former, in Sydney and other places long settled, to be as high as in Europe.

It may be objected, these are distant possessions, and that you cannot long expect to maintain your empire over colonies so situated. When they begin to feel their own power, you certainly cannot, and it ought to be no part of your policy to attempt it; but the advantages you do derive from these distant possessions are still great, chiefly commercial. You can establish a perfectly free system of trade; there may be and ought to be perfect reciprocity, the productions of each country being admitted into the other either without duty, or such only as is required for purposes of revenue. The amount of such a trade, therefore, would be much greater than with any people, alike in point of numbers and wealth, where such freedom of trade did not exist. The habits, too, of the colonist, his feelings, even his prejudices, would all tend to make him

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give a preference to the manufactures of the country from whence he sprung; and this habit, this connexion, would continue long after your dominion had ceased. As emporia for your trade, too, to other parts of the world, as employment for your shipping, as an outlet for your surplus wealth and population, these possessions are of infinite value. Sound policy would, however, dictate that you should give a preference, in any scheme of colonization, to such possessions as were likely to realize these advantages to the greatest extent, and to preserve them to the mother country for the longest period. In order to accomplish this the most effectually, attention should be paid to the extent of the country to be colonized, to its position on the globe, and to its capability of producing articles in great and increasing demand in the mother country. Its extent should be considerable, otherwise your stream of emigration would not long be continued; and a population pent up in narrow bounds, not having their energies directed to conquests over the waste, would probably direct them to the acquisition of their own independence. There is a period in all colonies when this must arrive; but the larger the area, the more the colony requires aid from the mother country both in point of labour and capital; and the longer men's minds were occupied in bringing fresh land into cultivation, so much the longer do I believe would the connexion between the mother country and the colony continue.

The geographical position is also of importance; it ought not to be too near other countries possessing institutions more popular than your own. An island, and an island situated in a parallel of latitude different from your own, and of large extent, would be my beau ideal of the site of a colony; it would, I mean, realize my views of the advantage the mother country might derive from it to the greatest extent.

The difference, however, of climate, and consequently of productions, I think of great importance. The bond of union is trade; the greater the extent to which it is carried, and the more it appears susceptible of constant increase, the more stringent is the tie. If the productions of the colony are similar to those of the mother country, the demand for them is less, and the probability of their exciting the jealousy of the home-producer great; their increase is looked upon with dread, their actual magnitude is pointed out and exaggerated in all periods of depression in price. Some influential member, some minister, ignorant of trade, to suit the party purposes of the day, propose restrictions upon this trade in the shape of protection to agriculture, and commonly succeed in their object; the trade is thereby contracted, jealousies, bickerings, ill-blood, take the place of the harmony and order that before existed. It is the cotton, the tobacco and the rice of the southern states of the United Provinces, not the corn or timber of the northern, which form the commercial link between England and the United States at this moment: without these productions the estrangement and the enmity between the parent and the child would be infinitely greater than it is, and probably the trade between them, instead of having increased since the independence of the latter, would have sunk to a very low ebb.

Now it appears to me that Australia completely meets all these conditions: the extent may, for any purposes of colonization, be considered boundless, nearly equalling the whole of Europe in dimensions, possessing a climate favourable to the productions of the tropical as well as the more temperate regions, insular in position, and therefore accessible by sea throughout its whole boundary, having already as its staple produce an article of great demand as a raw material of one branch of our manufactures, wool, the quality of which is superior, the supply unlimited, the value great in proportion to bulk, and having also whale oil in equal abundance to form the dead weight of the cargo. This country, from its situation, will probably produce in time, when its capabilities have been ascertained, and capital and labour been employed upon its soil, nearly, if not quite, all the articles of raw materials required for the other branches of English manufacture. Cotton, wool, silk, flax, the dyes, may all, I think, be reasonably expected to form articles of produce in that country; add to which wine, olive-oil, tobacco and sugar; perhaps tea and coffee may be grown there.

From England it will for centuries require its manufactured articles, and consequently whatever capital may be drawn from England to people that region, will be amply repaid by the additional demand for her manufactures, and

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and the ample supply of the raw material she will receive in return. The commercial ties between the two countries will therefore be of the strongest kind; they will be natural ones, conferring equal benefit on each, requiring no protection, as it is called, no prohibition of the import of the commodities of other countries, not interfering with any of your own products, except wool; and this is of a character so distinct from English wool, as not likely to excite the jealousy of the home-grower.

The contrast between Australia and Canada places this view of the case in a clearer light. Almost all the circumstances of Canada are the reverse of those of Australia. The connexion between England and Canada is a forced one, depending on protections and prohibitions, and mainly cemented by the most extraordinary and absurd system of trade that perhaps ever disgraced a commercial code. Canada is perpetually excited to throw off her allegiance by the example and close intercourse of the United States; she already has that feverish, uneasy feeling which usually preludes a separation; part of her population is of foreign origin, and it is easy to foresee that, after a few years of jealousy and irritation, she will cease to form a part of the British empire. However this may be, by directing the stream of emigration to Canada, you are not advancing British interests nearly in the same degree as by directing it to Australia. An extension of trade, I again repeat, is the main good which will ultimately result from colonization; and trade, to be really prosperous, must, as before observed, stand on its own legs; the necessity of props and shores is a sure sign of insecurity in the fabric, and the clear indication of its ultimate if not speedy fall.

The distance to Australia is the main objection to its being peopled from this country. If *we* were to find all the funds to carry it on, I admit it would be a valid one; but this the peculiar nature of our plan of emigration remedies, and I am not quite sure whether the facility it would give of directing emigration to the part of the world which is deemed the best for the parent state is not one of its advantages. That has been either overlooked or not sufficiently dwelt upon. Supposing, then, the policy of colonization on a large scale to be proved, how can it best be carried on? It is clear two things are necessary to give value to waste land—capital and labour. The mode of supplying both is eminently worthy of consideration. Capital will arise from two sources; first, the capital sent from the mother country; second, that accumulated in the colony; but the amount of each will depend upon the supply of labour it can command on the spot where it is to be employed.

That it would be largely sent from this country is probable; but the amount sent, and the period, early or late, of its transmission, will mainly depend upon the impression on the public mind to be created by the information given; and therefore it is that this inquiry is likely to be of so much use, and that it is desirable it should embrace every part of this interesting subject.

That capital would be rapidly accumulated in a colony into which a stream of emigration of labourers was setting, is clear; it is proved, not only by general reasoning, but by universal experience, and demonstrated as well by the rate of interest as by the increasing value land under such circumstances acquires.

In the case of Australia, there is another point, bearing on this part of the subject, to be borne in mind; it is that its present staple produce is comparatively light of carriage, and of considerable value as compared with its bulk. Where this is the case, and supposing the demand to keep pace with the augmented produce, it is clear the profits of cultivation must continue high. Corn, in such a country, must command a high price, because no one would grow cheap corn, where he could produce wool of so much greater value; so with all other products. And so long as Australian wool can command its present price in the European market, so long must the rate of profit on agricultural pursuits in Australia be high, and the accumulation of capital consequently be the more rapid. Everything, however, depends upon the supply of labour; it is the *sine quâ non*. The intensity of this want explains, though it does not justify, the crimes committed, and the pollution tolerated to supply it.

The slave trade and slavery are proofs of the one, and the avidity with which convicts' labour is sought manifests the other.

It is our object to supply this labour from a purer source, and to insure a

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constant flow of it to the place where it is needed. The scheme contemplates sending out young persons of both sexes in equal numbers, the expense of their passage being defrayed by the proceeds of the sale of waste land in the colony to which they are sent. Thus, as with the capital, the supply will be partly drawn from the mother country and partly produced at home. The last source will in a few years be very great. It is difficult, until we have experience of the working of this plan, to say how rapidly population, under such circumstances, would increase; but that it would be with much greater rapidity than any country now exhibits is, I think, probable.

The supply, too, from the mother country would probably be large; it would of course depend upon the quantity of land sold, and the price it would realise. It is difficult to form, and somewhat hazardous to give, any opinion upon these points, until experience has thrown its light upon them. That large tracts of land might be sold, and that its price might be considerable, I strongly believe; but much will depend upon circumstances: whether the selection of land is a good one; whether enough and not more than enough is put up to sale; whether the labourers have been well chosen and turn out well or ill; together with the state of the European as well as the colonial markets, and various other contingencies, are points which must be known before any approximation to a correct opinion can be made; and, like everything else depending on human wants and human judgment, there will be probably great variations in the results in different years.

That under good management the results would in a short time be great, I firmly believe. I can easily conceive its being carried so far as to absorb all surplus labour both in England and Ireland; but it must be borne in mind that it cannot be instantaneous in its operation. One of its main and, as I believe, most beneficial features is, that it is progressive and continuous. Some time must elapse before its benefits in their full extent would be experienced, and therefore it is that every other means of employing labour which can be devised should be adopted in conjunction with it.

The experience of the United States shows that the quantity of land sold in each year may be very considerable, and although the circumstances of the two countries are different, the one having its back settlements adjoining its own territory, and the other being separated from its colonies by a wide expanse of ocean, still by our plan a bridge would be thrown over that ocean, and it would probably turn out, on an accurate calculation, that the expense of moving from the eastern states to the western limits of cultivation, bore a higher proportion to that of sending a similar number of persons from Great Britain to her colonies than would at first sight be apparent; besides which, the cost in the latter case for labourers would be paid, not so in the former.

The capital of England being so much greater than that of the United States, leaves no doubt that if it took that direction, as much or more land than is now sold by the latter would be disposed of by Great Britain; the price, too, would probably be higher.

In order to estimate the value of this species of emigration with the other modes in which it has hitherto been carried on, it is desirable to take a rapid glance at them. There appear to be two other modes; the one by location of families on the waste by the Government, the other leaving emigration to itself. The first ever appeared to me objectionable, on account of the immense expense attending it; because it resolved itself into a violent effort at one time, and did not provide for continuous action; because it formed a body of settlers, almost all of one class, and that the most indigent. Without capital, without experience of the country where their lot was cast, without the power of hiring labour, even if they had possessed the means, such a settlement by itself could hardly prosper, at least it must take a number of years before it could emerge from its difficulties and begin to prosper. In the midst or on the border of other settlements of a different description it might succeed better; but still I should hold it to be a very expensive and inefficient mode of accomplishing the object in view. It is in the highest degree desirable that the labourer sent out to the colonies should acquire his independence and property there gradually, both because he would assist for a few years in making the capital of the colony available by his labour for the development of a much higher description of cultivation and civilisation than it would otherwise accomplish, and also because he would thereby obtain that knowledge and experience and habits

habits of industry, so eminently necessary to insure his own success when he enters the class of proprietors. The more rude and uncivilised were the emigrant, the less habituated to regular habits of industry and the less skilled in its mysteries, the more would this apprenticeship be requisite; and it is obvious that this is the description of person, especially in Ireland, of whom the bulk of the emigrants would be composed. There remains for consideration the present state of emigration, emigration left mainly to itself. There is no doubt that, unaided as it is, except the small assistance afforded by the Colonial-office to emigrants to Australia, the numbers who proceed to the colonies are considerable, and might possibly increase. The objection, however, which strikes me is, that it fails in carrying out the parties whose presence in the colonies would be most beneficial, and whose absence from the mother country is required. Labourers without any capital cannot go; the supply therefore of this description of persons is not afforded by these means, and the migration of individuals of some capital, without their being accompanied by the poorer classes, is of very doubtful benefit. To Ireland I conceive it to be the reverse of benefit; it abstracts a portion of her capital, which is obviously not superabundant, and it takes off some of the most industrious and provident of her people, where industry and providence are equally rare with the possession of capital. British objects, too, are but little considered by this species of emigration; a large mass go to the United States; and although no jealousy ought to be entertained at the growth of population and wealth of a foreign country, still it would be better that the wealth and population of Great Britain should be extended to her own dominions rather than to such foreign state. There is one point which had nearly escaped me, it is the difference of expense of conveying labourers to Canada and Australia; it is considerable, perhaps 5 *l.* to one and 17 *l.* to the other. This circumstance standing alone would point out Canada, and not Australia, as the quarter to which emigration should be directed; and if the getting rid of a given portion of our population, without any other objects in view, were the sole consideration, it would probably settle the question; but I am fully impressed with the opinion, and have endeavoured to show that the getting rid of our surplus population, though a point of great importance, is by no means the sole consideration; that there are other great national objects also connected with this project, and that however emigration may now appear the more prominent, colonization on a large scale, and well directed, is, in the long run, by much the larger question of the two. By colonization I mean the extension of the British empire, whereby its commerce, its wealth, its shipping and power, may be augmented, its rate of profit raised, and the general welfare and happiness of all classes of its subjects promoted. I am, too, inclined to doubt whether the difference above mentioned would not be counteracted by other circumstances. In the first place 5 *l.*, though perhaps enough to send a labourer to Lower Canada, is not enough to convey him to the Upper Provinces, where his labour would probably be required. I suspect, too, that the good land in Australia would bear a higher proportionate value than in Canada; the climate is better; the products, as I have stated, more valuable; the trade with England more secure, and probably the expense of clearing the ground less. The good land in Australia, too, is contiguous to poorer tracts of natural pasture, eminently qualified for sheep pasture, and would therefore possess somewhat of the same advantages, and consequently greater value, which would belong to a farm in England with an extensive right of pasture on an adjoining common. The winter of the one is very severe, of the other mild; and every farmer will at once appreciate the advantages which the latter must possess over the former in the management of his stock, whether sheep or cattle. This point is of great importance. One of the greatest difficulties an agriculturist has to contend with, is the provision of winter food; it is generally precarious, and always expensive. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I am inclined to believe that land of similar quality would sell for more in Australia than in Canada, provided the stream of emigration flowed in that direction; and as our funds are to arise from the sale of this land, the question of the difference of the expense of transit becomes of minor importance; the real point for consideration is, whether sufficient funds to take off our surplus population will be furnished by these sales; if so, it matters little whether the sum amounts to one or two millions; it matters little, at least in so far as emigration is considered, but it is a point of great

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importance when the other objects of colonization are considered. One word as to the mode of carrying this project into effect. It ought, I think, to be a department by itself, not left to the Colonial-office; commissioners might be appointed, in whose hands, if well selected, and the plan properly matured, I should entertain no doubt of its success.

2. *Chairman.*] You were chairman of the South Australian Association?—Yes.

3. And employed to take charge of the Bill by which the South Australian province was established?—Yes.

4. The principle of that Bill is the sale of all land, with a view to the supply of free hired labour in the colony?—Yes, clearly.

5. And you would wish now to see that principle extended to colonies already established?—I think it is the only principle upon which you should attempt to colonise with a view either to the benefit of the colonies or emigration.

6. And you say this, looking equally at the interest of the colony and the interest of the Mother country?—Certainly. Perhaps I might illustrate this; I conceive that capital and labour must go together; I conceive that capital ought rather to precede the supply of labour, than to follow it; and that the knowledge of the amount of capital which was invested in land in any given year under those circumstances, would be a sure indication of the demand for labour in this country.

7. You consider that the affixing a price to land is of itself an advantage to the colony?—I do consider it a great advantage.

8. Will you state your reasons?—The other mode of disposing of land in the colonies was by free grants. I think that injurious in various ways; in the first place, I think there is generally found a great deal of favouritism connected with this mode of disposing of land; it is often given to individuals who have neither the capital nor the habits which would enable them to cultivate it to advantage. Large tracts will, consequently, often be found, which will remain in a waste state, though they might have been cultivated with great advantage to the proprietors, or to the country in which they are situated, if they had not been disposed of as a matter of favour. I should instance as an exemplification of this the clergy reserves, in Canada, remaining desert in the midst of spreading cultivation, and thereby retarding the general improvement of the country. I do not see, either, how, by any other means, you are to obtain a supply of that necessary article—labour. It is clear that all the experiments which have been made in taking out labourers from this country, under bonds to serve individuals for a given period, have turned out complete failures; and such, I believe, would always be the result. By the plan which is now contemplated, there would be a constant succession of labourers brought to the colony, as the demand for their labour increased. They would be well-selected labourers; young in point of age, and likely to lead to a vigorous, healthy, and moral population.

9. Do you consider the effect of the sale of the lands would be to cause a supply of labour in two ways; first, by supplying an emigration fund for the conveyance of labourers to the colony; and, secondly, for preventing the labourers from becoming landowners too soon?—I believe it to be generally a misfortune where a free labourer is sent out to a new country, and immediately becomes a proprietor of land. I have already stated, in the memoir I read, that he has not the experience, which is necessary for the country in which his lot is cast, and that he has not the habits of prudence, which would be engendered in a few years by his labouring for his independence. I think that, under any other system, there could hardly be any combined labour; and I am quite satisfied that a combination of labour is highly desirable for the development of the higher degree of cultivation, and civilization. For instance, I cannot conceive how sugar, cotton and wool, or any products of that nature, could be grown in a country where there was not a supply of labour of some sort equal to the demand; then, again, I should say with respect to the construction of roads and harbours, and all buildings, combined labour was needed; the greater the emigration of labourers, year by year, the more such labour would exist, and the more the colony would prosper.

10. *Chairman.*] But the emigration of these labourers would be of little use unless they were prevented from taking land by affixing a price to it?—So I conceive.

11. And that price must differ according to the situation of the colony?—Certainly.

12. Sir *George Grey*.] In what respect does the principle of your plan differ from that which is at present in operation?—The plan which I contemplate is the employ of the surplus capital of England, as well as the surplus population.

13. Does the plan at present in operation in the disposal of land in the Australian colony embody the principles which you think ought to be acted upon?—It certainly does, to a given extent; but I think it falls very far short of giving that impetus to colonization, which would be otherwise given.

14. Are you aware of the present regulations under which all lands are disposed of in the American colonies?—I believe I am aware of them.

15. Are you aware whether the system of free grants at present exists?—I do not think it does.

16. Mr. *Hutt*.] Is it the case that money obtained by the sale of land in the Australian colonies, excepting South Australia, is applied to the purpose of a fund for labourers?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the management to answer the question; and I should be disposed to say, that the ignorance which exists upon that subject in this country is an effectual bar to a large employment of British capital in that country; and I do not believe that much of British capital, except in the new colony of South Australia, has been so employed; the emigration of free labourers has consequently been, as I believe, to a very limited amount; and I think it would continue to a limited amount unless the regulations of the Colonial-office were made permanent, and apparent to all, by being embodied in a law, thereby giving that security to the capitalist of England which would induce him to employ his surplus funds in that direction.

17. Then it does not appear to you that the system recommended by Lord Ripon with respect to the land in the Australian colonies, embodies the plan upon which you propose to act?—It may, perhaps; I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to state in what points it distinctly varies with that.

18. Sir *George Grey*.] Are you aware that the despatches of Lord Ripon, containing the reasons upon which his regulations are founded, have been laid before Parliament within the last few years?—Yes, I believe they have.

19. *Chairman*]. But you do not conceive that such regulations are sufficiently known to have any great influence upon the people in England?—I think not; I should also add, that there would naturally be a doubt in the minds of capitalists in England how far those regulations might, or might not, be carried into effect by the governors of colonies; I think the doubts might chiefly arise from the knowledge which does exist, that very large grants in former years had been made, no law existing to prevent it; and that it is possible a similar abuse might again take place, which would greatly injure the property they had acquired by purchase.

20. What greater security would there be in the colonies from a law, than from a regulation binding on a colonial governor?—The greater security would arise from the knowledge, and promulgation of the law; there being so many parties in this country who would have their attention directed to that law; whereas there are so few, under the present state of things, to whom the regulations are matter of interest.

21. Mr. *Scrope*.] Would it not be considered, both in the colony, and this country, that a mode of disposing of land, founded upon an Act of Parliament, would be likely to be more permanent than a mere regulation of a Colonial office?—Certainly; if I were a capitalist wishing so to employ my funds in that direction, I should be very much indisposed to employ them solely under the regulations of the Colonial-office; I should employ them with much more safety under the law. So also with respect to the price of land, unless its sale were under proper control, and regulated by positive enactments, there might be much jobbing and contrivance, whereby the purchasers of previous years would be injured; the price realized might in one year be 10*s*. per acre, and in subsequent ones be reduced to 5*s*., altering thereby the value of almost all the property in the colony; this might be accomplished by sales where public competition existed, and where the price fixed as the minimum was still

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maintained, the price realized would depend upon the quantity put up to sale, the situations selected, and the conditions annexed.

22. Do you think it would be possible to fix the minimum price at which land may be sold 10 years hence in the Australian colonies, looking at the rapid increase which may be anticipated in the population of those colonies, and the consequent probable increase of the value of the land?—I think you might fix the minimum, although you could not fix the maximum.

23. Do you think that if there is any value to be attached to fixing a minimum price, that the minimum ought to be the same when land is sold at a very high price or sold at a very low one?—No injury I can see could accrue to the previous purchaser of waste lands from the minimum price being raised, but great injury would result from lowering it.

24. *Chairman.*] The rule then that you propose, would be to put all land up to sale at a fixed minimum price, with perfect liberty of appropriation at that price, and certain fixed rules as to the quantity of land, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be brought into the market annually?—I should not contemplate selling land at the minimum price, certainly.

25. What do you contemplate then?—It would be all subject to competition.

26. You mean that all land would be put up at the minimum price?—Yes, with liberty of appropriation at that price, unless some one else chose to go higher.

27. Sir *George Grey.*] You would include public competition with due notice of the intended sale?—Certainly.

28. Would you also include a limit as to the amount of the lots in which land should be put up to auction?—I think a great deal of that must arise from further knowledge upon the subject than in this country we possess, and I think, therefore, that there must be some discretion, which must be left as in other cases, and it is that discretion which makes me fearful of leaving matters as they now stand.

29. But do you think there ought to be some limitation as to the quantity of land that ought to be sold in separate lots?—Probably; but when we contemplate the sale of land varying in quality and situation over a large country, it will be very difficult at any one period to fix decidedly what the conditions shall be; for instance, supposing the good land of a particular situation to be sold, (and that would be the first sold), there may be large tracts of inferior land, which may be valuable as large tracts; valuable as sheep pastures, for instance, and it, therefore, may be desirable to sell those large tracts of poor land under different conditions than you would dispose of the best land.

30. Mr. *Hutt.*] Then I understand you to say that you think that the desirable system for the disposal of land is, that it should be put up at an upset price, and sold to the highest bidder?—Yes.

31. Would you not be apprehensive that such a system of selling land might produce the effect of making the population too dense, and thus introducing the evils of an old state of society into a new country?—I should hardly contemplate it, and I think if it was ever found to exist, it might be very easily remedied by putting up a larger amount of land for sale in subsequent years.

32. At the same time, supposing the upset price sufficiently high to prevent the dispersion of the settlers, would you obtain the object?—I do not see how you are to obtain the value of land of various qualities by any other mode except competition, and that I think should be the object. It will, I think, be a matter of discretion what the quantity of land to be put up for sale in a future year should be, and this can best be ascertained by a knowledge of the value of the land which had been previously sold, and of the amount of emigration which was consequently existing in that direction.

33. Sir *George Grey.*] How far do you think it possible to limit by an Act of Parliament the discretion, which you think must necessarily rest somewhere, both as to the minimum price, and the other regulations affecting the sale of lands in Australia?—I think it would be difficult to limit the discretion by an Act of Parliament, but if certain rules were laid down by Act of Parliament, and if there were a number of people of capital and influence in this country who were interested in the execution of that law, I think then that the individuals who were appointed to carry it into effect, knowing that all their proceedings and orders were watched by an intelligent public, would be particularly anxious that their discretion should be a sound one.

34. What is the nature of the general rules which you think could be applied

applied by an Act of Parliament?—I should like to consider the subject more before I give a decided answer to that question.

35. Do you think any permanent advantage could be gained by fixing at present the minimum price, or the upset price, at which land is to be sold, looking at the probability of a great increase in the value of land in the course of a few years?—I think it is one of the securities, and one that you might give to the capitalists of this country.

36. How would it afford any security to the capitalists of this country, if an Act of Parliament were now passed, fixing 5 *s.* an acre, or any other sum which at present would be a fair upset price, as the minimum at which land is to be sold for the next 10 or 20 years?—You have this security, that the land could not be sold below that upset price, and the main risk you run is that land might be sold below the upset price.

37. Would it not be necessary to vest a discretion somewhere to raise the upset price, at which land should be sold during the period of 10, or 20 years? —It probably might be found necessary to raise the upset price. It is the lowering, not the raising, the upset price, the capitalist would fear.

38. Supposing that discretion exercised at the end of five years, by raising the upset price from 5 *s.* to 10 *s.*, what security would the capitalist purchasing at 10 *s.* have against a reduction to 5 *s.*?—My answer would be, that I can conceive the possibility of a case arising, in which it might be desirable to raise the upset price; it should only, however, be done when that necessity was quite apparent, and when great advantages were likely to accrue from it; but in no case can I conceive that, when the upset price had been once raised, it should be again lowered.

39. Mr. *Hutt.*] Supposing the upset price sufficiently high to prevent the dispersion of settlers and to produce combined labour in the colony; do you apprehend any evil on the score of price being too low?—I think, with a view to the progress of the colony, and to the advantages which we are likely to derive from that, you should have as large a fund arising from the sale of land as you could fairly obtain; and therefore I should say, I very greatly object to selling all land at a low rate if I could obtain a higher one. I do not think, either, that a fund, arising from the sale of land at a low rate, would be a sure indication of the wants of the colony for labour, which I think otherwise it might be made; and the amount of emigration from this country should depend upon the amount of labour you want in the colony.

40. Mr. *Baring.*] Are you aware that in the United States there is no limit as to the quantity of land that may be purchased at the statute price?—I am not so conversant with the sale of land in America as to be able to answer satisfactorily; but my impression is that it is not so unlimited as the question contemplated.

41. And that by restricting the privilege of purchasing, you often keep out large capitalists in the market, who alone can contend with the obstacles opposed to improvement by dispersion and local difficulties?—In contemplating this scheme of colonization, I have always considered that a discretion must rest somewhere, and that it would be impossible by the provisions of an Act of Parliament completely to meet all cases which in a very varying state of society may arise.

42. You talk of the investment of capital from this country for the purpose of emigration; in what manner do you understand that capital is to be invested?—I think it would be invested in various ways; there may be companies formed, who will purchase land with a view of re-selling that land when improved, and it had acquired a higher value. There is one such company established, having partly that object in view, in the new colony of South Australia. It may also be employed by individuals who themselves proceed to the colony as settlers. It would also be employed for commercial purposes. The company that I have mentioned embraces both objects; and I think it would be very desirable for the Committee to have information respecting that company and their proceedings up to this date.

43. Did that company purchase its grant from Government?—It was purchased from the commissioners appointed to carry the South Australian Act into effect.

44. Sir *George Grey.*] Would you exempt such a company as you have

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adverted to from the Parliamentary regulation of purchasing in the colony by public auction?—Clearly not.

45. Do the company to which you have adverted, purchase by public auction or by private contract?—The colony in which the land is purchased can hardly as yet be said to have existence, except in an Act of Parliament, no settlement having as yet been made. The Act of Parliament was passed, and commissioners were appointed to carry it into effect; but the Act required that a certain quantity of money should be invested in this country for the purchase of land, before that Act took effect, and it is clear that under those circumstances the ordinary rules of sale and purchase of land could not apply.

46. Then the instance of the South Australian Company would not be applicable to the case of an old colony?—I only adduced that as a proof of the various modes by which capital might be transmitted from this country to the colonies.

47. *Chairman.*] But a company formed like the Australian Company could buy land in the colony just as easily as they could buy it here?—Certainly.

48. Do you conceive that a company formed for the purpose of buying lands in the colonies, should have any privilege to which individuals are not entitled?—None whatever. I look upon them only as a body; and performing that, as a body, which individuals could not so easily accomplish.

49. Mr. *Baring.*] Then do you understand that these companies should be subject to the same limitation, as to the quantity of land, as individuals should be subject to?—I conceive that all the regulations with respect to the sale of land, should be made without reference as to who the purchaser should be.

50. *Chairman.*] And do you conceive that any limitation is desirable as to the quantity; I mean as to the right of purchasing any quantity of that land which may be periodically put up to sale?—I think the sale of land should be as free as the sale of any other commodity. The quantity must depend upon the condition of the colony, and the discretion of the parties who are to carry the Act into effect; and also I should say the same with respect to the amount of the lots to be sold; whether a lot should be 100 acres, or 1,000 acres, for instance.

51. Sir *George Grey.*] Then you do not think that either the amount of land to be put up periodically for sale, or the amount comprised in each lot, would be a matter of Parliamentary enactment?—I think it is hardly possible that it should, because the amount of capital which may either arise in the colony itself, or be transmitted from this country, cannot be previously ascertained, and can be regulated by no fixed rules.

52. Mr. *Baring.*] You stated that in your view of the case, this application of English capital should be through the means of companies settling in that country, or purchasing land in the country, or individuals going out. Is it not in your contemplation that there should be an advance of money on the part of Government here, for the promotion of the purpose of emigration? —Certainly not as a general rule, or for purposes of colonization; it may, however, be a matter deserving of consideration, whether, in the present condition of Ireland, it would not be better, in a certain degree, to accelerate the stream of emigration by such advance of money; but I think it must be exercised with very sound discretion; I think it might be very easily carried too far, and I think it is clear that it ought to be within the bounds of what are known to be the demands of the various colonies for labour at the period, because I can conceive a state of things in which there being 20,000 labourers demanded, 25,000 might be sent, and that you would thus produce a glut in the labour-market, attended with most ruinous consequences to the individuals thus sent to your colony, and bringing perhaps a discredit upon the whole plan.

53. *Chairman.*] Supposing this difficulty overcome in the first instance, when once the system is established you think it will regulate itself?—Yes, I have no doubt of it.

54. And you would take the sale of land under those circumstances as a criterion for the demand for labour? —Clearly.

55. Forming the whole produce into an emigration fund for the purpose of supplying the colony with free labour, in the place of slave labour, convict labour, or compulsory labour in any shape?—Yes.

56. You

56. You look upon this as one of the great advantages likely to result from the system?—I do.

57. Do you conceive that it might be carried into effect to the extent of furnishing a substitute for convict labour throughout Australia?—It is very difficult to give an opinion upon a case, upon which we have as yet very little experience; but I am inclined to believe that supposing the surplus capital of England to be sent in that direction, that then there would be such a stream of emigration into Australia as to meet the ordinary demand for labour; but I think it entirely depends upon the fact of whether the surplus capital of England is, or is not, employed in that colony. I do not believe that the capital generated in the colony would be at all a sufficient fund for the accomplishment of that object.

58. But do not you conceive that capital being in the first instance employed to furnish the means of emigration from Ireland upon a considerable scale, such an impetus would be given to the demand for land in Australia as very materially to increase the fund for emigration, supposing the proceeds of the land sales to be so employed?—Ultimately it might, but I should not think that would be the immediate effect. I should be disposed to say that capital, in the country where it is to be employed, ought rather to precede labour, than labour to precede the capital.

59. Mr. *Scrope.*] You have given your opinion that there is much surplus capital in England at present seeking investment?—That is my opinion.

60. You have also stated that in Australia that capital might be very profitably employed?—Yes.

61. Do you not therefore conceive that, by supplying that deficiency of labour, the capital of England would be sure to flow from England, with a view of reaping the large profit which you say may be there derived?—I think that would be the probable result; but it is very difficult to give an opinion upon that, which, after all, must depend upon public opinion at any given time. Whether capital will flow into Australia must depend upon public opinion in the money market. I think by showing to the capitalist of England that there is a fair field for his capital, and giving him reason to think that he will reap the fruits of the money employed in this way, he might be induced so to employ a part of his funds. At the same time I should think it a very hazardous scheme, to send out a very large body of emigrants by money raised in the money market in England, before you had ascertained that there was a demand for that labour; and I will illustrate it in this way: Supposing an individual wishes to employ 10,000 *l.* in the purchase and cultivation of land in Australia, that individual being himself interested in the soil, either as occupier of it, or as forming one of a company, the mode in which he would proceed, I conceive, would be this: he would employ 5,000 *l.* of that capital in the purchase of the land, and 5,000 *l.* in its cultivation; there would be a fund for the employment of the labourers when they had been sent to Australia; but, supposing you went into the money market and borrowed a million of money to send out labourers upon the future sale of land, it would not follow that the parties who lent you that money would contemplate the application of any further capital in the cultivation of the soil; and that, therefore, the amount of labourers might be considerably in excess, as compared with the demand for labour.

62. But, generally speaking, the sending out large bodies of labourers to that country would be an inducement to capitalists either to go out themselves, or to send out their capital, with a view of reaping the profits to be obtained by employing those labourers on the fertile wastes of the colony?—Everything, in my view of the case, depends upon its certainty, and its being immediate; I mean the transmission of capital; because I can quite understand that in the course of a year or two after that body of labourers are sent, the capital will follow; but it follows too late for their immediate employment.

63. Your opinion applies to Australia, but not to the Canadas, where it is known at present a large demand for labour exists?—Yes, supposing the supply to be only equal to the amount of the demand, the case does not occur, because the capital already exists.

64. But supposing a temporary glut of labour, in the case which you speak

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of, would it not be in the power of the local government to employ labourers in the interval, before they were absorbed by the demand of the private employers?—It might, certainly; but I should be very cautious how I embarked upon what I conceive somewhat like a speculation; when the interest of individuals, their existence even, might depend upon it, I should like to go upon sure grounds.

65. Sir *George Grey*.] Would not that depend in a great measure upon the amount of local revenues at the disposal of the local government for such purpose, at the period when the supposed excess of labour existed in the colony?—Certainly.

66. Mr. *Scrope*.] But you are supposing the case of Government appropriating large funds of its own; advancing money for the purpose of emigration on a large scale; in that case, if they were to find that they had over-supplied the market for labour, might not a portion of the same funds be applied to the temporary employment of the labourers in public works?—That might be done, of course, but I would rather prefer their employing it at home.

67. Sir *George Grey*.] With respect to the fund which you contemplated as at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of emigration, do you mean a fund arising from a Parliamentary grant to promote emigration, or a loan chargeable on the future proceeds of land sales in the colony?—My answer contemplated an advance of money under either circumstances, and what I wanted to show is, that although it might be carried into effect to a certain extent beneficially, yet I fear it might easily be overdone.

68. Then your proposition does not necessarily comprise a Parliamentary grant for the purpose of emigration?—No; the question turned, as I understood it, upon either a Parliamentary grant, or the raising money in the money-market, and I think my reason would apply to either.

69. Mr. *Scrope*.] Did you ever know an instance of any over-supply of labour to a colony?—I cannot call to my recollection any similar case in which a large fund has been so employed.

70. Mr. *Childers*.] Contemplating an Act of Parliament for the sale of land not saleable under 12*s*. an acre, will you state what injury you think would arise, supposing the sale of the land was as unlimited as consistently with proper surveys it could be?—I own I think it would be better that the wants of the colony should be ascertained more by public competition; that seems to me to be the indication of the amount that ought to be expended in sending labourers from this country, and I would rather trust to the public state of opinion, as indicated by the sales in which there is a free competition, than by sale of a larger quantity of land at a fixed price.

71. But would not the purchase at such a rate as that, which I think under all circumstances we must consider rather a high one, indicate such a demand for land as might freely license that supply, whatever number of labourers were sent out for the sale offered?—The only opinion I can give upon those points is of course more a matter of theory than practice, and I think it would be difficult to give a decided opinion. I think the Act of Parliament must lay down certain rules, but within those rules there ought to be a considerable discretion exercised.

72. But the price of 12 *s*. an acre will supply something like one inhabitant to every 60 acres?—I have not very recently made calculations of that nature, and I am not prepared to give a distinct answer to it.

73. Mr. *Scrope*.] Do you think that the proceeds of the sale of land being applied exclusively to carry out emigrants, the demand for land under those circumstances would be the measure of the quantity of labour required?—So it appears to me.

74. Supposing any other appropriation was made of a part of those proceeds, would not the self-regulating principle be entirely deranged?—Yes, I should think it would.

75. Then if the expence of a colonial government were first taken out of that fund, the benefits derivable from your principle would to a great extent be lost?—Certainly; I think it would be a very injurious application of those funds.

76. Are you aware whether the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are exclusively applicable to the conveyance

ance of emigrants from this country to those colonies?—I am not aware exactly of how that is carried into effect.

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77. In the statement you read to us, you dwelt at great length upon the immense benefits that would result to this country by carrying into effect this system; do you not also think that the same or greater benefits would result to the colony in which this system was introduced?—Greater.

78. Is it not your principle to facilitate the introduction of capital and labour into colonies which at present have a redundancy of land, and only want capital and labour to increase very rapidly in wealth and prosperity?—Certainly.

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*Mercurii, 15° die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Mr. William Gladstone. |
| The O'Conor Don. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Mr. F. Baring. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

[*The following Papers were delivered in by Sir George Grey:*]

Copies of the Royal Instructions to the Governors of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, as to the mode to be adopted in disposing of Crown Lands, together with such parts of any Despatches addressed to them as relate to the same subject, or to the means by which Emigration may be facilitated.—(Parliamentary Paper 328, Session 1831.)

Copies of the Royal Instructions issued to Sir Thomas Brisbane and Lieutenant-General Darling respecting the Establishment and Duties of the Commissioners for apportioning the Territory of New South Wales.

Copies of any Representations made to the Secretary of State reporting the inutility of those Commissioners, and a copy of a Letter on the subject from the Secretary of State, dated 6th May 1830, to the Governor of New South Wales, directing the abolition of that Department.

Copies of the Government Orders.

Copies of all Colonial Government Orders, Notices, Regulations, &c., respecting Grants of Land issued in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1823 to 1831, both inclusive.—(Parliamentary Paper 394, Session 1832.)

Copies of Extracts of any Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the British Colonies respecting Emigration and the disposal of Crown Lands not already presented to this House; also so much of two Despatches from Colonel Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated 9th July 1831 and 28th June 1832, as relates to the consumption of Rum in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and to the difficulties experienced by the Masters of Assigned Servants.—(Parliamentary Paper 616, Session 1834.)

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers proposing to settle in the British Colonies; Colonial Office, 15th August 1834:—Circular to the respective Governors of His Majesty's West India Possessions, dated Downing-street, 30th January 1836.

*George Stevenson*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

79. *Chairman.*] HAVE you had occasion to make inquiries as to the disposal of waste lands in the United States of North America?—I have.

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80. Have you much information respecting them which you can give to the Committee?—I can give all the information I possess.



81. From

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81. From what sources have you derived your information principally?—Principally from official documents, which I obtained from the American minister, and from observations I have made myself.

82. Have you ever been in the United States yourself?—Yes, I have.

83. Have you resided there for any time?—I was there about four years.

84. Are you now about to settle in any British colony?—I am going out to South Australia in a few days.

85. In what capacity?—As private secretary to the governor, and as clerk of the legislative council.

86. Do you know the quantity of unsold public land now supposed to exist in the territory of the United States?—Yes; it amounts to 1,062,463,171 English acres.

87. Is that the total extent of unsold public land within the federal territory?—It was the total extent on the 28th June 1828, including the region west from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, which region alone is estimated to contain 750,000,000 of acres.

88. Has that been surveyed?—It has not been surveyed.

89. Do you know the amount of land to which the Indian title has been extinguished?—Yes. On the 30th of June 1828, the entire quantity of the public domain unsold, to which the title of the Indians had been extinguished, and which was at the disposal of the general government, amounted only to 205,672,698 acres.

90. What part of this had been surveyed?—About 150,000,000 of acres, up to 1831.

91. How much of this surveyed land has been sold or disposed of?—Not greatly exceeding 40,000,000 of acres.

92. From what source have you obtained this information?—I have obtained it from the report of a Select Committee of the House of Representatives, of the 25th of February 1829, part of it, and the other from the report to the Congress by the secretary of the treasury.

93. Can you give the Committee any information as to the amount of sales for any particular period?—Yes; I have a statement of the sales for a period of nine and a half years, from the 1st of July 1820 to the 31st of December 1829, showing the quantity of land sold in each state and territory during that time, amounting altogether to 8,167,218 acres; that is drawn out as it regards the separate states. It is as follows:

| | Acres. | hds. |
|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 59,899 | 36 |
| Louisiana | 150,839 | 35 |
| Florida | 336,567 | 50 |
| Michigan | 443,209 | 23 |
| Mississippi | 554,523 | 82 |
| Illinois | 667,200 | 44 |
| Missouri | 923,506 | 32 |
| Ohio | 1,405,267 | 73 |
| Alabama | 1,459,054 | 78 |
| Indiana | 2,169,149 | 70 |
| Total Acres | 8,167,218 | 23 |

I am prepared with another statement, which will elucidate this, as it will show the whole amount of the land sold, not distinguishing the particular territory, but showing the progressive increase of the land sold from one year to another:

| | Acres. | hds. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Lands sold in the half-year ending 31 December 1820 | 303,404 | 9 |
| Ditto for the year ending 31 December 1821 | 781,213 | 32 |
| Ditto ditto 1822 | 801,226 | 18 |
| Ditto ditto 1823 | 653,319 | 52 |
| Ditto ditto 1824 | 749,323 | 4 |
| Ditto ditto 1825 | 893,469 | 69 |
| Ditto ditto 1826 | 848,082 | 26 |
| Ditto ditto 1827 | 926,727 | 76 |
| Ditto ditto 1828 | 965,600 | 76 |
| Ditto ditto 1829 | 1,244,860 | 1 |
| Total Acres | 8,167,218 | 63 |

94. Have

94. Have you the same account for a later period?—No.

95. Mr. *Childers.*] Are you not aware that every year in the United States Almanack the number of acres sold is stated?—No, it is not stated in that document every year; it is stated in some years, but in some of the years' almanacks, I believe, it is not to be found.

96. Have you looked to that for 1834 or 1835?—Yes, I have.

97. *Chairman.*] You have not looked at it with a view to those particular points?—Not as to the amount of acres sold.

98. Do you know in what manner the federal government has acquired its rights to the public lands within the bounds of the Union?—By treaty with foreign powers, by cession and purchase from the Indians, and from particular states of the Union. By the treaty of 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, they first acquired a territory. The Mississippi was acknowledged to be the western boundary of the new republic; on the north the boundary was not specifically fixed, and remains unsettled at this moment, so far at least as the line between New Brunswick and the state of Maine is concerned.

99. By what way did they obtain a right to the great North-Western region, which you state to contain 750,000,000 of acres?—By the treaty of 1803, called the Louisiana treaty, by which Louisiana was ceded by France to the United States. It is under that treaty the United States claim a right to extend their dominion to the coasts of the Pacific; but as Louisiana was acquired only to the extent, to which it had been possessed by France and by Spain, and as while under their rule it had never extended to the Pacific, doubts have arisen as to the legality of the right maintained by the United States to the great extent of territory now claimed.

100. Did they acquire any right to land by the Florida treaty?—That related more to the boundary between the Mexican territory and Spain. The treaty was in 1819.

101. How has the Indian territory been acquired by the Federal government?—By Cession and purchase. The first cession of land from the Indian tribes was made by the Six Nations by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, dated the 22d of October 1784.

102. That was after the recognition of the independence?—Yes. By that treaty the Six Nations yielded to the United States all claims of property in land west of a certain boundary line. The lands belonging to the Six Nations are described and acknowledged in that treaty, and the United States engage never to claim the same, nor to disturb them, nor any of the Six Nations or their Indian friends residing therein, and united with them, in the free enjoyment thereof, but that the lands shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have a right to purchase. On their part the Six Nations engage that they shall never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use, and enjoyment, thereof.

103. Was this a gratuitous cession, or was there a consideration paid for it?—It was a gratuitous cession.

104. Sir *George Grey.*] What lands by the treaty did the Six Nations surrender to the United States?—The lands are described in the treaty itself; lands which had previously belonged to them.

105. *Chairman.*] Of late years, some consideration has usually been made to the Indians for all cessions of land?—Yes; in the treaties made with the tribes of Indians at different times their title has been purchased.

106. Sir *George Grey.*] Was the consideration of that treaty to which you have referred, that the Six Nations should be insured in the quiet possession of the remaining lands by ceding a part?—Decidedly.

107. For a portion, they were insured the quiet enjoyment of the remainder?—Yes.

108. What proportion did they give up, and what proportion did they retain?—It would be impossible to say that; as the land was not surveyed, the extent of the land belonging to the Six Nations could not at that time be known. The consideration, in other treaties, has been paid in some instances by annuities, money paid down in the first instance; in some instances, terminable at different periods, and in others to continue payable to the tribe for ever. In most instances an annual contribution of blankets, powder and tobacco is added to the payment in money.



109. Do

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109. Do you know what has been the actual cost to the United States of the Indian land per acre?—The whole expense of the sums paid to the Indians for their lands up to 1826, as stated in a report to the House of Representatives, dated the 16th of February 1827, amounts to 3,868,379 dollars, which, taking the number of acres purchased or ceded by the Indians at about 200,000,000 of acres, gives the cost per acre to the United States at about two cents, or one penny sterling.

110. That includes the value of the blankets?—Yes, the whole expense paid up to 1826.

111. Have you any official information on the same subject of a later date?—I have not; but I know, from my own observation on the spot, that large sums have been expended in removing the Indians from the southern states to the westward of the Mississippi; the Cherokee Indians, the Creek, and other tribes have been removed, and very extensive acquisitions of land have been made in the great western territory, on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, the Peninsular of Michigan, between the Lake and the Mississippi.

112. The whole western territory was claimed originally by certain of the Atlantic states as their exclusive property, was it not?—It was for a long period; the charter of those states extended from sea to sea, or to the west, without defining any limit.

113. Within the territorial limits of several of the Atlantic states to whom does the unsold public land belong?—Within the territorial lands of several of the individual Atlantic states there is still a considerable portion of the soil remaining unsold, which belongs to the State, or the local government, and is sold for the exclusive advantage of the State.

114. That is not the case in the western, and southern, States?—No. In the new western States, formed out of the cessions to the Federal government by Georgia, Maryland and the other Atlantic states, the unappropriated domain belongs not to the state wherein it is situated, but to the general government.

115. Have you the means of ascertaining the number of acres of land annually sold by individual States?—I have not been able to obtain that for a consecutive number of years, but I know the receipt of certain of the States for the year 1828, which amounted to 209,699 dollars, of which I have made an abstract, which I will beg to state. In the year 1828, the public land belonging to the state of Maine, the sales amounted to 11,394 dollars 20 cents; Massachussets, 2,724 dollars 60 cents; New York, 32,403 dollars 86 cents; Pennsylvania, 95,609 dollars 44 cents; Maryland, 3,814 dollars 92 cents; Kentucky, 32,337 dollars 60 cents; and Georgia, 31,414 dollars 95 cents: in all 209,699 dollars 57 cents.

116. What proportion does this bear to the sales of public lands, during the same year, belonging to the Federal government?—Taking those sales at the sum I have stated, which are not to the complete extent, and comparing them with the sales of public lands for that year, which, as I have said, are not complete, they amount to 1,018,308 dollars 75 cents; that is to say, to nearly one-fifth o the land sold by the general government in the same year.

117. Can you state the number of acres sold in each state, as well as the expenditure and receipts?—I cannot; the produce merely was stated as arising from public lands.

118. Can you state the amount of expenditure of the United States in the purchase, surveys and sales of the public domain?—Yes; to 1828, the whole expense, in reference to the sales of the public domain, amounted to 33,667,576 dollars; the particular items I have here.

119. In what way has that expenditure been incurred?—In the first place, the expenses of the Indian treaties, up to 1826, amounted to 3,868,379 dollars; the payment to Georgia, under the compact of 1802, 1,250,000 dollars; payment to Georgia, on account of the Yazoo scrip, 4,950,000 dollars; purchase of Louisiana, 15,000,000 of dollars.

120. That was by treaty with France?—Yes. Purchase of Florida, 5,000,000 dollars; expenses of surveying 140,000,000 of acres, 2,164,000 dollars; expenses incidental to the sale of public lands, up to June 30th, 1828, 1,435,197 dollars: otal, 33,667,576 dollars.

121. Has not a portion of the public lands sold been appropriated to the use of schools and colleges?—Yes; there have been 7,707,085 acres appropriated.

122. Of that which was put up to sale?—No; they have been reserved for the schools and colleges.

123. In

123. In whom are those portions of land for the schools and colleges vested? —Under the management of the schools and colleges.

124. Is the land vested in the hands of commissioners, for the purpose of endowing those schools and colleges?—They are invested in the colleges; in the case of the great colleges, the land is under the actual administration of the college. In all those appropriations, the land has been invested in the general schools of the state; the state certainly has the control of their funds in that case; but those for the colleges, Yale College and others, the college itself has the control of the land.

125. Sir *George Grey.*] Has the state awarded the proprietary right to the land to the trustees of the colleges?—Yes.

126. Mr. *Childers.*] Can you state the amount appropriated to schools and colleges in each state?—Yes, I will give the amount of the whole appropriations for schools and colleges:

| | Acres. | hds. |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 746,583 | 16 |
| Indiana | 492,192 | 13 |
| Illinois | 866,003 | 96 |
| Michigan | 510,858 | 61 |
| Missouri | 1,132,719 | 41 |
| Arkansas | 958,071 | 11 |
| Louisiana | 920,061 | 66 |
| Mississippi | 440,203 | 72 |
| Alabama | 726,139 | 99 |
| Florida | 914,250 | – |
| Total Acres | 7,707,085 | 75 |

127. *Chairman.*] How were those allotted or distributed among the townships and parishes in the state?—They are distributed in a particular manner; in every township a section of 640 acres is reserved for the support of schools and colleges.

128. Of what does a township consist?—Twenty-three thousand and forty acres.

129. Is the land placed at the disposal of certain authorities in the state or the township to be sold for the endowment of those schools, or kept as land appropriated for that particular purpose?—It is appropriated for that particular purpose; they may make as much as they think proper of the land, or use it in any way they choose.

130. But they have not the right of disposing of it?—I believe they have not.

131. Mr. *Childers.*] Six hundred and forty acres is one square mile?—Yes.

132. Is it allotted in one lot of a square mile, or allotted so much in every subdivision of the township?—I think there is only one allocation of 640 acres in the township.

133. These townships are divided into smaller divisions, are they not?—Into half sections and quarter sections.

134. Are there not larger divisions of them previously?—The first division is the township, the next a section, the next a half section, 320 acres, and a quarter section.

135. Twenty-three thousand and forty acres is 36 square miles?—Yes.

136. One thirty-sixth part is allotted to schools?—Yes.

137. You think it is allotted in one lot of 640 acres?—I do.

138. Mr. *Gladstone.*] With reference to the employment of the school lands, are there not some educational establishments in America where the pupils cultivate the lands?—I believe there are.

139. Do you know whether that is the case with schools as well as colleges?—I am not aware.

140. *Chairman.*] Have there been any appropriations made for the army?—Yes; in 1776 Congress made provision for granting the public lands to officers and soldiers engaged in the revolutionary war, in certain proportions, which were fixed by a resolution, dated September the 30th, 1780. These are the proportions: A major-general had 1,100 acres; brigadier-general, 850; colonel, 500; lieutenant-colonel, 400; major, 400; captain, 300; lieutenant, 200; ensign, 200; non-commissioned officers or private soldiers, 100 acres each.

141. Were those all the donations made at that time?—By the resolution of Congress of the 23d of April 1783, donations of land were given to the refugees

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from Canada, in consequence of their participation in the revolutionary war. The head of each family received a quantity of land not exceeding 1,000 acres; to the widows and heirs of those who declared that they had abandoned the dominions of the King of England, and died in the United States, a quantity of land not exceeding 100 acres was given; 60,000 acres of the public lands were awarded to the troops of Virginia, by an Act of Congress, dated August 10th, 1790. The military donations in the war of 1812 amounted to 6,000,000 of acres; of this there was a bounty for enlistment to common soldiers of 160 acres of land, and on discharge or expiry of their term of service 320 acres.

142. After what number of years' service?—I am not aware of the number of years for which they were engaged.

143. Are there any general reservations applicable to all sales of public lands in the United States?—Yes; those reservations to schools and colleges, a reservation of all salt springs and lead mines.

144. Do you know of any sales to individuals or companies or states at a price less than the general minimum price?—Yes; there was a sale to the state of Pennsylvania of a tract of land on Lake Erie, containing 202,187 acres, at three quarters of a dollar per acre; to the Ohio Company a tract of one million and a half acres, at one dollar per acre; the condition of this last grant was that the company was bound to grant, free of all price, 100,000 acres, in lots of 100 acres each, to every male person being an actual settler, and not less than 18 years of age; the third was a settlement to Mr. Symmes of a tract of 1,000,000 of acres, at not less than one dollar per acre, with a deduction of one-third of a dollar for bad lands.

145. Was this all surveyed land?—Yes.

146. Can you give the date of those sales?—Those donations were previous to the alteration in the price of the land, in 1820.

147. What title do the purchasers of the land obtain from the government?—Prior to the 25th of April 1812, grants of land were issued by letters patent from the home department of state; but by an Act of that date a general land-office was established, in which all patents for land are made out and registered.

148. Where is that office?—At the seat of government, Washington.

149. Is it a special office for this particular purpose?—Yes, an office in connexion with the treasury department, and superintended by an officer, designated the commissioner of the general land-office.

150. Are there subordinate district land-offices?—Yes, there are 40 district land-offices.

151. With an officer and superintendent in each?—Yes; there is a registrar of the land-office, and a receiver of public monies in each.

152. What salaries do those persons receive?—They receive a salary of 500 dollars, and a commission of one per cent. each on the monies paid into their office.

153. Will you state the manner in which the public lands are surveyed and sold now?—When it is necessary to make a survey, the surveyor-general makes the requisition publicly known to those individuals who are in the habit of contracting for public surveys, and a contract is always entered into between the surveyor-general and the surveyor who bids the lowest for it, the surveyor-general being satisfied of his capability to execute the task.

154. How is it as to the seller?—Whenever the public interest is supposed to require that a certain portion of territory should be brought into the market, the president issues his instructions to the surveyor-general, to survey the portions which may be wanted; but there is a general rule, that in every land district there should be two sales annually of about 20 townships each; that there should be a half-yearly sale of 20 townships in every district.

155. Sir *George Grey*.] In each of the 40 districts you have referred to?—Yes; 20 townships are half-yearly put up for sale.

156. Mr. *Gladstone*.] Are they sold at a minimum price; or what is done in case of a bidder not appearing?—They are sold to the highest bidder.

157. *Chairman*.] What sums are paid for executing the public surveys?—Three dollars a mile in the upland and prairie countries for an actual survey; this is the maximum price established by law; and four dollars in the southern parts, where the lakes, swamps and cane-brakes are more numerous.

158. They get the work performed by contract as much under the maximum price as possible?—Yes.

159. Are

159. Are you aware what the actual price of surveys would be?—I believe they generally reach the maximum price; I have heard the surveyors themselves complain of the lowness of the sum which they received from government.

160. They consider the remuneration inadequate?—Not sufficient.

161. Sir *George Grey.*] Are you aware whether tenders are permitted, and whether there is any considerable number of surveyors who bid for the contract?—There is always in America great competition for government employment; but I think the local surveyors of the neighbourhood are generally preferred to strangers; I do not think that there is much competition by strangers.

162. The *O'Conor Don.*] What determines the choice of the surveyor?—The surveyor-general determines on the capability of the surveyor.

163. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is it understood that the lowest tenders are accepted?—I am not aware that that is understood; I only know the surveyor-general has not power to pay more.

164. *Chairman.*] He has always a discretion where he is not satisfied of the capability of the man who makes the lowest tender?—Yes.

165. Is there any general rule by which the amount of sales in each district is regulated?—The rule is, 20 townships every half year; that is the general rule; but in cases where there is a great influx of settlers, as there has been of late years in the upper part of Michigan, the sales of land have, I believe, been treble and quadruple that extent; but the general rule is to open 20 townships in each district every half year.

166. By what authority is that rule established?—Custom, I believe; but the President has the power to order a much larger quantity to be brought into the market.

167. That larger quantity cannot be sold except by the authority of the President?—By the authority of the President, communicated through the General Land-office to the different surveyors.

168. Mr. *Childers.*] On an average, are there 40 townships sold in every district?—It does not follow that they are sold; they are offered for sale.

169. *Chairman.*] You have stated that formerly the right to lands sold was granted by patents from the Home department, but that has been now changed; can you state the mode in which it is sold now by Act of Congress?—Yes, I can; by the Act of 24th of April 1820, section 2, it was provided that credit should not be allowed for the purchase-money on the sale of any of the public lands which should be sold after the 21st of July 1820; but every purchaser of lands sold at a public sale should on the day of purchase make complete payment therefor; and that the purchaser at private sale should produce to the registrar of the land-office a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public monies of the district, for the amount of the purchase-money on any tract before he shall enter the same, at the land-office; and if any person, being the highest bidder at public sale for a tract of land, should fail to make payment therefor on the day on which it is purchased, it was also provided it should be again offered at public sale on the next day of sale, and such person should not be the purchaser of that, or any other tract, offered at such public sales.

170. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you mean that he could not be the purchaser at any future time?—Not until his first bargain had been disposed of. I have made an abstract of the Act, which I have before me, and which I will read. The third Section of the same Act provides that the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale shall be 1 dollar, and 25 cents, an acre, and at every public sale the highest bidder who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be the purchaser; but no lands shall be sold either at public, or private, sale for a less price than 1 dollar and 25 cents an acre; and all the public lands which shall have been offered at public sale before the 1st day of July 1820, and which shall then remain unsold, as well as the lands that shall thereafter be offered at public sale according to law, and remain unsold at the close of such public sale, may be sold at private sale, by entry at the land-office, at 1 dollar and 25 cents an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry, with the exception, however, of the lands which may have reverted to the United States for failure in payment, and of certain reserved sections for the future disposal of Congress, in the states of Ohio and in Indiana.

171. *Chairman.*] Was that the first period at which there was any fixed price for that land?—No; previous to that period the land was sold at 2 dollars an acre, on credit.



172. When

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172. When was the price first fixed for the land?—On the 18th of May 1796; that was 2 dollars an acre, with credit given.

173. Was that fixed by Act of Congress?—Yes.

174. Were there any particular conditions attached to the purchase at that time?—By the 7th section of the Act of 18th May 1796, the purchaser was required to deposit at the time of sale one-twentieth part of the amount of the purchase-money, to be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the twentieth part, was not paid within 30 days; upon such payment, the purchaser had one year's credit for the residue, and was entitled to a certificate, describing the land sold, the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance became payable, and stating that the whole land sold would be forfeited if the said balance was not then paid, but that if it was duly discharged, the purchaser or his assignees, or other legal representatives, would be entitled to a patent for such lands; and on payment of such balance within any specified time, and producing to the secretary of state a receipt for the same, upon such certificate the president was authorized to grant such patent.

175. Was the land forfeited under any circumstances?—Yes; in case of a failure of any payment, the sale was void; all the money theretofore paid on account of the purchase was forfeited to the United States, and the lands thus sold were again to be disposed of, in the same manner as if a sale had never been made.

176. Were those conditions strictly enforced?— I believe they were not; they were suspended in favour of actual settlers by Act 15th April 1806; and by subsequent Acts, frequent indulgence was given to purchasers of public lands, until at length the debt due to the United States becoming very large, and onerous to purchasers, the system of land sales was entirely changed, and the credit on sales was abolished, as I have stated.

177. It was then that the present system of the sale of public lands commenced? —Yes.

178. Will you state how the existing system is conducted?—The Act directs that several public sales shall take place every half year, and shall be kept open for two weeks, and no longer; and the registrars of the land-office and the receivers of public money shall be paid 5 dollars for each day's attendance on the public sales. When two or more persons apply for the purchase at private sale of the same tract, at the same time, the registrar determines the preference by forthwith offering the tract to the highest bidder of the two, or more.

179. Mr. *Childers.*] That is, after the auction is over?—Yes.

180. *Chairman.*] All lands must, in the first instance, be offered for sale by auction, and then the lands unsold at the auction may be disposed of by private contract to any purchaser?—Yes, at the minimum price.

181. But if there are two competitors for the same land a competition takes place, and it is sold to the highest bidder?—Yes.

182. Are there effectual means taken to secure the publicity of all the public sales, and operations of the land-office?—There are.

183. What are they?—The receiver of the public monies and the registrar of the land send a periodical report to the general land-office, containing the whole receipts, the number of sections, half sections and quarter sections sold, and the receipts, and remit the money at the same time to the treasury. The previous publicity is by advertising in the local newspaper that on such a day such sections of land will be sold, and a report of those sales, and the valuations, are sent to the general land-office at Washington by the chief land officer, reported to the Secretary of the treasury, and by him to the Congress.

184. Those reports are accessible to every individual at certain periods?— Yes, and a great number of copies are published for distribution, as is usual with all reports.

185. So that no malversation or favouritism could take place in those offices without being immediately detected?—I do not think it is possible.

186. Mr. *Scrope.*] How are the sections selected which are to be put up for sale periodically?—They are generally put up in the mass; a township is put up, and a section of that particular township is put up.

187. How are the particular townships selected?—By the surveyors, and officers of the land-office.

188. On what principle do they act?—On the inclination of the settlers to purchase; if a large party should say, we wish to purchase land in a particular part,

part, the surveyor will order that part to be surveyed, if not already surveyed, but in general there is such a large quantity of land surveyed that that is seldom necessary, and when any persons select land which has been once offered at public sale, they can enter it at once by private sale in the land-office, by putting down the money and selecting for themselves.

189. There always remains a large portion of land on hand that has been put up to auction, but not disposed of?—There is in some of the states; but in the western states there is not; there is generally a demand for land; but in some of the districts, where the location is not very desirable, that may not be the case.

190. Mr. *Childers.*] Is there not always kept in the market a supply, so that persons can always find lands?—No, there is not; in one instance, I know there was a very large tract of land which had not been surveyed, but which has now been surveyed and sold. There was an immense number of people from the lower states came up and squatted upon the land, and when the government heard it was a desirable location, they immediately ordered it to be surveyed, and it was surveyed, and is now sold and settled.

191. Do you mean that in the land-office there was generally land on sale?—Yes; it is left on sale in the office, and, in fact, cannot be withdrawn when once offered.

192. *Chairman.*] What would they do with respect to squatters in a case of that description?—The right of pre-emption has been generally given to squatters who have improved the land, but I believe at the present moment it is withheld; there is, however, a feeling where squatters go to the land sales, when that land comes into the market, that they shall be allowed to purchase the section, or half section, or quarter section, they have improved, without opposition; that is a feeling always at the land sales, and with the persons who come to bid for the land.

193. There is no government regulation to this effect?—There was for many years, but I believe now the right of pre-emption is not conceded by law.

194. Mr. *Childers.*] Are there not sometimes jobbers who have no such feeling towards the squatters?—Yes, there are; but the feeling would be so strong against them, if they were to deprive the squatters of their land, it would be impossible for them to occupy it.

195. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you know whether any quantity of this land is bought for the purposes of speculation, or generally for occupation?—I believe, in some cases recently, there have been large Companies formed to purchase land in the Western territory, but it has been purchased principally by actual settlers.

196. *Chairman.*] There is no limit on the purchase by individuals, or companies?—They can purchase every acre in the market.

197. The only limit is the quantity of land put up to auction?—Yes.

198. Mr. *Childers.*] Are they put up in sections?—In 640 acres, which is called a section.

199. Sir *George Grey.*] Are there no lots of less than 640 acres sold at those public auctions?—There is an exact account which can be referred to; I believe, in some instances, 80 acres, a quarter of a section, has been sold.

200. Does the Act prescribe the amount of the lots?—It does not.

201. The *O'Conor Don.*] Is there any necessity imposed of settling the land which is sold?—Not the least; in the state of New York, and most other states, there is, however, a heavy tax, which operates on settled, and unsettled, lands.

202. Mr. *Childers.*] Is there not a land-tax in the states?—There is a state tax.

203. What is the amount of that?—It varies so much in different states, it is impossible to give a statement of that.

204. What is it in the western states?—A small tax, never exceeding four or five cents an acre, I believe.

205. *Chairman.*] You mean a tax on cultivated, and uncultivated, lands?—The proprietor of a section pays a certain tax for the section, whether cultivated or not.

206. Is there not a higher tax in the western states on uncultivated, than on cultivated, land?—I believe not; there are some states where nearly the whole public revenue is derived from the land-tax; but more or less in every state there is a land-tax.

207. The *O'Conor Don.*] Supposing there were 20 townships set up, and there were only 10 sold, might there be 10 new ones set up notwithstanding some of them were not sold?—That is the general rule acted on.

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208. Sir *George Grey.*] Are there any provisions by law to prevent the settlement of persons on lands not settled by law to which they have not acquired a right of purchase?—I am not aware of any provision by law for that; I know it is constantly set at defiance.

209. Practically, persons do settle on lands to which they have not acquired a right by purchase?—Yes.

210. And no means are taken to dispossess them?—On the contrary, they are allowed to cut timber, and to use the land precisely as they think proper.

211. That land is put up afterwards in due course, as if they had not settled upon it, and then they are liable to be dispossessed?—Yes; but I have never known an instance in which they have been dispossessed; they have generally been able to make a sufficiency of money in the time of squatting to enable them to purchase it.

212. Mr. *F. Baring.*] A great part of the value of these lands is the timber; when the squatter has settled upon the land, and has cut down a part of the timber, has it been the custom of the surveyor to value the land in the state in which he found it after the squatter has settled on it, or does he account for the timber?—The surveyor never values the timber; the greatest nuisance to a settler is the timber; he pays to have it burnt.

213. Are there not some parts where the timber is of great value?—Of course.

214. In what way is the value of the timber taken when the surveyor surveys the land?—The surveyor never values the land; he surveys the quantity of land contained.

215. *Chairman.*] The sale by auction gives the value?—Yes; above 1 dollar 25 cents. On the St. Lawrence the timber is of value, because it supplies the steam-boats; near a navigable river that is the case.

216. Mr. *Childers.*] Practically, anything done by squatters on land before it is sold is not taken into consideration?—No, so far as it concerns the return to the public treasury.

217. Sir *George Grey.*] The squatters, when they become purchasers, are not called upon to account for any timber they have cut, or any improvements they have made?—No, they have the sole benefit of that.

218. Mr. *Childers.*] Do you know practically what has been the amount per acre of the lands sold of late years, whether it has produced much more than 1 dollar and 25 cents per acre?—I believe not; I believe very little more than the minimum price has been returned to the public treasury.

219. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the actual receipt of the United States government from the sale of waste land?—Yes; I have a statement of the actual receipts from the first sale in March 1795 to the latest returns.

220. Will you give an abstract of that?—I have made an abstract of the different years:

| | | Dollars. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 March | 1796 | 4,836 = | 1,007. |
| | 1797 | 83,540 = | 17,404. |
| | 1801 | 167,726 = | 34,942. |
| | 1804 | 487,526 = | 101,568. |
| | 1806 | 765,245 = | 159,426. |
| | 1811 | 1,040,237 = | 216,716. |
| | 1816 | 1,717,985 = | 357,913. |
| | 1818 | 2,606,564 = | 543,034. |
| | Occasional decrease and fluctuations. | | |
| | 1833 | 3,967,682 = | 826,600. |
| | 1834 | 4,383,462 = | 913,221. |
| | 1835 | 11,000,000 = | 2,291,666. |

221. Have you any account of the actual receipts by government for land sold during the early part of this year?—I have; for the first quarter, ending the 31st of March last, 4,439,650 dollars; the total without this, in 40 years, was 59,707,439 dollars.

222. That is exclusive of the first quarter of the present year?—Yes; all together, 12,439,000 *l.* sterling. I have the statement for each year.

*George Stevenson*, Esq.

15 June 1836.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Papers :*]

RECEIPTS of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT of the *United States*, the Produce of the Sales of PUBLIC LANDS, from 4 March 1795 to the latest Returns.

| For the Year ending | AMERICAN. | | ENGLISH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars. | Cents. | £. | s. | d. |
| 4 Mar. 1796 | 4,836 | 13 | 1,007 | 10 | 6½ |
| – 1797 | 83,540 | 60 | 17,404 | 5 | 10 |
| – 1798 | 11,963 | 11 | 2,492 | 6 | 3½ |
| – 1799 | — | | — | | |
| – 1800 | 443 | 75 | 92 | 8 | 11½ |
| – 1801 | 167,726 | 6 | 34,942 | 18 | 7 |
| – 1802 | 188,628 | 2 | 39,297 | 10 | 1 |
| – 1803 | 165,675 | 69 | 34,515 | 15 | 4½ |
| – 1804 | 487,526 | 79 | 101,568 | 1 | 7½ |
| – 1805 | 540,193 | 80 | 112,540 | 7 | 6 |
| – 1806 | 765,245 | 73 | 159,426 | 3 | 10½ |
| – 1807 | 466,163 | 27 | 97,117 | 6 | 11½ |
| – 1808 | 647,939 | 6 | 134,987 | 6 | 1 |
| – 1809 | 442,252 | 33 | 92,135 | 18 | –½ |
| – 1810 | 696,548 | 82 | 145,114 | 6 | 9 |
| – 1811 | 1,040,237 | 53 | 216,716 | 3 | –½ |
| – 1812 | 710,427 | 78 | 148,005 | 15 | 9 |
| – 1813 | 835,685 | 14 | 174,101 | 1 | 5 |
| – 1814 | 1,135,971 | 9 | 236,660 | 12 | 10½ |
| – 1815 | 1,287,959 | 28 | 268,324 | 17 | – |
| – 1816 | 1,717,985 | 3 | 357,913 | 10 | 11½ |
| – 1817 | 1,991,226 | 6 | 414,838 | 15 | 3 |
| 4 Mar. 1818 | 2,606,564 | 77 | 543,034 | 6 | 6½ |
| – 1819 | 3,274,422 | 78 | 682,171 | 8 | 3 |
| At this time the upset-price of public land was lowered by Congress from two dollars to 1¼ dollar per acre. | | | | | |
| – 1820 | 1,635,871 | 61 | 340,806 | 11 | 8½ |
| – 1821 | 1,212,966 | 46 | 252,701 | 6 | 11 |
| – 1822 | 1,803,581 | 54 | 375,746 | 3 | 1 |
| – 1823 | 916,523 | 10 | 190,942 | 6 | 3 |
| – 1824 | 984,418 | 15 | 205,087 | 2 | 3½ |
| – 1825 | 1,216,090 | 56 | 253,352 | 4 | – |
| – 1826 | 1,393,785 | 9 | 290,371 | 17 | 10½ |
| – 1827 | 1,495,845 | 26 | 311,634 | 8 | 7 |
| – 1828 | 1,018,308 | 75 | 212,147 | 13 | 1½ |
| – 1829 | 1,457,004 | 66 | 303,542 | 12 | 9 |
| – 1830 | 2,329,356 | 14 | 485,282 | 10 | 7 |
| – * 1831 | 3,000,000 | – | 625,000 | – | – |
| – 1832 | 2,623,381 | 3 | 546,537 | 14 | 3½ |
| – 1833 | 3,967,682 | 55 | 826,600 | 10 | 7½ |
| – † 1834 | 4,383,462 | 6 | 913,221 | 5 | 3 |
| – ‡ 1835 | 11,000,000 | – | 2,291,666 | 13 | 4 |
| TOTAL from 1796 to 1835 | 59,707,439 | 58 | 12,439,049 | 18 | 3 |

1836 : An estimate for this year has been made by a remarkably well-informed correspondent of the Times, "A Genevese Traveller," who, in his letter, dated Washington, 27 February 1836, says, "It has already been remarked, that in 1835 the proceeds of the public lands amounted to four times the sum at which they were estimated by the secretary of the treasury. During January of that year the receipts from that source were about $ 920,000 (191,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*); during January of the present year (1836) they exceed $ 2,000,000 (416,666 *l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), and will amount to more than $ 20,000,000 (4,166,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) in the course of the year, being a surplus of from $ 3,000,000 (625,000*l.*) to $ 5,000,000 (1,041,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) beyond all the ordinary expenses of the government for the year 1836.

* Estimated by Mr. Clay, in February 1831, to produce $ 3,000,000. No official return of the actual amount procured or to be obtained at the embassy.

† The only returns for this year are for the first three quarters, which are stated at $ 3,255,096. 40. Supposing the fourth quarter to have been equally productive, the receipts for the year would be $ 4,383,462. 6.

‡ The president, in his speech, stated that the proceeds of the sales of public lands for 1835 amounted to this sum. No official report has yet been received in England.

223. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You mentioned that some sales had taken place at less than a dollar and a quarter per acre, but that was before 1820; have any sales, to your knowledge, taken place at less than a dollar and a quarter per acre since the new regulations came into effect?—I believe not; it is not in the power of the President or any person to sell at less.

224. *Chairman.*] Has not there been a grant to General Lafayette since that?—That was by Act of Congress; it was a grant of about 300,000 acres, by Act of Congress.

225. Mr. *Scrope.*] Is there any allowance made for water-surface, or bogs?—I believe there is; it is not included in the quantity of land sold; I believe running water is included.

226. Mr. *Childers.*] Have they not the power of surveying, more or less, where they are interfered with by water, than a section, or part of a section?—Yes; they do not in general include still water in the survey, but they include running water.

227. If they come to a lake, have they not power to make a section rather more or less than the ordinary sections, in order to allow for the inequalities of the land?—I believe they have not.

228. Mr. *Scrope.*] In marking out the sections to be made, do not they proceed geometrically, in lines parallel to the latitude and longitude?—I believe they do.



229. Then

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229. Then they must include the lake?—Yes, so far as it comes within the square. I presume our idea of a lake is not on the American scale; the lakes there are large; they would not take any notice of a small lake; moving power is always included, but not the still water.

230. If half of a township consisted of lake, would not the price paid be a dollar and a half for the land, making 320 instead of 640?—The 640 acres is always put up at the private sales; I believe you may bid for any part, 80, 160, 320 or 640.

231. Mr. *F. Baring.*] Have you any knowledge of the manner in which local impositions are distributed for the purpose of making roads, or for the establishment of levels along the banks of the river, money being raised by local jurisdiction, and not by State law? Have you any knowledge of the forms, or authorities, by which those public works are carried into effect?—Every State regulates its own roads and affairs; I believe in many States the occupiers of lands are obliged to give so many days' personal labour upon the roads.

232. Are you aware, that if a person held a large tract of wild land in some States, any four of the neighbouring parishes may meet together, and establish an obligation upon him to make a road through his land, without the necessity of recurring to the State legislature for that?—That may be in some of the southern States, but I am not aware that the parishes have any right in the western States.

233. Mr. *Scrope.*] Is there any power reserved in the State to cut roads across tracts of land that have been disposed of, or to carry into effect any other public works?—By any act of the State legislature they can cut a road without the slightest ceremony through any land, the general government having nothing to do with it.

234. Mr. *Childers.*] Is that with, or without, compensation?—With compensation.

235. Mr. *Scrope.*] Has the commissioner at the head of the Land-office at Washington any political duties, or is his duty confined to the sale of lands?—He has no political duties whatever; his duty is exclusively devoted to the sale of lands.

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*Jovis*, 16° *die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Scott. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| The O'Conor Don. | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Davis Hanson*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

16 June 1836.

236. YOU have turned your attention a good deal to the subject of colonization, have you not?—To a very considerable extent, and for some years past.

237. You belong to the South Australian Society?—Yes; perhaps I may as well mention the circumstances which led me to turn my attention to the subject of disposing of waste lands in the Colonies, that the Committee may see the means I had of acquiring information. Rather more than six years ago, I first had my thoughts turned to emigration; and I then proposed a settlement in Upper Canada; but wishing of course to acquire as much knowledge of the state of the country as I could before I went out, I read all the books I could find, and made inquiries, the result of which showed me there were some circumstances in the social condition of that country, which would render it very highly inexpedient with my views to emigrate there; and just at the same time, I was led, from communication with persons endeavouring to establish the South Australian Colony, to imagine that those circumstances resulted from the mode which was adopted for disposing of waste land; and from that time up to the present, I have been engaged in studies connected with colonization, and particularly with a view to the effect which the disposal of the waste lands has had on the social condition of the colonies.

238. You

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

16 June 1836.

238. You are prepared to go into an account of the system under which waste land has been granted from the earliest time?—Yes, in the English colonies.

239. When was the first grant made for the purpose of colonization?—The first grant of land, made for the purpose of settling a colony, was made by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert; it was a grant of the whole Eastern coast of North America, not then in the possession of any Christian monarch, with power to Sir Humphrey Gilbert to settle where he pleased, and in what manner he pleased, to make what laws he thought fit for the regulation of the settlement he formed, so that those laws might be as far as possible conformable to the law of England, and to expel from the coast any person, who, without his license, should establish himself there within 200 leagues of any settlement that he should establish within six years from the date of the charter.

240. So that, in point of fact, by this charter, the Crown deprived itself of all control over the land thus granted, including 400 leagues of sea coast?—Yes, it did; the whole was granted to one individual.

241. Was there anything done under this grant by Sir Humphrey Gilbert?—Sir Humphrey Gilbert perished very shortly afterwards at sea, and nothing was done under that grant at all, no settlements were made under it.

242. What was the next grant made?—The next grant made was by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh; it was precisely the same in its terms as that previously made to Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

243. What was done under this grant?—Sir Walter Raleigh made two or three attempts to form a settlement, in all which he failed, in consequence, as it appears to me, of the great facility of acquiring land by every person who went out, and the want of any regulations tending to keep the settlers together; it perished completely. Sir Walter Raleigh, being unable to continue the attempts to found the colony, assigned all property in it to Sir Thomas Smith, who was a merchant of London, and who formed a company for the purpose of establishing a colony; but that colony, from similar causes, perished. Sir Walter Raleigh made two attempts; Sir Thomas Smith made one.

244. Had the company the whole power of disposing of the land in the colony?—The whole power of disposing of the land in the colony, and the whole power of making laws and governing it was vested in the company, under the assignment to Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Thomas Smith afterwards relinquished his charter, and a new charter was granted by James the First, under which the colony of Virginia was established.

245. Was that granted to a company?—Yes.

246. Was the power of disposal of the land vested in the company?—It was.

247. What regulation did they adopt for the disposal of land?—They adopted regulations by which there were certain modes of acquiring possession of waste land; the first was, that every person who was a subscriber of 12*l.* 10*s.* in the capital of the company should be entitled to 100 acres of waste land in the colony; and that every settler in the colony, who would undertake to settle himself on the land, was to have 100 acres. The company had the power of granting any tracts of land they thought fit to any person who might, in their opinion, have done any services to the colony, which rendered such a reward proper, and they also disposed of land by sale.

248. So that, in fact, there were four modes of acquiring a title to land; by settlement, as a reward for services, by subscribing to the stock of the company, and by purchase?—Yes.

249. What appears to have been the operation of these modes of disposing of land?—The effect was, that in consequence of the large grants made by the company, under the power to reward persons for services to the company, in consequence of the facility possessed by every body who went out there for acquiring 100 acres of land, the colonists were so much dispersed as not to be able to afford one another assistance in the different works for raising food and building houses, and so on; and it was impossible for any settler to obtain another to work for him; they were unable to procure the labour of other persons.

250. What steps were adopted to remedy this?—They adopted two measures; first, they had convicts assigned to them from England, assigned as servants by the governor to the different settlers, and they purchased slaves; the first convicts were sent to them in 1630; the convict system was introduced in the year 1630. The first purchase of slaves was made by colonists in 1624.



251. The

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

16 June 1836.

251. The colony at that time had been established about 20 years?—About 20 years.

252. During that time the colonists had suffered much from the want of co-operation and combined labour?—To an extent scarcely credible, from their inability from their dispersion to raise the necessary supplies of food.

253. Which sufferings are attributable mainly to the system under which land was disposed of, and the great facilities given to individuals of acquiring property in land?—I think the greater part of the difficulties arose from that, although there were undoubtedly other circumstances which tended to increase them; but if I were asked for that which was the main cause of it, undoubtedly it was the facility of obtaining land, and the monopoly of the trade of the colony by the company, and one or two other circumstances.

254. Mr. *P. Scrope.*] How do you account for the intense suffering following the facility in obtaining land?—I should account for it in this way: that the colonists, being settled individually over a large tract of country, were unable, or at least did not raise sufficient food to support themselves; as soon as they were able to obtain persons who would work for them, they obtained a sufficiency of food, and of exchangeable produce; and finding that that effect followed immediately the introduction of labour, which they could employ in combination, I have been led to imagine that a very considerable portion of the evils they previously suffered resulted from their inability to procure any labour they could employ thus in combination.

255. If the sufferings you speak of, when they wanted a sufficiency of food, arose from their injurious dispersion, why was that practice followed?—If they had understood that that was opposed to their interests, of course it would not have been so; but, in fact, they thought that it was necessary to get a certain quantity of land, and to settle themselves upon it.

256. Would they not the first season have found it to be necessary to concentrate themselves, to get a sufficient supply?—I can only say that they did not.

257. *Chairman.*] Has it not been invariably found the case, that where land has been so cheap as to induce persons to seek a large quantity, each man takes more than he can cultivate, and thus isolates himself, and separates himself from his neighbours, and there is consequently no combined labour, without he has either convicts, or slaves to assist him?—Undoubtedly that is the case; it is my opinion, and an opinion I can illustrate in the case of almost every colony.

258. How long did those regulations for the disposal of land, to which you have alluded, remain in force?—Till the dissolution of the company, in 1624; the slaves were brought there in consequence of the cessation of the monopoly of the trade of the colony.

259. What regulations were introduced subsequently?—The power which the company had previously of granting land vested entirely in the Crown, and land was granted either by the Crown, or by the Governor in council, on petition of the settler; at the same time, the regulation that every person going out should be entitled to a certain quantity of land was continued.

260. *The O'Conor Don.*] Were slaves introduced by the company?—They were not; it was in consequence of the cessation of the company their introduction was rendered possible.

261. *Chairman.*] There were then three modes of obtaining land, by grant from the Crown, by grant from the colonial assembly, and by settlement?—There were.

262. Two of those were subject to conditions; were there any conditions on the third, that of settlement?—Not that I am aware of.

263. What was the result of the introduction of convict and slave labour into Virginia?—Perhaps I should not state it to be the result of the introduction of convict and slave labour into Virginia, but as being next to it in point of time; immediately they obtained the possession of convicts and slaves, they were enabled to raise a sufficient quantity of food for their sustenance, and they suffered no more inconvenience from the privation of food; they were enabled to raise a large quantity of tobacco, which they sold in England, and with the price of this they were enabled to acquire the different conveniences they required, and with the price of which also they were enabled to acquire wives, because, at the first settlement of the colony, scarcely any but males went there. There was great reluctance felt on the part of females in England to go out to join the settlers; and they entered into a bargain with captains of vessels, that they would pay them

them 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. of tobacco for every virtuous young woman they brought over to the colony; and those women, thus purchased with tobacco, became the mothers of all the great men in Virginia; the whole of them, I believe, were descended from families originating in this way.

264. When were the regulations adopted for the settlement of Carolina?—The Crown there granted the whole of the land to eight proprietors, at the head of whom was Lord Clarendon.

265. In what year was that?—In the year 1666.

266. Do you mean that the whole of the property of the Crown in that State was parted with to those eight proprietors?—Entirely.

267. What were the regulations adopted by those proprietors with regard to the disposal of land?—They granted 100 acres of land to every free settler who would establish himself in the colony, and 50 acres in addition for every servant who should be brought out by any such settler within five years of the date of his grant.

268. How long did the proprietorships of the colony remain in the hands of those persons?—Till 1742.

269. On what terms did they part with those rights?—They sold their rights to the Crown for 17,500 *l.*

270. What mode of disposing of land did the Crown subsequently adopt?—The regulation granting a certain quantity of land to every settler, appears to have been done away with after the property had vested in the Crown; independent of that, the disposal of the land in the colony was possessed by the Crown, and the governor and council in the colony.

271. When the province of Massachussetts was settled, what regulations were adopted for the disposal of land?—The whole of the land of the province of Massachussetts was granted by charter to the body of the colonists who went thither, who were enabled to dispose of it in such manner as they thought best.

272. The whole of the land in this colony, instead of being vested in the Crown, from the commencement was considered public property?—The whole of it.

273. In what manner did the colonial assembly grant those lands?—They erected them into townships, which were six miles square, containing 36 square miles, divided into 63 equal lots; one of those lots was apportioned to the first settled minister in the township as an inheritance, one set apart for the use of the minister as Glebe land, one set apart for a school, and the other 60 lots were granted to 60 persons, who should within five years from the date of the grant erect a house of 18 feet square, and should have seven acres of land fit for ploughing, or sowing, that is, cleared. The conditions upon which this grant was to be made were, that the township should maintain an orthodox minister, and should build a place for public worship within five years. Every township of 50 families was to maintain a schoolmaster, and every township of 100 families was to erect a grammar-school.

274. Those were the only terms of the grant?—They were.

275. In what year was this arrangement made?—In the year 1628.

276. Were there any exceptional grants?—At the commencement of the colony there were several exceptional grants made in favour of the minister, and the leading men of the colony who had emigrated there.

277. What was the effect of them?—The effect was to create a very great degree of dissatisfaction among the colonists in consequence of the additional labour required to make roads, and communicate with each other, and attempts were made, which caused a great feeling of hostility, to dispossess those large proprietors of the land they had acquired, which they were unable to cultivate.

278. Were there any laws which were calculated to diminish the injury which might have resulted from those grants?—There was one law which had a great tendency to diminish the injury from the large exceptional grants, which was, that every person who had been an occupier of land for five years, without having been disturbed, should acquire a title to that land by prescription. The evil effects which resulted in the first instance from the large extent of the townships, in comparison with the extent of population settled upon them, were diminished by the political power which those townships had of regulating their own affairs in every respect, which caused them to build their houses close together, and by the law that no person should settle at more than a certain distance, two or three miles, from a meeting-house.



279. Was

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279. Was there any law compelling the cultivation of land granted?—Not any that I can state as to those which had been sold five years.

280. Were any of those grants subject to a reservation of quit rent?—In some instances, but very few, and then applied for the purpose of maintaining a school.

281. What appears to have been the general effect of the mode of disposing of land adopted in this colony?—The general effect appears to have been a great superiority of condition of the people over those of the old colonies which were established, and in which the power of disposing of land was vested in the proprietors; but there was felt from the beginning, as appears from the history of the colony, a great difficulty in obtaining servants; there was scarcely a possibility of obtaining hired labour.

282. There was a want of concentration, and a tendency to dispersion?—The dispersion was counteracted to a certain extent by the regulation to which I have referred; but there was, at the very same time, a considerable want of servants; that though people were kept together, and were able to assist each other, they were not able to obtain combined labour which they might employ.

283. Was the same system adopted in any other of the North American States?—Nearly the same system in nearly all the New England States.

284. With nearly the same results?—Yes; you might imagine you were reading the history of one, when you were reading that of the other.

285. What was the mode adopted by the Crown in the settlement of Pennsylvania?—The whole of that land was granted to William Penn, with powers very similar to those given to Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

286. The power was absolutely vested in one individual?—Yes.

287. What was the reason assigned for this grant?—The reason assigned was services done to the Crown by Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn, and which they were unwilling to compensate in any other way.

288. What regulations did Penn establish for the disposal of the land which he had thus acquired?—He offered it for sale to any person who might choose to purchase it for 40*s.* 100 acres, and 2 *s.* a 100 acres quit-rent.

289. What was the effect of this very low price?—The effect appears to have been that the settlers were to a considerable extent dispersed; but this was counteracted by a regulation Penn made, similar to that made in the New England colonies, that no person should be allowed to settle beyond a certain distance from a place of worship; therefore the settlers were compelled to take their land very near to each other, and to keep together. The quit-rent, I may observe, they were never able to collect; the purchasers of land contended it was merely a badge, and evidence of the tenure, and not a payment which it was intended should be regularly made.

290. On what terms was the colony of New Jersey established?—It was granted by the Crown to 24 proprietors, who had the power of electing a governor, and disposing of the land, and making laws for the regulation of the colony.

291. So that in this case, also, the Crown parted with the whole of this property in favour of certain individuals?—Undoubtedly.

292. What mode did those individuals pursue in the disposal of the land?—They granted that land, under the title of head-land, to any settlers who would improve the land granted to them: 60 acres were granted to every settler who should establish himself within ten miles of the sea, and 80 acres to every person who established himself beyond that distance.

293. Were those grants subject to any other conditions?—To the condition of improvement, and no other.

294. No quit-rent?—No.

295. The Crown reserved no quit-rent as regarded the proprietors?—No, there was no reservation of any sort to the Crown.

296. How long did those proprietors continue to possess the property of the colony?—For between 35 and 40 years.

297. To whom did they relinquish it?—They surrendered their right to the Crown.

298. On what terms?—There were several terms; the only two I notice are, first, that no tax should at any time be imposed on waste lands; and secondly, that none but the proprietors, or others to whom they had assigned their rights, should be allowed to purchase lands of the Indians.

299. Had they, before they made this surrender to the Crown, cleared any part of

of the waste lands?—They had not cleared any part, but they had divided rather more than 2,500,000 acres among themselves.

300. So that it appears that each of the 24 proprietors had become possessor of upwards of 100,000 acres of land, exempt from taxation?—Yes, which it was provided should be exempt from taxation.

301. What conditions were imposed on the grant of land in Georgia?—The grants of land were given on military tenure; they were to be descendable, in tail male, on condition of military service, whenever called on by the governor.

302. Was there no condition with regard to slave labour?—It was provided by the charter, that no slaves should be introduced into the colony at any time.

303. At what time was that provided?— * * * * * *

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304. What was the effect of this stipulation with regard to the non-importation of slaves; was it found practicable to enforce it?—The proprietors complained most bitterly and vehemently against it; and their representations at last succeeded in inducing the government to allow them to import slaves, and the labour of the colony was carried on afterwards entirely by slaves.

305. What is the nature of the tenure of land in Lower Canada?—The land in Lower Canada is held by two tenures; one the tenure by Seignorage, which is subject to the incidents of the feudal tenure as it existed in France at the time Canada was colonized by them. It is also held by what is termed a socage tenure, which is a freehold tenure, subject to a small nominal quit-rent.

306. Do you know the amount of land granted on the seignorial tenure?—Nine millions eight hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred acres.

307. Up to what date is that?—1833.

308. How much land has been granted in the townships held under the Socage tenure?—Up to the commencement of 1833, 2,800,000 acres had been granted.

309. All the grants, under the old seignorial tenure, were made previous to the transfer of the colony to England?—With the exception of two made just after that time.

310. The socage tenure was not known in that country previously?—No.

311. By whom were those grants made?—The grants in the townships made to Englishmen were made by the governor in council, or by the Crown of this country.

312. In what manner were they granted?—They were granted subject to a quit-rent in most cases of 2 *s.* per 100 acres.

313. This was the only condition?—This appears to have been the only condition; I have not seen the grants; I cannot find that there was any other condition annexed.

314. Has that condition been enforced?—Not at all.

315. Has there been any provision by the legislature for its enforcement?—There was an Act passed in the 6th of George the Fourth, c. 42, for the purpose of establishing a court of escheats in Lower Canada, which might have the effect of enforcing the conditions on which all lands had been granted; but no steps at all have been taken for the purpose of enforcing that Act, at least during the year 1832.

316. In what way, and under what limitations, has land been usually granted in Canada, with discretion and reserve, or with profusion?—I find by the Royal Instructions of 1796, any person might apply for a grant of 1,200 acres for himself and for each of 39 associates, making 40 persons in the whole, who would have 1,200 acres each, and very large grants have been made in this way. The practice was, that the proprietor who applied for the grant, and through whose influence it was supposed to have been obtained, was generally recompensed by his associates, by 1,000 acres out of their 1,200; so that the result was, that the person who obtained a grant of land got 40,000 acres, and the other 39 got 200 acres apiece only.

317. Were those grants made by the governor?—Yes.

318. Were they made to any great extent?—To the extent of 2,500,000 acres. I do not know that the whole of it was made in this way; but this appears to have been the mode principally adopted.

319. Do you know the largest amount of land granted away by any governor during any period?—I find that one governor, between 1799 and 1805, granted 1,500,000 acres of land, or rather more.

320. About 250,000 acres a year?—Yes.

321. Without

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321. Without any other conditions being annexed to the grants than those you have mentioned?—So far as I can learn.

322. Sir *George Grey.*] Were there no conditions as to settlement imposed upon the head man, and those associated with him?—I believe it was on condition of improvement; but there was nothing stated as to the amount or the nature of the improvement.

323. *Chairman.*] What is the mode of laying out a township in Lower Canada?—There are two sorts of townships, Inland townships and River townships; the inland townships are ten miles square, and are divided into 308 lots of 200 acres each; I think of those five-sevenths were open for section, and two-sevenths reserved for the Crown and the clergy, one-seventh for each.

324. The river townships are of a different nature?—They were nine miles fronting the river, and 12 miles deep; they were divided, I think, into 348 sections of similar dimensions, and two-sevenths were also reserved for the Crown and the clergy.

325. What was the amount of land comprised in the surveyed townships, at the latest period of which you have information?— Six millions three hundred thousand acres.

326. How much of this had been granted?—Very nearly 3,000,000.

327. Does this include the Crown and clergy reserves?—No, the 6,000,000 of acres includes that grant, and the Crown and clergy reserves also; but that is not included in the 2,900,000 acres which has been granted to patentees.

328. What was the total amount of land in Lower Canada held under the seignorial tenure, and granted in the townships?—Nine millions eight hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred acres.

329. Are you speaking of the grants up to the latest date?—Up to the year 1832, which is the latest period of which I have been able to obtain information.

330. How much of this was at all cultivated?—Not quite 3,000,000 of acres.

331. Do you know the amount of land sold in Lower Canada by the Government since 1823?—It was a very small quantity; the price, I think, obtained was about 4,000 *l.*, during the years 1823 to 1833; but I have not the exact account here.

332. What was the mode of disposing of waste land adopted at the settlement of the province of Upper Canada?—I have not been able to obtain the regulations in force at the settlement of the colony; but, so far as I can learn, lands were granted there on condition of improvement and of paying a quit-rent, very similar to the terms adopted in Lower Canada.

333. What are the first regulations with which you are acquainted?—The regulations passed in the year 1804, the 6th of July 1804; it however referred almost entirely to the amount of fees paid in regard to grants to emigrant settlers; the fee on 100 acres was 6 *l.* 9 *s.*, gradually increasing till on 1,000 acres it was 41 *l.* – *s.* 5 *d.*

334. Were those fees regarded in the light of price, or purchase-money, paid to the public?—No, I apprehend not; they were taken entirely by the officers, through whose hands the patent passed; the patent officers and the different persons through whose hands they passed.

335. They are not accounted for in any public document to which you have had access?—Certainly not.

336. How much land was sold in the colony at this period?—About 4,500,000 acres.

337. On what conditions?—As far as I can learn, there were conditions that they should improve them, but I cannot tell precisely what those conditions were.

338. The regulations of 1804 went merely to establish certain fees payable on patents for land?—That was the whole; it made the price of the land on an average about 9 *d.* an acre.

339. Were there any other conditions?—There were conditions that they should improve their land; but, so far as I can find, there were no regulations made, between the time or very soon after the first establishment of the colony in the year 1818, in which any specific plan was laid down by which an emigrant might be deemed to have complied with the conditions of his grant, and to have proved its sufficiency to entitle him to have his patent made out.

340. How long did those regulations continue?—Till the year 1819.

341. What change then took place?—The change consisted in doubling the amount

amount of fees claimed on every patent above 100 acres; the fee upon 100 acres continued at 6*l.* 9*s.*, but all the others were rather more than doubled.

342. So that the chief result was to raise the fees on each grant of land above 100 acres from 9*d.* to 18*d.* an acre?—Yes, about 1*s.* 8*d.* an acre.

343. Were there any conditions attached to the grants?—That the settler should clear five acres for every 100 acres granted; that he should build a house, 16 feet by 20 in the clear; that he should clear one half of the road in front of his allotment, which was to be taken as part of the five acres he was bound to clear, and this was to be completed within two years from the date of the location, and upon its being completed the patent was to issue.

344. Were there any exceptions to those regulations?—Grants of land to reduced officers, and to discharged soldiers, and seamen, were made without any fees; the grants to officers and soldiers and seamen during the war, and to the children of the United States' loyalists, were also exempted from fees.

345. The same conditions were imposed upon them, except in respect of fees?—Yes.

346. Was there a maximum in all those cases of grant?—A thousand acres was the maximum, to which those fees are applicable; but I do not find that there was any limitation in the regulation by which those fees were imposed.

347. Are you aware of any other exceptions than those you have mentioned?—There was one exception, in a very large grant of land made to Colonel Talbot, on the terms that he should settle it, a grant of 302,000 acres, of which he is now in possession.

348. The regulations were strictly enforced with regard to all grants of land made after that?—I was referring rather to an exceptional grant; I apprehend those conditions were not at all enforced with regard to the clearing the land; that there might have been some instances in which a settler was compelled to do it before the patent issued, but in a great majority of instances, the licence issued without any reference to their having cleared the land or complied with the conditions.

349. The patent issued on payment of the fees?—Yes; and I judge from the despatches of persons who were sent there, Mr. Richards for instance, who was dispatched to survey the waste lands in the British Colonies in North America, very large tracts of land have been granted to private individuals, which have not the slightest improvement upon them in any way made, but still held as it was supposed by indefeasible title.

350. Are you aware of the nature of the bargain made by Government with the Canada Land Company?—The Government contracted to sell to the Canada Land Company 2,300,000 acres, at the price of 295,000*l.* sterling; the land so contracted to be sold, consisted of a certain portion of Crown reserves and of clergy reserves throughout the provinces.

351. Was that bargain carried into effect?—It was found impossible by Government to give a title to the clergy reserves; the clergy objected to the terms on which the lands had been reserved, and, to compensate the Canada Company for its loss, instead of about 895,000 acres, of which the clergy reserves would have consisted, they were allowed to select 1,100,000 in any part of that portion of the territory which had been recently acquired from the Indian chiefs which they might think fit, and they selected it on the shores of the Huron.

352. On what payment?—The payment of 145,000*l.*; the agreement with regard to Crown reserves was carried into effect.

353. What was the date of that contract?—1825, I think.

354. Were there any conditions as to the settlement and improvement of that land?—Not any. I think there was one condition in their favour, that they might employ one-fourth of the purchase-money in improvements on their own land; and on showing the sum they had so expended, that was to be taken as a payment to that extent.

355. Of what amount did they become possessed?—Two millions three hundred thousand acres.

356. There were no special conditions, you say, as to improvement or settlement, but a bonus of one-fourth of the purchase-money given in the event of its taking place?—They were allowed to employ one-fourth of the purchase-money in making roads and other improvements.

357. Has there been any subsequent alteration in those regulations?—The regulations to which I have just referred were made, I understand, in 1820; in

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1830 those regulations were cancelled, and it was provided instead, that every person who obtained a grant should clear half the road in front of his lot, and from 10 feet from the centre of the road, so that a waggon might pass. Those are regulations made by the governor and council as to the grant of lands to individuals.

358. Do you know what the effect of the bargain has been as it regards the Canada Company?—I think it has been an exceedingly profitable bargain; they have sold enough to pay their annual instalment; and even supposing they should not be able to obtain a selling price for the land they have improved, allowing for the improvement, the result will be to leave them in possession of more than a million of acres, after providing for the payment of the amount they have contracted to pay to Government.

359. What do you suppose will be the value of this land per acre?—Supposing that the price of waste land in Canada should increase as it has done lately, it cannot be estimated at less than from 15 *s.* to 1 *l.* an acre.

360. Are you aware of the price at which the Company have been selling till now?—I imagine that the price has been 10 *s.* an acre on the average.

361. Do you know the average price at which they bought of Government?—1 *s.* 11 ½ *d.*, I think.

362. How long did the regulations to which you last referred remain in force?—Till November 1830.

363. Was there any previous alteration in the conditions of settlement?—There was no alteration in the conditions of settlement down to 1830; but in 1830 fresh regulations were made, altering the conditions, on which the payment should go to the person who had succeeded in obtaining the grant.

364. What was the alteration made in 1830?—That instead of being required to erect a house and clear a certain quantity of land, he was required only to clear half the road in front of his lot, and to cut through the country a road of 10 feet, so that a waggon might be able to pass along.

365. Has there been any subsequent alteration in those regulations?—In 1832 an Order in Council was made, abolishing all the regulations with regard to settlement which had previously existed, except in the case of discharged soldiers or sailors, and only imposing the necessity that the settler should be established on his lot before the patent issued to him; no necessity for any improvement at all.

366. There was more than one set of regulations in force about that time?—Yes, those three regulations, and in fact another regulation made by Lord Bathurst, which came into force about 1825; there is no date at all to those regulations in the printed copy I have seen, therefore I am not able to say exactly at what time they came into operation, but it must have been between 1825 and 1827; they are, that the commissioner of Crown lands shall, at least once a year, report to the governor the amount of Crown lands in the several provinces; his opinion upon each description of property which it may be expedient to enter for sale; and the upset-price per acre he would recommend; that if the governor sanctioned the sale of any part of the lands at the upset-price the surveyor has fixed, or any price the governor may propose, the commissioner of Crown lands is to proceed to the sale; and that the terms on which he is to sell the land are, that he is to give full notice of the sale in the Gazette, and in another newspaper published in the province; that no lot put up to sale was to contain more than 1,200 acres; that the purchase-money might be paid by four instalments, without interest, one instalment to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder at intervals of a year; interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., to be paid on every instalment of the purchase-money which became overdue; that if a purchaser of less than 200 acres should be unable to advance the purchase-money by such instalments, he might occupy the land on the payment of a quit-rent of 5 per cent. on the purchase-money, which quit-rent was to be payable in advance; the land was not to be granted at any time, except to soldiers and sailors, unless to real settlers, who at the time of the last previous sale had not been in the colony six months, and who would be allowed to occupy the lands on the payment of a quit-rent of 5 per cent., on the same terms as if they had been purchasers at the last sale; that the commissioner of land should also, within seven years from the date of the order, give permission of occupancy to any person for unsurveyed lands at a quit-rent of 5 per cent. on their estimated value, redeemable at 20 years' purchase; and the average price of land in Upper Canada was fixed at 4 *s.* currency, including the survey and patent fees.

367. Are those the last regulations issued by the Colonial Office?—No; there were subsequent regulations issued by Lord Goderich.

368. Sir *George Grey.*] Were those regulations to which you have referred issued by the Colonial Office, or by the government of Canada?—By Lord Bathurst.

369. *Chairman.*] Under the new regulations, has the governor the power of withholding lands from sale?—The commissioner of public land has to submit once a year to the governor a report of the land which it will be expedient to offer for sale, and the upset price he would recommend; and, if the governor approves of it, the land is to be put up to sale, so that the governor has the power of withholding from sale any part of the province which he may think ought not to be sold.

370. He has a discretionary power as to the land to be put up?—Certainly.

371. Has he not discretionary power as to the price or the mode in which the payment is to be made?—I do not find that he has; the surveyor-general has the discretionary power; he has to affix the upset price.

372. Is there any option now allowed to purchasers of occupying on payment of a quit-rent?—I believe not.

373. Do you know the quantity of land actually sold under those regulations?—It is impossible to tell absolutely how much has been sold; but it appears that the amount sold under those regulations was about 100,000 acres to 1833; the price for which they have been sold would amount to about 20,000 *l.*

374. Do you know how much land on the whole has been granted in Upper Canada, up to the latest period as to which you have been able to obtain information?—About 12,700,000 acres, granted and included in the Crown, and Clergy reserves.

375. Do you know what steps, or whether any steps, have been taken to enforce the conditions of settlement?—There was one instance in the year 1830; 700,000 acres of land were put up to sale by the commissioner in the province, 100,000 acres of which were actually sold, and were put up to sale for the purpose of enforcing the payment of arrearages of the tax on the land, imposed by the provincial parliament; but I do not find that any other attempt has been made since that time to enforce the payment.

376. Have there been any grants of the Crown reserves for any public object?—A very considerable portion, and a most valuable portion, granted to the King's College at York, in exchange for 290,000 acres of wild land which had been sold to them for the support of the college.

377. Have there been any sales of Crown reserves?—There have been some sales of Crown reserves, but with that exception, those to the Canada Company are not distinguishable from the Crown lands.

378. Have any been sold at a high price?—A tract of land bordering on Detroit River was sold about three years ago at an average price of about 18 dollars an acre; it was laid out in very narrow lots, each having a frontage upon the river.

379. What has been the mode of disposing of the waste lands in New Brunswick?—They have been disposed of on the terms of paying a quit rent of 2 *s.* for every 100 acres, and of improving the land granted.

380. What amount of land has been granted under those regulations?—About 2,000,000 of acres in the whole.

381. Has the quit rent been paid on any considerable portion?—I believe on no portion of it.

382. Have any attempts been made to enforce it?—I am not aware that any attempts have been made to enforce it.

383. Have any attempts been made to induce the owners of lands to redeem that quit rent?—The commissioner of lands was instructed in 1828 to offer to persons who had possession of land, the option of redeeming the quit rent on 20 years' purchase, but when one or two of them came to tender their money for the purpose, it was found the commissioner had no power to give them an effectual release.

384. If the quit rent had been redeemed at 20 years' purchase, the price would have been about 2 *l.* an acre, would it not?—Yes.

385. Were there any fees upon those grants?—The fees amounted to 12 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* currency on the grant of 100 acres, or nearly 2 *s.* 6 *d.* currency an acre.

386. Were those fees enforced?—Not in every case; not in any case where the grant

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grant was made to a member of the council, and the members of the council had a discretionary power of not enforcing them in any case where they thought fit.

387. When were any regulations for the sale of land adopted in New Brunswick?—In 1831, at the same time as they were in Upper and Lower Canada, and the regulations were precisely to the same effect.

388. Did Lord Bathurst's regulations ever come into operation there?—Yes, Lord Bathurst's regulations came into operation in that colony, and land was sold under those regulations at the price of 2 *s.* an acre, Government land, while, according to a despatch of Sir Howard Douglas, it appears that the land of private individuals, which was not more advantageously situated, was selling at a very considerably higher price.

389. What quantity of land has been sold under those regulations?—I have not been able to find any return.

390. Is there any evidence as to the effects produced on the colony by the system of grants of land which you have described?—Clearly, the evidence of every person who has been there, of Mr. Richards and Colonel Cockburn, sent out to ascertain the state of the waste lands in the colony, has been to the effect, that the persons to whom they are granted are very much dispersed, and living in a state of great wretchedness and destitution, and all isolated.

391. Some portion of the waste lands has been sold to the New Brunswick Land Company, has it not?—Yes.

392. Do you know to what extent?—I do not find any return.

393. What is the estimate of land which remains yet unsold?—About ten millions of acres, of which it is supposed nearly the whole is available for purposes of settlement.

394. Is the system adopted in Nova Scotia the same as in New Brunswick?—Precisely.

395. What quantity of land has been granted on those conditions?—Four millions eight hundred thousand acres.

396. Have you ever calculated what the amount of quit-rent would be if regularly paid?—I think 4,800 *l.* a year.

397. Has any portion of it been paid?—I believe in 1827 there was an attempt made to collect a portion of it.

398. To whom have the grants in Nova Scotia been chiefly made?—Chiefly to members of the council and government, and to United States' colonists.

399. On any terms of settlement, or cultivation?—In some cases on terms of settlement; generally, on terms of quit-rent, and improvement; but I believe no attempt has been made to enforce either the one or the other; and very great complaints have been made with regard to the effect produced by the grants of the most valuable portions of the country to persons who neither improved them themselves, nor allowed anybody else to do so.

400. There were grants subject to quit-rent on condition of cultivation?—Yes.

401. And grants free from quit-rent on condition of settlement?—Yes.

402. The sales of land were free from any conditions whatever?—They were; but the sales of land were exceedingly small in amount. There were two townships put up at the rate of 6*l.* 100 acres in 1772, but scarcely any purchasers were found for them, and a great part was subsequently settled by the American loyalists; but the land sold in that way was not subject to any condition of quit-rent, and an absolute title was required by the payment of the purchase-money.

403. Have not grants been made to persons non-resident?—Very considerable; it is impossible to say how much; but in the Report of Mr. Richards and Colonel Cockburn, in several instances, they speak of the most advantageous land for cultivation being granted to members of the council who resided at a distance, and did not improve it.

404. Do you know the amount of land sold under those regulations?—No, I do not, from any account I have been able to see.

405. Do you know what has been the effect of this system?—Only as I find it referred to in the Report of Mr. Richards and Colonel Cockburn, both of whom concur in stating that very great injury has resulted to the colony, in consequence of

of large tracts of lands belonging to persons who do not improve them; and I may mention the case of the settlement of Shelbourn, which was settled by the American loyalists: they expended a very considerable portion of money; but the failure of their settlement was occasioned, in a considerable degree, by the circumstance of the large reserves of lands owned by persons not settled there, interposed between the settlements which they attempted to make, and which impeded very considerably the progress of their prosperity; the settlement was subsequently almost abandoned.

406. Were there any clergy reserves?—None in the manner there were in Canada; but there have been reserves of between 20,000 and 30,000 acres throughout the colony, for the purpose of providing endowments for the clergy.

407. Not in large masses?—I do not know in what sized blocks they were; but there has been no regular system of reserving a portion of all the land granted for the support of the clergy.

408. What amount of land is there at the present time the property of the Crown in Prince Edward's Island?—About 40,000 acres altogether.

409. Do you know the superficial extent of that island?—The extent of the land capable of cultivation is about 1,300,000 acres.

410. How has the land which no longer belongs to the Crown been disposed of?—The island, at the time of its first acquisition, was divided into townships, and there was a grant to private individuals, with a reservation simply of the right of making roads, and taking such land as might be necessary for the purpose of erecting fortifications, or building school-houses.

411. What conditions were annexed to those grants?—The payment of quit-rent, and improvement.

412. What was the amount of quit-rent?—Two shillings per hundred acres.

413. Have those terms been enforced?—There have been two attempts to enforce them; and it is owing to those attempts a portion of the land of the colony is at present in the hands of the Crown; one estate has escheated to the Crown, and an attempt has been made to obtain the escheat of another; but that was resisted. Of the result of that attempt I am not informed; but I believe the Crown succeeded in escheating it.

414. The whole tract is now in possession of individuals, without any conditions or terms whatever on the part of the Crown?—I apprehend they must be still subject to the original conditions; but that those conditions have not been enforced against them, with the exception of those instances of 40,000 acres in the whole.

415. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You have stated that some of the early colonists of United States suffered very considerably from the mode of settlement adopted; you have stated also that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there have been considerable sufferings in consequence of the mode of acquiring land; under which of those different systems you have described has the colony progressed most rapidly; and which do you consider therefore most advantageous?—Of the systems that have been adopted, I think the mode in Massachussetts was most conducive to the prosperity of the colony; unless with the facility of acquiring land you should presume the power of acquiring slaves.

416. Has not the progress of Colonel Talbot's settlement been exceedingly rapid?—I think not more rapid than in many other portions of Canada; I do not think that they have increased in prosperity or wealth more than in other parts.

417. Mr. *Hutt.*] You have described the different systems under which public lands have been disposed of; are you aware of a single instance in which any uniform plan in the disposal of waste land has been consistently pursued by a colonizing government for any number of consecutive years?—Certainly not; there is scarcely a single instance in which an uniform system has been adopted at any time. I am not aware of any time in which there has not been more than one mode in which a person might acquire a title to land.

418. *Chairman.*] What are the regulations which have been adopted with reference to the disposal of land in Australia?—The land of the colony has been at all times, I believe, till the regulations of Lord Goderich, entirely at the disposal of the governor in council, and it has been disposed of in such a way as he has thought fit, or to the persons who have been recommended to him by the Colonial Minister in England.



419. Up

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

16 June 1836.

419. Up to what period are you speaking now; up to 1821?—The first specific regulations which I have been able to find with regard to the terms upon which waste land should be disposed of, are dated the 5th of February 1821; but before those regulations came into force about 350,000 acres had been disposed of by the governor to different persons.

420. That is, before 1821?—Before 1821.

421. The grants were made before that period, without any conditions annexed to them at all?—I rather imagine that there was a condition of improvement, but I believe that was the only condition; and I do not believe that any means were ever taken to enforce it.

422. The *O'Conor Don.*] Any quit-rents?—To the greater part there were none; I cannot say that there were none without.

423. *Chairman.*] What were the regulations adopted in 1821?—The regulations were contained in instructions to Sir Thomas Brisbane from the Colonial-office, and they were to the following effect: that 30 acres should be granted to every emancipated convict at the period of his emancipation, 20 more if he were married at the time, and 10 additional acres for every child he had at the time of the grant, with the reservation of timber which might be useful for naval purposes, and a rent of 6*l.* for every 30 acres, to commence at the expiration of 10 years from the time of the grant; the convicts, with whom such terms were made, were to be supplied with food, and tools and necessaries, for such period as in the opinion of the governor might be required, in order to bring their land under cultivation. Then grants were to be made to free settlers, not exceeding 100 acres above the quantity allowed to be granted to convicts; they were to be held free for 10 years, and then to be subject to quit-rent of 1 *s.* for every 50 acres, or 2 *s.* for every 100 acres; but the governor at the same time had the power to allot any larger amount that he might think fit, transmitting to one of the Secretaries of State his reasons for such additional grant: 500 acres were to be reserved to the Crown, between every 1,000 acres so granted; the land was to be laid out in townships, and in each township there was to be set out 400 acres for the church, and 200 acres were to be reserved for the maintenance of the schoolmaster; 400 acres, I presume, was for the support of the clergyman of the township.

424. Of what was the township to consist?—I think it consisted of 10 miles square, 100 square miles.

425. This was in 1821?—Yes.

426. Were there any other regulations made while those regulations were in force?—Sir Thomas Brisbane, very shortly after his arrival in the colony, issued regulations for the sale of land; and the terms upon which land was to be sold were, that 10 per cent. on the amount of the purchase-money was to be paid down as a deposit at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money was to be paid by six half-yearly instalments; that a new settler, who was unwilling to purchase at the time of his first going into the colony, might have land reserved for him, paying 15 *s.* for 100 acres, and having the option of purchasing it on the same terms as those contained in the previous regulation, at the end of the three years from the time of its reservation.

427. There were four different modes of acquiring land under the regulation of 1821; by having been a convict, by settlement in the colony as an emigrant, by purchase, and by giving notice of your intention to purchase at a future time?—Yes.

428. Was any other mode adopted?—In 1824, a notice was issued by Sir Thomas Brisbane, stating that 100 acres would be granted to a settler for every convict whom he might have maintained for a year, in addition to the convict whom he was required to maintain for every 100 acres of his original grant; so that, in fact, the governor furnished the settler with a servant to cultivate his land, and then paid him for keeping a servant.

429. How long did this regulation last?—Till the 16th March 1826, and then a notice was issued by the governor, stating, that upon consideration of the last order, and the applications which had been made in pursuance of it, it was directed to be cancelled, and it was cancelled.

430. Were there any other regulations for the disposal of land?—On the 5th of September 1826, there were new regulations adopted, that the persons desirous of obtaining land would be furnished with the proper form of application by the colonial

colonial secretary; that if the governor was satisfied with the character and responsibility of the party, he would be referred to the land board, who would ascertain the amount of capital he possessed; that after being satisfied as to the amount of capital, he would be furnished with authority to select land within certain limits, which were to be fixed by the governor.

431. So that, by those regulations, one mode of acquiring land was made to depend on the governor's opinion of the responsibility of the settler, and the amount of his capital?—Undoubtedly.

432. What was the amount of capital required to be per acre?—An emigrant was entitled to 640 acres of land for every 500*l.* of capital he possessed, but no grant was to exceed more than four sections, or 2,560 acres.

433. Was there any quit-rent attached to the land so obtained?—There was a quit-rent; I think it was a half-penny an acre.

434. Was this quit-rent enforced?—I cannot say that it never was enforced; but I understand it was enforced, in very few instances, indeed scarcely any.

435. When land was granted, had the governor a very large discretion, any power, as to the amount of the sales, and the places where the sales were to take place?—With regard to the first, the governor had absolute power with respect to the portion of land which was put up for sale, and no settler was allowed to purchase in any district, excepting as the governor pleased.

436. Then, the governor being the judge of the respectability of the settler, not only judged where it should take place, but he determined who should put up?—It was more than that, under the regulation of 21st August 1828, it was provided, that the sales, instead of being by tender as they had formerly been, should be by auction, but no person was allowed to bid at such auction unless he had been authorized by the governor.

437. Sir *George Grey.*] Had not the governor the power of refusing the highest bidder by tender if he pleased?—I do not find that he had.

438. *Chairman.*] What other regulations have there been for the disposal of waste lands in the colony?—Those regulations remained in force until the period of 1831, when the regulations of Lord Goderich, to which reference has been made, were made.

439. Do you know the amount of land granted and sold under the various regulations previously, distinguishing the various years?—The returns for New South Wales have been for the years 1826, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831; the returns for 1827 and for 1832 and 1833, have not been received. I believe in 1826, 71,620 acres were granted in 38 grants; in 1828, 156,925 acres were granted in 101 grants; in 1829, 631,970 acres were granted in 131 grants. In 1830, 187,927 acres were granted in 353 grants, and in 1831, 170,013 acres were granted in 270 grants; so that the whole land then granted in the colony amounted to 3,897,000 acres of land.

440. How much of that appears to have been by purchase?—About 13,672 acres in the whole.

441. What was the price per acre obtained?—There is no return made with regard to the terms.

442. Were any of those grants made in an exception of the regulations then existing for the sale of land?—Yes, certainly, for the regulations for the sale of land, provided that no person should buy more than 4,000 acres, but the regulations for the grant were, that no grant should be made of more than 2,560; but of exceptional grants I can state only some few of them, one of 20,000 acres to Sir Thomas Brisbane, one of 15,000 to Mr. Hart Davis; there was one, I believe, also, to Mr. Potter Macqeen, and one to Lord Sligo. The two that I have mentioned were very considerably above, and the others also were very considerably above the general amount. Then there were 27,000 acres of land granted to Mr. Reid in consideration of the lands surrendered in Sydney and its vicinity, and it would be impossible to go through and extract all the instances of exceptional grant, and I have mentioned these only as illustrations of the extent to which the system was departed from.

443. There was a grant of a million of acres to the Australian Company?—Yes, there was, as I understand.

444. Upon what terms?—I do not know.

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

16 July 1836.

445. Sir *G. Grey.*] Have you adverted to the distinction between the original grants and the grants in extension in New South Wales?—I have not yet, I am aware that there was that.

446. Are you aware that though 2,560 was the maximum grant originally allowed, he might obtain a larger grant of land in extension, in proportion to the capital expended upon his original grant?—Yes; but I believe those grants to which I have referred were granted in one act.

447. Might not the original grant of 2,560, under that system of which you have been speaking, be considerably enlarged by the extension to which the settler might lay claim as matter of right?—Not more than double.

448. To the extent of double he might increase it?—Yes.

449. *Chairman.*] Was there any possibility by which a grant of 2,560 acres might have been swelled into 20,000?—No, and these were original grants.

450. You are not aware of the terms upon which the grant to the Australian Company was made?—No; I am not aware that there is any public means of ascertaining what the terms were; it was in the neighbourhood of Port Stephen.

451. Are you aware whether they were permitted to abandon a considerable portion of the land which they first selected, and to choose more land in what they conceived to be a more favourable situation?—I understand that such was the case, but I am not able to state from my own knowledge.

452. Are you at all aware of the conditions upon which the grants of land have been made to which you have alluded?—In looking through the returns I extracted several of those; the land had been granted upon the terms of paying a quit-rent, and of investing a certain amount of capital upon the grant.

453. This is the case with all the larger grants that you have mentioned?—They are subject to quit-rent. It does not state that they are subject to a proportionate investment of capital, and I do not think that they are.

454. Are there any regulations by which any member of the family of a clergyman, resident, is entitled to a quantity of land without any capital?—I find that grants have been made which have been stated in the returns as being made to members of the family of a clergyman, and that has been given as the only ground for it; and as there has been no statement of any necessity of capital being possessed, and as it is not to be expected that five daughters of a clergyman would possess 1,500*l.* apiece, I take it for granted that there is no qualification required. I find that in one case 13,000 acres were granted to the family of a clergyman; and in another case 10,000 acres were granted; in two cases 10,000 acres; and in one case between 8,000 and 9,000.

455. This was in addition to the clergy reserves which were set apart expressly for the support of the clergy in the establishment?—Yes.

456. At what time was the plan of disposing of land by public sale adopted by Government?—It was adopted in 1831; in the same year in Australia that it had been adopted in the North American colonies.

457. Is this system an uniform system which admits of no exception?—It was not in the original instructions of Lord Goderich made uniform, and without being subject to exceptions; that is, no person could obtain land excepting by payment of a certain price; but the power was given to the governor of reserving from sale any portion of land that he thought fit, so that a person could not obtain any land except by purchase; yet he might be willing to purchase it, and not be able to obtain it.

458. Do you mean that the emigrant has not the liberty of selection?—I believe not, unless the regulations are changed.

*Mercurii, 22° die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Mr. Scott. | Mr. Francis Baring. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | The O'Conor Don. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Mr. Pusey. |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Davis Hanson*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

22 June 1836.

459. *Chairman.*] WHEN this regulation was introduced, was there any liberty of selection allowed to the emigrant, so that he might at all times, by paying a reasonable price, secure that portion of the unoccupied land which appeared to him most advantageous?—He had the liberty of purchasing lands within certain limits, defined by the governor, but the limits within which the land was to be purchased were also at the disposal of the governor himself, so that no emigrant might select a piece of land for purchase, however advantageous it might appear to him, unless it had been previously notified by the governor that that particular district was open to sale. There was not in fact any liberty of selection.

460. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is that regulation enforced at present?—I believe it is.

461. Would you not say that there were reasons why the liberty of selection must be very considerably restricted?—I can imagine that it is possible that there might be, under peculiar circumstances, but I am not aware that there were any such circumstances in New South Wales.

462. Are you not of opinion that the circumstances of New South Wales, as a penal colony, and the necessity of having a very strong police there, render the concentration of the population there very necessary, and render it necessary to avoid having stragglers and out-settlers to a greater degree than would be allowed in other circumstances?—I can believe that such might be the case, but I imagine that the effect of those regulations has been precisely opposite; that instead of their causing greater concentration of the settlers, the power of the governor of defining the limits within which land should be selected, has been applied to prevent persons obtaining land within the district which has been already partially partially settled; that there is a very considerable portion of land in the vicinity of Sydney and in the county of Cumberland, and in the Bathurst district, which has not been open for sale, while persons have been allowed to purchase land at a greater distance from the settlers.

463. Are you aware whether there was any particular reason for that purchase?—I am not aware of any reason; I know that they are supposed to be exceedingly valuable; Dr. Laing, in his work, states, that the sum of from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* might be obtained by the governor for land, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, if Government would offer it for sale.

464. Is it your apprehension that the general operation of that restrictive power of the governor has been to disperse the population, and not to condense it?—I do not think that it has been in operation yet for a sufficient length of time to enable me to answer that question; as far as I am aware, the operation has been to prevent the sale of land in certain districts in the immediate vicinity of the chief towns, and in the county of Cumberland, and to induce persons to buy land further off; but its dispersing quality, in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, may be counterbalanced by its filling up the population in another part; I do not know how that may be.



465. You

Mr. *R. D. Hanson.*

22 June 1836.

465. You do not feel yourself competent to give a general answer as to its operation?—The general answer that I should give, with regard to the operation of that restrictive power, would be, that it would tend rather to disperse, because, when the price is raised for land, it is so generally for the interest of the emigrant to purchase it as nearly as possible to the market for his produce, that I cannot imagine, unless there were peculiar circumstances, of which he would be the best judge, that he would go to a greater distance.

466. *Chairman.*] If the Committee understand you rightly, at present the governor has the power of determining where the emigrant shall have his land? —Within what limits he shall be allowed to select it.

467. You spoke of the quantity of land which the emigrant might require; in the event of there being a smaller lot than 640 acres, the governor might, if he pleased, prevent that land from being brought into the market?—Undoubtedly he could.

468. This is according to the present regulations; has any change been made in those regulations?—There has been no other change than the one which increased the power of the governor; there has been a change in the instructions in 1832, to General Burke, that the governor had the power of raising the price of land in any part of the colony, when he imagined that a higher price might be required; and in order to insure the obtaining of that price, he was at liberty to limit the quantity of land which might at any time be brought into the market.

469. So that by this regulation the power of the governor to limit was considerably increased?—Undoubtedly.

470. Are you aware what amount has been realized by the sales of land under those regulations?—I find that there has been about 18,000*l.* up to the last period, for which I am enabled to get returns; but I cannot say the amount up to the present time.

471. Up to what period have you those returns?—Up to the end of 1832.

472. From what date?—There is no statement of how much of this money has been obtained by sales of land, under the regulations of 1831, and by previous sales of land; this is the general amount of the fund received since that time, but any grant made before, was to be paid for by instalments; a considerable portion of this sum may be the instalments on purchases of previous years.

473. Do you know in what manner this amount has been employed?—Principally in defraying the expense of sending emigrants to this colony.

474. Are you speaking of New South Wales alone?—Yes.

475. Are you aware that Sir Richard Burke has recently issued a proclamation, offering a bonus of 30*l.* to every young couple transported into the colony? —I have seen such a proclamation in one of the colonial newspapers, but I have no other knowledge of the fact.

476. From what funds is this bounty to be paid?—From the produce of the sales of land.

477. Entirely?—Entirely.

478. Is it made a condition in this case that the emigrants shall be exclusively from Great Britain or Ireland?—No; it is stated in the proclamation that this bounty will be allowed to every couple brought from Europe; and it is stated in the newspaper in which the proclamation appears, that it is hoped that it will have the effect of getting vine-dressers from France, and persons accustomed to manage sheep from Germany, and so on, and therefore I imagine that they contemplate them to come from every part of Europe.

479. So that, although the produce of the land sales is formed into an emigration fund, it is not an emigration fund exclusively applicable to England or Ireland under the present regulations?—Undoubtedly not, so far as we can judge of the terms of the proclamation.

480. What have been the regulations which have existed hitherto with regard to the disposal of land in Van Diemen's Land?—They have been, I believe, precisely the same as those which have prevailed in New South Wales.

481. Do you know the amount of land that has been disposed of already in Van Diemen's Land?—The total amount of land which had been sold up to 1832 was 1,513,815 acres.

482. How much of this has been by sale, and how much by grant?—It appears that only 20,356 acres out of this had been sold.

483. Has all the rest been given away?—It has.

484. Is

484. Is that the whole amount of land now occupied there?—Yes, it is the whole amount of land which has been as yet granted in Van Diemen's Land; we have no means of telling whether it is occupied or not.

485. Up to what period do your returns go?—Up to the beginning of 1832.

486. Mr. *Childers.*] Is there any large portion of land still unappropriated in Van Diemen's Land?—About 10 millions of acres.

487. Do you speak from your knowledge in 1832?—Yes, and from statements which I have obtained since, not from returns, but from persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the quantity of land disposed of since that time has been comparatively small, that none has been sold, and the sales have not been to any very great extent in the quantity of acres.

488. But is there much good land unappropriated?—It is supposed that there is very little good land indeed.

489. Do you take into consideration the large quantity of acres sold to the Van Diemen's Land Company?—Yes.

490. *Chairman.*] Can you state the particulars of any grants that have been in Van Diemen's Land; is there anything very remarkable about them?—There was a grant of 250,000 acres to the Van Diemen's Land Company, which I believe has been subsequently increased to 500,000.

491. What was there remarkable about this?—Simply the circumstance of land being granted in that way, the only condition to which was their obtaining convicts, and paying a very small quit-rent, redeemable at 20 years' purchase, and which will amount to not more than 30*s.* for about 100 acres.

492. At what time was the system of selling waste land for ready money introduced into Van Diemen's Land?—At the same time that it was into New South Wales, in 1821.

493. How much land has been sold under this system?—I find that the sales of land for 3 ½ years previous to July 1832 (but that would be only one year after the system of selling land uniformly was brought into operation) amount to 12,362*l.*; then for the following year, to June 1833, the sales of land amounted to 3,530*l.*

494. Are there any Parliamentary papers that you are aware of, up to 1834, containing an account of the land sales in Van Diemen's Land?—No, none later than 1833 that I have found; there are papers giving the amount of people sent out, but I do not find accounts of the land sold.

495. Do you know what has been the average price at which land has sold?—No, I cannot state what the precise average has been since those regulations have been adopted.

496. You do not know of any exceptional grants having been made, except this land, to the Van Diemen's Land Company?—No, I am not aware of any exceptional grants having been made in Van Diemen's Land.

497. In what manner has the money produced by the land-sales been applied?—It has been applied in the same manner as in New South Wales, in the encouragement of emigration.

498. Do you know how many emigrants have been sent out?—509 females and 422 families, containing in the whole 1,571 souls.

499. By whom have those females been selected and sent out?—The females have been selected and sent out by the Emigration Committee, I believe, in England.

500. Who has entrusted this committee with the power of selection?—The Colonial Office.

501. Is there any other point to which you wish to allude?—With regard to the general regulations which are adopted at the Swan River, I wish to refer to the fact, that in the Swan River the land was sold in immense quantities at first, and on terms which were quite inadequate to insure its being employed for any useful purpose; that the regulation which was first made, continued in force only for a very short time, and that the regulation which was substituted for it was altered again in 1831, so that in the course of three years there were three sets of regulations, completely contradictory, for the disposal of waste-land, adopted in the colony.

502. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Were they three sets of regulations which could be adopted, as in succession and in progression towards the establishment of a regular system?—I should say, decidedly not.

*Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*E. G. Wakefield*, Esq.

22 June 1836.

503. *Chairman.*] HAVE you had occasion to study the subject of colonization?—I have.

504. And more especially as regards the disposal of waste land by Government?—Yes, more especially.

505. Have you heard the examination of the preceding witnesses?—I have.

506. Do you know on what conditions the Australian Agricultural Company of London obtained its grant of a million of acres in New South Wales?—Chiefly on condition of employing a certain number of convicts, which condition was, in point of fact, a boon. Not only did the Government bestow a million of acres upon the Company, but they also bestowed upon them, under the name of a condition or burden, a boon of labourers wherewith to cultivate the land.

507. Are you aware of any other modes of disposing of waste land than those which have been already described to the Committee?—Yes, a very great number. In the course of a continuous inquiry upon the subject during several years, I at one time had collected a list of 200 different methods of disposing of waste land.

508. Do you mean 200 different distinct processes which at one time or another had been acted upon by this country?—Not entirely by this country; chiefly by this country, but also by the other colonizing states of Europe, such as France, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Denmark.

509. Even in our own country there have been a great variety of modes adopted?—A very great variety; that is, plans having different tendencies, and very often contradictory tendencies.

510. Have there ever been plans of contradictory tendency in operation at the same time?—Yes, in operation at the same time. There is a striking example of that in the first regulations for the plantation of the Swan River. It was declared that an unlimited quantity of land should be given to every settler who should take out labourers to the colony, and that the land should be given at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre, calculated on the cost of emigration of the person brought out, which was I think put at 30*l.* The obvious effect of that regulation was to induce emigrants having capital to take out people; but the next regulation in the same set, declared that land should be appropriated in unlimited quantities by those who were prepared to show that they would expend capital upon the land, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre; so that those who had not taken out labourers were able to pay higher wages than those who had expended their capital in doing so; and they enticed away the labourers who had been brought out by the others. Consequently the motive for bringing out labourers was destroyed; so that the second regulation defeated the first.

511. This was the instance to which the last witness, Mr. Hanson, was alluding when he talked of two contradictory systems at the same time?—Very likely.

512. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Which of those systems is, according to your views, most in conformity, or least in contrariety, to just principles of colonization?—That regulation by which land was disposed of in proportion to the number of people brought out to the colony.

513. You regard then the second regulation as a retrograde measure?—As destructive of the first.

514. As a retrograde measure with reference to what would be a good system of colonization?—Yes, the second regulation seems to me to be in defiance of a good system.

515. *Chairman.*] Have you seen the statement made by Mr. Stevenson of the actual receipts of the government of the United States from land sales?—Yes, I have.

516. It appears by one part of that statement that the receipts for the year 1819, were 682,171*l.* sterling, and that the receipts in the year 1820 were only 340,806*l.* sterling; how do you account for so great and sudden a diminution?—In the year 1819, that is, in the year previous to this great diminution in the receipts from the sales of land, congress lowered the minimum price from two dollars to 1¼ dollar per acre. In the following year, that is 1820, the receipts having fallen from 680,000*l.* to 340,000*l.* the diminution appears to be fully accounted for by the diminution in the minimum price enacted by congress in 1819.

517. Mr. *Gladstone*] The diminution in the receipts, according to what you have

have stated, appears to be 50 per cent, and the diminution in the minimum price appears to be three-tenths. Considering that the diminution in the minimum price ought to have increased the quantity sold, would you say that the diminution in the receipts was fully accounted for by the diminution of the minimum price?—There is not an exact correspondence between the two. The diminution of receipts is precisely half; but the diminution in the minimum price was not quite half. Therefore the correspondence is not exact; but it is so near that I conceive one to be the cause of the other.

518. Do not you suppose that the object of congress in lowering the price was to increase the demand? that they calculated that the deficiency in the receipts arising from the diminution of the price, would in some measure be compensated by an increased demand?—I do not think that that was the object of congress; for in looking through the debates in congress upon this subject, I have been able to trace no other object than that of obtaining a revenue, and that object is only expressed incidentally and occasionally.

519. If the object of congress was to obtain a revenue, and if, knowing or supposing that to be their object, you found that they lowered the minimum price of land, would you not infer that they must have calculated upon an increased demand and an increased quantity being sold?—I do not think that revenue was the deliberate object of congress; I only find that hinted at occasionally in the speeches of individual members; but I cannot find that the present system was adopted in the United States upon any deliberate view whatever; I cannot find any definite object.

520. Mr. *Childers.*] Was not the object, that the other plan of requiring two dollars and a half, and giving credit, had been found to cause great evils? Was not the giving of credit the cause of great evil?—The giving of credit was a cause of evil, and was abolished in the same year when the price was lowered.

521. Was it not the acknowledged reason of the lowering the price to change the system of credit which had been found to produce an immense debt, which the legislature saw no prospect of being paid to them?—I think that that may have been very likely the object; but that does not clearly appear upon the face of the discussions, which led to the diminution of price.

522. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Was not the previous price two dollars an acre, with a very long credit?—It was.

523. And the price by the subsequent regulation was 1 ¼ dollar cash?—Yes.

524. May it not be possible that the payment of two dollars per acre at a long credit may be much easier to a buyer than the payment of 1 ¼ dollar cash, and that therefore the reduction in the amount of sales may have been occasioned by an increased difficulty put in the way of obtaining land?—The difficulty of paying a larger sum could not have been less; for a larger sum was actually paid in cash, whatever the credit might have been. In the year 1819 the receipt was 680,000 *l.* Consequently, there appears to have been a greater facility in paying for land in that year, than there was in the next year when ready money was required, and when only 340,000 *l.* was paid.

525. Are you aware how much of that 680,000 *l.* was the result of sales during that year, and how much was the arrears paid up for the sales of former years?—I am not aware.

526. But unless you can distinguish those two elements in the sum, can you frame any theory from the sudden falling off in the receipts when the system was altered?—I do not attempt to frame a theory from that single fact. I only observed, that the price was lowered, and that the receipts immediately diminished. I only stated the two facts, and drew from them a conclusion which seems to follow naturally.

527. Mr. *F. Baring.*] You are aware that the proceeds of this land goes into the exchequer?—Yes, I am.

528. Therefore, has it not occurred to you that it was very possible that there might have been, on the part of the different state legislatures, a pressure upon the general congress, arising from the direct interest which they must have had in the speedy disposal of those lands, which induced the congress to lower the price?—I can see that there would be a direct interest; but I am not aware that that was the motive. I have not found any trace of that motive in the legislation of congress. It is a very natural motive, but I am not aware of it.

529. *Chairman.*] What proportion does the land-fund in the United States bear to the general revenue of the country?—I am not aware of the proportion which

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the land-fund bears to the revenue of the United States; but it considerably exceeds the whole expenditure.

530. What proportion does the land-fund in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land bear to the Government expenditure in those colonies?—In the year 1834, which is the last account that I have seen, the land-fund was very considerably less than the whole expenditure. The whole expenditure of the two colonies may have been about 300,000 *l.*, and the land-fund did not exceed 60,000 *l.*

531. But that was when the system of selling land was very recent?—I speak of 1834, the latest year of which there is any account in England.

532. What is the average price at which waste land sells in the United States?—I cannot state precisely; but I think, in 1835, the receipts were about 11,000,000 of dollars, and the number of acres sold about 9,000,000; from which the average of that year may of course be ascertained by a very simple calculation. In that year, the average price was not much above the minimum.

533. There is no account before the Committee; have you any account of the mode in which the proceeds of the land-sales have been disposed of in the United States?—I know generally that it is disposed of for the purposes of Government; that it forms part of the exchequer receipts, and goes into the general fund for defraying the expenditure of Government.

534. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is no part applied for the purpose of the newly-planted country, or for the transport of settlers there?—I believe none of it. A portion of it is, no doubt, employed in acquiring the land from the Indians, and in the surveys.

535. Mr. *Childers.*] But purposes of local improvement are provided for by local taxes?—Yes, except in the case of special grants by congress.

536. *Chairman.*] Is the average price of land in the United States higher or lower than the average price in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?—Lower. The average price in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land has very much exceeded the minimum, from the time that the plan of selling was introduced.

537. Mr. *Childers.*] Had not they the power of selling some land, called Town lots, in smaller quantities, and at a higher price, and is not that in the discretion of the commissioners in America?—I think not. I think the Government does not interfere in the formation of towns at all. It allows individuals to purchase lands in large quantities; and, if they think fit to purchase land, to lay out streets, and form a town. There may be exceptions; but that is the general rule.

538. Mr. *F. Baring.*] Have you at all studied, or are you at all informed, as to the privileges of parishes and counties in America, to tax the landholders and inhabitants for the sake of making internal improvements, such as roads, and dikes, and bridges? Are you aware to what extent that goes?—In most of the States, I believe, to an almost unlimited extent.

539. Of course there is no such right or privilege in New South Wales. There could be no power in the parishes or in townships to meet together and to lay any tax in New South Wales?—Certainly not, because the Government of New South Wales is completely despotic, while that of the United States of America is thoroughly democratic.

540. Therefore you could not very well compare or bring together the two systems. For instance, in America, there is no inconvenience at all resulting from selling land in large tracts, because the people who live upon those tracts, and who gradually buy up certain parts of them, can meet together and force the large landed proprietors to consent and contribute to internal communications. That cannot be the case in New South Wales, and the consequence would be, would it not, that it would be impossible to bring the two systems to a comparison?—I hardly look upon New South Wales as a colony. It is a penal settlement; it is only a large gaol; it is not to be compared with a free state for a moment.

541. *Chairman.*] You have stated that the average price of land in New South Wales and in Van Diemen's Land has been higher than in America?—Yes; in New South Wales it has considerably exceeded the minimum of 5 *s.* an acre; in the United States it has not much exceeded the minimum of 5 *s.* 7 ½ *d.* an acre.

542. Do you know what the average price in New South Wales has been?—I cannot

cannot say exactly. I have a general recollection, but a certain one, that it did very much exceed the minimum.

543. In proportion to population, which land-fund is the greatest; in which country have the receipts for land-sales been the greatest; in the United States, or in Australia and Van Diemen's Land?—By far greater in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in proportion to population. Taking the population of the United States to be 14,000,000, their land-fund of the last year was 2,300,000*l.* The population of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land is, altogether, only 100,000, and their land-fund amounted to 60,000*l.*; not very far off a pound per head.

544. How can you account for this great disproportion?—I account for the disproportion, by answering, that before the system of selling was introduced into New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, portions of land, favourably situated, had been reserved by the colonial government, and had attained a very high artificial value from the neighbourhood of population and markets; that when the system of selling was introduced, and these portions of land were brought to sale, there was a very considerable competition for them; and that consequently a much higher average price has been paid in New South Wales than in the United States. That would account also for the much larger fund obtained in proportion to population.

545. The *O'Conor Don.*] May it not arise in some degree from the possibility of obtaining convict labour in New South Wales?—I think the United States are better supplied with that which may be called the utility of convict labour than New South Wales itself; for they have 2,000,000 of slaves.

546. Mr. *Childers.*] Do you think that it is quite fair to compare the population in New South Wales with that of America; taking into consideration the unemployed capital of England, and the influx of its redundant population into that country?—No doubt the redundant population and capital of the mother country have a considerable influence upon such small settlements as New South Wales; and it would not be fair to compare New South Wales with the United States, not merely on that ground, but on other grounds, some of which I stated in answer to a question by Mr. Baring. There is no safe ground of comparison between countries so dissimilar.

547. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Has not the population of New South Wales increased more rapidly than that of the United States, by emigration?—I am not able to answer that question, because there is no account of the emigration either into the United States, or into New South Wales.

548. *Chairman.*] From what data have you derived your information as to the sales of land in New South Wales?—From the colonial newspapers and conversations with persons who have recently arrived from that colony.

549. Have you seen the returns of land-sales which have been laid before the House of Commons?—Yes, I have; but I place very little reliance upon those returns.

550. Why?—Some of them are exceedingly defective and incorrect; so much so as to appear to me to be quite useless.

551. In what respects do you mean that these returns are erroneous and defective?—One has been put in, which is a return of Crown lands in Canada, and is dated the 23d of March 1835, signed R. W. Hay. It was moved for by Mr. Hutt. The information required under this return, was of six different kinds; first the quantity of land in each lot. The answer in the return is the number of acres per annum. The second question related to the situation of the land granted, where situated. To that question there is no answer at all. The third question related to the conditions of sale. Those are stated, but in the most general terms, without at all distinguishing precisely the different conditions required as to each lot granted. The fourth question was, as to the price per acre, in the case of each sale. This is not given in any one instance, but instead thereof the annual averages are given; and all the averages so given are incorrect.

552. Mr. *Gladstone.*] How do you ascertain the incorrectness?—By a calculation which would occupy some time I should prove the inaccuracy; but it would take me perhaps an hour to do so.

553. Is the basis of the calculation facts which you have acquired from other sources?—No, miscalculations and errors upon the face of the return. The fifth question prescribed is the money received in payment for land. Instead of the return required, there is an account of the purchase-money received within the

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first year from each sale on instalment, and the quit-rent of five per cent. paid on sales made on that condition for the first year only. Consequently the return is something quite different from what was required. The sixth and last question related to the application of the monies. Instead of the proper return, namely, the account of the Commissioners of Crown Lands' receipts and disbursements, which is not given at all, there is a statement of the application by the Receiver-general of certain monies received by him from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. In this statement, such as it is, the receipts are given in currency, and the payments in sterling; in different monies. The return for Upper Canada in the same paper does not furnish the information required. A great deal of the information that is furnished, is incorrect upon the face of it; for example, in the recapitulation of the account of the Receiver-general, the balances are added to the receipts every year, so that he appears to have had 11,949*l.* 7*s.* more than he has paid, instead of having 2,895*l.* 17*s.* less, as is probably the fact; but I say probably, because any conclusion drawn from these returns is the result of mere guess-work.

554. Do you mean to say that if, at the end of the year, there appears to be upon the whole a sum to the credit of the Receiver-general, that sum is carried forward to his credit in the next year?—No; I mean to say that whatever the balance might be, instead of being stated as a balance, it is added to the receipts, and carried on as if it had been received twice over; as if the balance had been received in addition to the receipts.

555. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do you object to that as making the receipts of the year appear larger, or making the account incorrect?—Sometimes the balance may be added on the other side. The result is to make the accounts quite incorrect.

556. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you mean that the balance of one year is added to the receipts for the next year?—No, the balance of each year is added to the receipts of that year.

557. *Chairman.*] Will you exemplify this point by any instance out of the return?—I have, but not with me, a complete dissection of this return, which exposes all its errors and defects, and with the permission of the Committee I will put that in upon another occasion.

558. Have you inquired a good deal as to the best mode of promoting emigration from this country, and from Ireland in particular?—I have taken a great interest in the subject.

559. And you are of opinion that the only mode of promoting emigration from this old country is to render the new countries as attractive as possible, both to the capitalist and to the labourer?—It appears to me that the best and most effectual mode of promoting emigration, is to be found by discovering the best mode of immigration; by looking, not to the sending away of people from the old country, but to the arrival of them in the new one; and consequently the first point to determine is, what will render the new country most attractive to the people of the old country.

560. You therefore, in considering the question of emigration, and looking to that as the ultimate object, consider a good mode of colonization as the most effectual means of arriving at it?—Yes.

561. What do you mean by "a good mode of colonization"?—That mode which would render the Colonies most attractive, which would conduce to the greatest amount of immigration into the Colonies.

562. That would depend a good deal upon the manner in which the land was disposed of in the Colonies. In an inquiry concerning the means of emigration, you would consider the best mode of disposing of the waste land as the first object which ought to be regarded?—It is very important. Waste land is the chief element of colonization.

563. In what way does it appear to you, that the disposal of waste land by Government in one way more than in any other, would affect the progress and prosperity of the colony?—In almost every way. The disposal of waste land appears to be the very basis of the fabric, the foundation upon which all is to be raised; and, therefore, that success or failure depends almost entirely upon the manner in which the land is disposed of by Government.

564. Why should a government interfere at all in the disposal of land? Why should you not leave individuals to judge for themselves, and to occupy that portion of land which they should think most conducive to their own interests?—That course has been recommended by some economists, and of great repute too;

too; but there appears to be one simple and conclusive objection to it. If the Government allowed every individual to be the judge of his own interest, and to please himself as to the quantity of land that he will appropriate, one individual at once steps forth, and appropriates all the land of the colony. He puts a stop for ever to the disposal of the waste land in that colony in any other manner than may happen to please himself. That course has actually been adopted by our Government in several instances, one of which was mentioned to the Committee by Mr. Hanson; that of the first grant to the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Raleigh, who received 400 miles of sea coast without any limit internally, and with power to do exactly what he pleased with it: not merely to do what he pleased with it, but also to prevent others from doing anything at all with it, which he did for many years until he died, and his contract became forfeited, or was abolished in some way. That part of the world was shut out from colonization by means of allowing that which is alluded to in the question; namely, permitting individuals to judge for themselves as to the quantity of land which each would appropriate.

565. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Is not that supposition in opposition to the statements of the economists to which you have alluded? Do not they say constantly that the only check which we have upon competition in this case is the power of purchase by the individuals?—Those economists object to the purchase as being a gratuitous tax. They object to exacting any price for the land. They say, let each settler take that which he considers most for his own advantage; that is, let one man take it all.

566. Can you name where you have seen that stated?—I have seen that stated very strongly in a letter written by Mr. James Mill, the historian of British India, to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton.

567. Mr. *Hutt.*] Did not Sir Robert Wilmot Horton publish a pamphlet, containing a letter from Mr. Malthus, to something of the same effect?—Sir Robert Wilmot Horton is one of those economists who have objected in the strongest terms to any restriction upon the appropriation of land.

568. Mr. *Roebuck.*] And you conceive the general way in which you have now stated the proposition to be that in which Mr. Mill and Sir Robert Wilmot Horton stated it? —I have adhered, not closely perhaps, but nearly, to the words of Mr. Mill, in his letter to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton.

569. Are there no saving clauses round that proposition, which in any way make it different from that which you have stated?—I believe none.

570. *Chairman.*] Then it follows that in your opinion Government must necessarily exercise some power in disposing of the waste land; that it must not confide the appropriation of land to the discretion of an individual, but must exercise the power in a different way?—Yes, it appears to me that Government must necessarily both give, and prevent people from taking.

571. This must be done by certain regulations. What do you conceive should be the principal objects of a government in framing those regulations for disposing of the waste land?—The one object, it appears to me, should be the greatest prosperity of the colony; to produce that state of things in the colony which would render the colony most attractive to capitalists and labourers coming from the mother country.

572. That is one object?—It appears to me to be the sole object of the Government in disposing of waste land.

573. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Is not that so large a proposition as to be too uncertain in its operation? Should you not break it down into more specific propositions? —No doubt, I can do that; but the question was general, and therefore, I gave a general answer.

574. *Chairman.*] In order to attain this general object, the Government must exercise these two opposite powers; the power of giving, and the power of withholding?—Yes.

575. And the exercise of either of these powers to too great an extent would be injurious to the colony?—I conceive that in the exercise of these opposite powers there is some golden mean which would produce that state of things which was most advantageous.

576. In what way do you conceive that a too profuse exercise upon the part of Government of its power to grant land, would be injurious to the colony?—In almost every way; but there has been furnished to the Committee a copy of a circular from Lord Glenelg to the Governors of His Majesty's West India

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possessions, dated so late as January last, which appears to me to give a satisfactory answer to the question put to me, and instead of answering the question in my own words, I should like to answer it in the words of Lord Glenelg.

577. Will you read some parts of that to the Committee?—This is the extract: "It must not be forgotten that the conditions under which society has hitherto existed will, on the expiration of the apprenticeship, undergo an essential change. During slavery labour could be compelled to go, wherever it promised most profit to the employer. Under the new system it will find its way wherever it promises most profit to the labourer. If, therefore, we are to keep up the cultivation of the staple productions, we must make it the immediate and apparent interest of the negro population to employ their labour in raising them. There is reason to apprehend that at the termination of the apprenticeship this will not be the case. Where there is land enough to yield an abundant subsistence to the whole population in return for slight labour, they will probably have no sufficient inducement to prefer the more toilsome existence of a regular labourer, whatever may be its remote advantages, or even its immediate gains. Should things be left to their natural course, labour would not be attracted to the cultivation of exportable produce, until population began to press upon the means of subsistence, and the land failed (without a more assiduous and economical culture), to supply all its occupants with the necessaries of life. As soon as a natural labouring population should thus arise, and the growing necessity of making the most of the land should ensure the proper application of their labour, it might be expected that the present staples would again be brought into cultivation. But the depreciation which would take place in property, and the rude state into which society would fall back in the meantime, make it desirable to adopt measures to check this apparently natural course. How far it may be possible to check it effectually, it is not easy to determine; but by diminishing the facilities of obtaining land, it may certainly be impeded. It is true that where so much unoccupied land belongs private to persons, it is difficult to make any arrangement will ensure the proper distribution of it; nor am I prepared at present to recommend any definite measure for that purpose, which may be free from inconvenience. But it is of great importance in the meantime that the evil should not be aggravated by the inconsiderate neglect or the incautious distribution of those lands, which are at the disposal of the Crown. In order to prevent this, it will be necessary to prevent the occupation of any Crown lands by persons not possessing a proprietary title to them, and to fix such a price upon Crown lands as may place them out of the reach of persons without capital * * * * *. It would appear that a country is then in its most prosperous state, when there is as much labour in the market as can be profitably employed. In new countries, where the whole unoccupied territory belongs to the Crown, and settlers are continually flowing in, it is possible, by fixing the price of fresh land so high as to place it above the reach of the poorest class of settlers, to keep the labour-market in its most prosperous state, from the beginning. This precaution, by ensuring a supply of labourers, at the same time that it increases the value of the land, makes it more profitable to cultivate old land well, than to purchase new. The natural tendency of the population to spread over the surface of the country, each man settling where he may, or roving from place to place in pursuit of virgin soil, is thus impeded. The territory, expanding only with the pressure of population, is commensurate with the actual wants of the entire community. Society, being thus kept together, is more open to civilizing influences; more directly under the control of the government; more full of the activity which is inspired by common wants and the strength which is derived from the division of labour; and altogether is in a sounder state, morally, politically, and economically, than if left to pursue its natural course." It appears then, to me, that the evils resulting from profusion in granting land are evils which are opposites to the picture of benefits so ably drawn by Lord Glenelg.

578. Do you conceive the doctrine which is laid down in this despatch, to be borne out by experience?—I think so; because in looking back to the history of colonization, I have had occasion to change a strong preconceived opinion. I had believed, in common with the greater number of persons who have thought at all on the subject, that new colonies are generally very prosperous societies; whereas I now know, that, of the colonies planted by the states of modern Europe, the greater number, that is, more than half, have entirely perished; have disappeared from the face of the earth; and that of those which did not perish, the

greater

greater number by far suffered during their infancy the utmost privations and hardships. I am not aware of a single instance in which an infant colony, planted in a country where there was a great extent of unoccupied land, was such a society as deserved to be called prosperous, until many years after its establishment.

579. Can you mention any other evils which appear to you to have arisen from too profuse a system of disposing of land on the part of the government?—I could particularize many evils. The greatest evil appears to me, to have been the destruction of a vast number of colonies; but, putting that aside, I would come to the doctrince laid down by Lord Glenelg in this despatch; and from the reasoning therein contained, I draw this conclusion, that where a colony has not perished (a colony planted in a country where there was still a great quantity of unappropriated land) the means of its salvation has been an enormous evil in itself, namely, slavery; and even up to the present time, I find that all the exportable commodities of the United States, or nearly all of them, the great bulk of their exportable commodities, their cotton, their sugar, their rice and their tobacco, are produced by the labour of slaves, and unproduceable by free labour, because in the United States the facility of obtaining land is, to freemen, so great, that it is impossible to combine the labour of any large number of free hands in any of those works which require the combination of a great number of hands at the same time and in the same place, for a considerable period of consecutive time. Then it appears that such a new colony as I have described, planted in an extensive country, wants combination of labour, and therefore wants division of employments. Both are entirely wanting until slaves be obtained; and that society, instead of advancing to a more prosperous state in consequence of its removal, really retrogrades into a primitive state; into that barbarous state from which all nations have passed, and passed, as I believe, by means of the step of slavery. For all nations have undergone slavery, and wherever slavery has been abolished, the cause of the abolition has been obvious; it was the growing scarcity of land.

580. How do you connect the existence of slavery with great cheapness of land?—Whenever land is very cheap, men who are free have a disposition which I am unable to account for, but they have a disposition, as is borne out by all history, to obtain land of their own. Every one is disposed to become a proprietor, an individual landowner; and when every one does become an individual landowner, and cultivates his own piece of land, every one does the same thing, and there can be no combination of labour among them. For they work in different places, and there can be hardly any exchange among them, for they all produce exactly the same thing. Consequently, the society is in what may be called a separated state, a barbarous state. It is cut up into as many fractions as there are individuals; and then, in order to produce that surplus produce, that capital, and all those advantages which result from the greater productiveness of combined labour, a motive ensues to obtain slaves. Freemen will not, but slaves may be forced to, work in combination. That appears to be very much borne out by the Greek colonies, which were all prosperous from the beginning, which contrast most remarkably with our colonies, but which had slaves. It is also true that each of the Greek colonies settled and remained upon a comparatively small extent of land.

581. Mr. *Roebuck*.] You say that it is the facility of obtaining land which has created the necessity for slaves, and that the having slaves has produced the prosperity of the colony; and at the same time you say that the Greek colonies were exceedingly prosperous and exceedingly confined, and therefore could not have had any great facility of acquiring land, they having slaves. How do you reconcile that?—I should say that settlers in the ancient cities of Greece, taking slaves with them, had no motive for spreading over a country and appropriating large tracts of land. They had with them the means of combining labour on a small surface. The masters had all that could give them the wealth which they did in fact obtain upon a very small surface; but if you had taken from them their slaves, that is, if you had forced every one to do everything for himself, then the tendency of these persons would have been to spread over as large a surface as possible, and to make up by the quantity of land that each should have, for the weakness of each one, owing to each being a separate fraction.

582. Is it not notorious, as respects the Greek colonies, that they were confined to a small space, not by their own will, but by barbarians around them;

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that they were obliged, for their own safety, to shut themselves up within very narrow walls; and as they were shut up into a small space, and were themselves a civilized people, were not they exactly in the situation of other civilized people who had not slaves; that is to say, that they were confined within a narrow space, that land was difficult to be obtained, and that they had a large quantity of capital?—It is extremely difficult to answer so many questions relating to the Greek colonies, or even to make, with much confidence, any statement with respect to them, because there are no countries that we have any information of at all, of which we have less information than of the Greek colonies. The information is so extremely defective, that a thousand causes may have been in operation; disturbing causes of all sorts and kinds; of which it is impossible to see the effect. One occurred to me in answer to a question, that though, in particular spots, a colony might be confined by the savage nation which it had invaded, there might be a great facility of moving from that spot to others, where land was more plentiful; for example, from Sicily to the mainland of Italy, or to Asia Minor; and though, on that spot, there might not be a facility of acquiring land, there might be a very great facility of acquiring land in other spots equally rich, which would meet the view of the Honourable Member by showing that there was still a motive for obtaining slaves; that freemen were not so pressed into a narrow space as that, of necessity, some of them should be glad to work for wages as labourers hired by others.

583. Then, upon your general statement, you wish to say that you are unable to draw any definite conclusions from anything relating to the Greek colonies?—I only draw this general conclusion. I find that modern colonies have universally suffered the greatest disasters, and have been exceedingly slow in their progress towards wealth and greatness. I find that the Greek colonies very soon equalled, and many of them soon surpassed, their parent cities in wealth and greatness. I find universally, in the case of the modern colonies from Europe, an enormous proportion of land. I find that either directly or indirectly the modern colonies have benefited by slavery; and have risen from a sort of primitive barbarous state by means of slavery, however great that evil in itself. I have the other fact, upon which there can be no doubt, that all the labour of the colonies of Greece was performed by slaves, both agricultural and mechanical; and finding the general fact of disasters from what I call the superabundance of land, and prosperity with a small quantity of land and slavery, I attribute the prosperity of one set of colonies to the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, and the disasters of the other set to the opposite circumstances in which they were placed.

584. Does not the same peculiar difference exist, not only in reference to the Greek colonies and the European colonies, but with the Greek nation and the other European nations? Is there not a remarkable problem yet to be solved by history, namely, how it was that there was that remarkable improvement in the Greek nation as compared with other nations? while the travelling of Europe from barbarism to civilization has been long and difficult, and surrounded by all kinds of difficulties, in Greece they sprang at once to civilization, but in Europe they have crept by centuries; does not the same difference exist in the two cases?—The difference is not nearly so remarkable in the case of the different nations. There is no doubt that the Greeks surpassed the other nations of Europe by many degrees, but not by so many degrees as the Greek colonies surpassed the modern colonies of Europe.

585. The *O'Conor Don.*] Do not you think that the Greek colonies succeeded by concentrating in a narrow space, and the modern colonies were slower by dispersing abroad?—Yes.

586. Mr. *Childers.*] Take the Greek colonies on the coast of Greece; did they not go and settle in a country where they were in opposition to the natives?—Generally speaking, they settled hostilely, and were exposed to wars; the wars being more grievous on account of the civilization of the people who attacked them.

587. Take the settlement of the English at present at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, as compared with the colonies in America; those have been remarkably successful, and they have a species of civilization more like the Greek colonies?—There is no doubt that those settlements have been remarkably prosperous, but they are not the class to which I have been adverting. I have spoken of a colony planted in a country where there is a great extent of uncultivated land. Perhaps

I may

I may be allowed to state the reason of the introduction of this subject. I believe the common opinion which exists as to the general prosperity of new colonies, has been principally derived from Adam Smith's view of the subject. Adam Smith asserts generally that new colonies are remarkably prosperous. He attributes their supposed prosperity to their having a vast extent of land at their disposal; to the extreme facility with which every colonist obtained land, and to the very high rate of wages consequent upon that facility. Having thus stated the principle, he illustrates it by referring to the Greek colonies, which had never a large extent of land, and which never had any wages at all, because the whole of the labour was performed by slaves.

588. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You have stated that both in ancient and in modern colonies, you observe a coincidence of prosperity with slavery and concentration of the population, and a failure of those colonies in which there was no slavery and no concentration?—I have not used the word concentration, and I do not believe that it is of advantage to a colony to be pressed into a very small space. I did not use the word dispersion, and I did not mean what is usually expressed by the word dispersion. I used the word separation of labour. There may be a complete separation of labour without any dispersion at all. We have an example of it in a great part of Ireland, where the people live close enough together, but where their employments are all of one kind and the same kind, where all of them are a multiplication of one of them; where there is no intercourse and no exchange, and no helping of each other; there, where the people are concentrated, all the evils of separation occur.

589. If prosperity appears to have accompanied slavery and comparative concentration of population, and the reverse the opposite circumstances, may not the prosperity be owing to the fact of slavery being established in those colonies, and not to the population being concentrated instead of being dispersed?—I do not think that the population was concentrated in those parts where slavery was established. On the contrary, slavery gave them the opportunity of beneficially dispersing, because each batch of persons spread out to a great distance; each batch of them carried with it a mass of compulsory labourers; so that slavery rather encouraged dispersion, looking at the question of the extent of land. In New South Wales I have no doubt that many of the flock-owners have gone to a much greater distance than they would have gone from the capital, because they have been able to take convicts with them to take care of their flocks; and if they had not the labour that existed in New South Wales, they would have remained nearer to the capital, since it would have been impossible to take large flocks into the wilderness without shepherds.

590. *Chairman.*] What do you consider the most striking practical case of evil resulting from too great a profusion in granting land?—The most striking, because it happens to be the last, is the new settlement of Swan River in Western Australia.

591. In what way is that the most striking?—That colony, which was founded with a general hope in this country, amongst very intelligent persons of all descriptions, that it would be a most prosperous colony, has all but perished. It has not quite perished, but the population is a great deal less than the number of emigrants; it has been a diminishing population since its foundation. The greater part of the capital which was taken out (and that was very large) has disappeared altogether, and a great portion of the labourers taken out (and they were a very considerable number) have emigrated a second time to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. The many disasters which befel this colony (for some people did actually die of hunger), and the destruction of the colony taken out to the Swan River, and the second emigration of the people who went out, appear to me to be accounted for at once by the manner in which land was granted. The first grant consisted of 500,000 acres to an individual, Mr. Peel. That grant was marked out upon the map in England—500,000 acres were taken round about the port or landing-place. It was quite impossible for Mr. Peel to cultivate 500,000 acres, or a hundredth part of the grant; but others were of course necessitated to go beyond his grant, in order to take their land. So that the first operation in that colony was to create a great desart, to mark out a large tract of land, and to say, "this is a desart—no man shall come here; no man shall cultivate this land." So far dispersion was produced, because upon the terms on which Mr. Peel obtained his land, land was given to the others. The Governor took another 100,000 acres, another person took 80,000 acres; and

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the dispersion was so great that, at last, the settlers did not know where they were; that is, each settler knew that he was where he was, but he could not tell where any one else was; and, therefore, he did not know his own position. That was why some people died of hunger; for though there was an ample supply of food at the governor's house, the settlers did not know where the governor was, and the governor did not know were the settlers were. Then, besides the evils resulting from dispersion, there occurred what I consider almost a greater one; which is, the separation of the people and the want of combinable labour. The labourers, on finding out that land could be obtained with the greatest facility, the labourers taken out under contracts, under engagements which assured them of very high wages if they would labour during a certain time for wages, immediately laughed at their masters. Mr. Peel carried out altogether about 300 persons, men, women and children. Of those 300 persons, about 60 were able labouring men. In six months after his arrival he had nobody even to make his bed for him or to fetch him water from the river. He was obliged to make his own bed and to fetch water for himself, and to light his own fire. All the labourers had left him. The capital, therefore, which he took out, viz. implements of husbandry, seeds and stock, especially stock, immediately perished; without shepherds to take care of the sheep, the sheep wandered and were lost; eaten by the native dogs, killed by the natives and by some of the other colonists, very likely by his own workmen; but they were destroyed; his seeds perished on the beach; his houses were of no use; his wooden houses were there in frame, in pieces, but could not be put together, and were therefore quite useless and rotted on the beach. This was the case with the capitalists generally. The labourers, obtaining land very readily, and running about to fix upon locations for themselves, and to establish themselves independently, very soon separated themselves into isolated families, into what may be termed cottiers, with a very large extent of land, something like the Irish cottiers, but having, instead of a very small piece of land, a large extent of land. Every one was separated, and very soon fell into the greatest distress. Falling into the greatest distress, they returned to their masters, and insisted upon the fulfilment of the agreements upon which they had gone out; but then Mr. Peel said, "All my capital is gone; you have ruined me by deserting me, by breaking your engagements; and you now insist upon my observing the engagements when you yourselves have deprived me of the means of doing so." They wanted to hang him, and he ran away to a distance, where he secreted himself for a time till they were carried off to Van Diemen's Land, where they obtained food, and where, by the way, land was not obtainable by any means with so great facility as at the Swan River.

592. There are some small settlers remaining at the Swan River, have they taken means to secure combinable labour in the way of slaves?—They have not attained that object, but they have sent a deliberate petition to the Government here, praying that one of the conditions under which the Swan River colony was founded, namely, that convicts should never be sent there, might be abrogated in their favour; that they might be favoured with the service of convicts from England; for that unless that were granted to them, it was quite impossible for them to do any good in the colony.

593. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you know whether large portions of the land which were given to individuals, have been broken up since?—Not broken up, I think, because the colony was so far ruined that there has been no demand for land. But some of these large tracts have been forfeited to the Government in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the conditions attached to them. I believe that Mr. Peel never obtained the whole of his grant. I believe that he arrived too late; that he did not fulfil one condition, which was, that he should arrive in the colony at a certain time.

594. How many acres did he obtain?—He forfeited that grant; but as everybody could obtain an unlimited quantity afterwards in proportion to the capital taken out, and as he had taken out a sufficient capital to obtain 500,000 acres, he probably did obtain them in another spot, though not in the spot fixed upon in England.

595. Are you aware what has been the disposal of those 500,000 acres, do they remain uncultivated?—I should imagine that they do, and that they have reverted to the Crown.

596. Was the failure of Mr. Peel's enterprize antecedent to the establishment of

of the first of the regulations to which you have referred?—No; his grant was made in pursuance of that regulation.

597. Was the period at which his failure took place antecedent to the establishment of the first set of regulations for the disposal of land, to which you have alluded in the beginning of your evidence? or was it under other regulations?—It was not antecedent to, but under the first regulations.

598. Was the adoption of the second set of regulations suggested in consequence of the great failure that had taken place under the first?—I think, in the first, the public were promised a second set within a year, without giving any reason, and the intelligence could hardly have been received of the failure of the first set before the second issued. I suppose they were in fulfilment of the promise that there should be a second set; the third set was dictated by a full knowledge of the failure of the first.

599. What was the third?—The same that had been made for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales in 1831, by Lord Ripon.

600. *Chairman.*] We have not got clearly upon the evidence in what those two first sets of regulations differed from each other, be so good as to state their character?—The first set contained in itself two contradictory regulations, which I have already noticed at the commencement of my examination; the second set did not differ materially from the first set; but it somewhat restricted the facility of obtaining land. I do not recollect the precise terms of it; but I believe that the difference between the first and second set was not remarkable. The contradiction to which I alluded before, was within the first set itself; it was the contradiction between two items in that set of regulations.

601. Point it out?—According to the first item land was given in proportion to the number of people taken out to the colony at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre, calculating the passage-money of each emigrant at so much; and by the second item in the same regulation, land was given at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre for capital, shown to be ready for application upon the land, which defeated the first regulation, because it deprived the first class of settlers of labourers.

602. Not only that, but those persons who had not expended their money in bringing out labourers to the colony, had more money to expend in paying labourers who were brought out by the first set?—*A.* had brought out labourers; *B.* had not; he had reserved his capital. *B.* then being richer than *A.*, not having expended money in bringing out labourers, enticed away the labourers brought out by *A.*, by offering them higher wages than *A.* could afford. If, on the contrary, both *B.* and *A.*, and all the other letters of the alphabet, had been compelled to take out labourers in proportion to the land obtained by them, in that way a proper degree of restraint would have been maintained upon the number of acres to be given to each person. But the first item, which intended to promote the emigration of labourers, was defeated by the second item, which destroyed the motive of the settler to bring out labourers.

603. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Then the first set having established a very great facility in granting that land, the second set rather tended to diminish that facility?—I do not recollect the precise terms of the second set; for the colony was pretty well ruined, but I believe that there was a sort of restriction in the second set.

604. The third set established that there should be an efficient restriction?—The third set intended to establish an efficient restriction, but it has been totally inoperative in the colony. The grants had been so enormous, that to say "henceforth lands shall be given to no one except under certain restrictions," was completely inoperative in Western Australia.

605. That is the regulation made in 1831?—Yes.

606. *Chairman.*] You are not aware that any land has been granted in Western Australia under that?—I believe that a few acres of land round the government house, and in very desirable situations, have been sold, but a very small quantity indeed.

607. Mr. *Childers.* How did labourers obtain land in Swan River when they wanted it?—The persons who obtained land for nothing (it may be called for nothing) in vast quantities, were ready to grant land to cottiers, to persons who would settle upon it, on the easiest possible terms. I have heard, I think, it said, at the rate of a farthing an acre in Western Australia in great quantities.

608. Mr. *Hutt.*] Have any convicts been landed in Swan River?—No, the petition of the settlers for convicts has not been attended to by Government.

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609. Mr. *Childers.*] You said that the slave states in America were the producers of exportable commodities; are not the northern states also very wealthy, and exporters and manufacturers to a great extent?—The northern states are probably more wealthy, and certainly more wealthy in appearance, than the southern ones; but then I attribute the wealth of the northern states, in a very great measure indeed, to the surplus production of the southern states. The carrying trade of those states which disdain slavery, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachussets, depends altogether upon the surplus production of slavery in the southern states. They are the carriers of that vast surplus produce which is created by combination of labour in the southern states.

610. Are they not also manufacturers?—By means of a restrictive law, so stringent that they must either be manufacturers or they must almost go without manufactured goods. The tariff of America compels them to be manufacturers; the slaves of America enable them to be carriers and merchants to a great extent; and it has always appeared to me that if slavery were suddenly abolished in the United States, New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the other great commercial cities of the north, would sink into insignificance.

611. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You stated that there were certain means of rendering the colony attractive; the Committee have not understood from you what those peculiar means are. You stated it in very general phrase, but you did not state the individual acts which were requisite, except one, which was that you should not be too profuse in your grants of land; and the other was that you should not be too restrictive. Are there any others to which you wish to direct the attention of the Committee?—I used the word attractive in the sense of political economy only, without reference to the attractions of a free government, or many other attractions; in the sense of political economy only; and by "the state attractive to capitalists and labourers," I mean the highest profits and the highest wages. I consider that the rates of profit and of wages depend in a very great measure upon the productiveness of industry; upon the quantity of the produce obtained as the result of capital and labour; on the amount of produce which there is to divide between the capitalist and the labourer. Taking that point, arriving at the greatest produce with a view to the highest profits and wages to render the country attractive, I have to go back but one step further; and it appears to me that productiveness of industry depends almost entirely upon the combination of labour, upon men helping each other. All division of employments depends absolutely upon it. There can be no division of employments without combination of labour. Witness the common illustration of division of employments used by Adam Smith, and familiar to everybody, that of the pin-manufacture. There the division of employment depends altogether upon the collection of forty men under one roof, each of whom is occupied with making some different part of a pin. Then seeing that the productiveness of industry depends upon the combination of labour, I reach the ultimate step, which is that of preventing the separation of labour by necessitating a certain degree of hired labour. Combination of labour to any extent never takes place except by two means, either by means of slavery when it is compulsory, or by means of hire. I know not of any other means by which labour is ever combined. In order to have free labour so combined, there must be a class of persons in the society ready to let their labour out to hire. That class of persons never exist where land is very cheap, and never have existed. In countries where land is very cheap, the substitute for hired labour is slavery.

612. In support of that view of the case which you have just now stated, you have remarked, that all the early colonies planted by European states have failed, or undergone a long period of suffering; and you suppose that suffering and those failures to have arisen in consequence of the great facility with which the parties have acquired land: have you ever directed your attention to the colonies that have been planted by the United States of America, within these last 50 years, in which there has been great facility of acquiring land, and at the same time an extraordinary success?—The Honourable Member means to refer to the colonies of the United States; the new settlements on the western frontier.

613. The states of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama and others?—I should adduce that case as an example of the benefits arising from restriction. Though there be a very great, and quite a sufficient, facility, perhaps, in obtaining land in those states, there is a considerable degree of restriction; there is a price of

5*s.* 7½*d.* an acre, which must be paid down in ready money, as congress has decreed, before any one acre can be obtained.

614. Then there must be a certain guard of your proposition respecting the facility of selecting land. It is not, as you have said, in all states in which there has been a great facility of acquiring land, but in certain states, in which there has been an unlimited facility, that failures have taken place?—It is entirely a question of degree.

615. But is not the facility which now exists in the state of Ohio, where there is no slavery, of acquiring land, quite sufficient to separate all the settlers very greatly; and if mere separation of labour were the great evil to be dreaded, quite enough to bring about the evils which you have supposed to arise from this great facility of acquiring land?—No, I think not, because the free settlers in the state of Ohio benefit by slavery in the neighbouring states. Mr. Stewart, in his account of America, in his "Three Years in North America," says, that the market for all Ohio, for all surplus produce in Ohio, is New Orleans. Consequently, though the settler upon land in Ohio may appear to be separated from all the world, he is in the closest possible connection with the man at New Orleans, with whom he exchanges his corn, and his wool, and his hides, for furniture, clothes, and other objects of comfort or luxury which he has to enjoy. The case, to be put fairly, must suppose the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, so that all men, black and white, should, each of them, be separated and working for himself, and engaged in the same kind of work.

616. You speak of the surplus produce of Ohio; how comes there to be a surplus produce in Ohio, if, according to your view of the case, the labourers are separated and do not combine?—But I have been supposing that the separation was so great for the sake of argument, as was the supposition in the question. I do not believe that the separation is so great in Ohio: on the contrary, I believe that the price put upon land tends very much to prevent separation, and that men do constantly work for years together in Ohio, in order to obtain the means, and the only means, of purchasing land, that is, money, wherewith alone they can obtain land.

617. Then, to refer to Upper Canada, where they do not work above a year to obtain sufficient land for any labourer; how comes it that there the consequence does not follow of all those evils arising from dispersion?—I think they do to a very great extent, however, in Upper Canada.

618. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Are not those back settlements of Upper Canada and Ohio, which you have spoken of, two of the most prosperous and rapidly progressing colonies in the world?—There is no doubt that they are very prosperous colonies, compared with others of an earlier date; but one circumstance has not been taken into consideration at all, which is the vast amount of immigration which they receive from the mother country, and especially Ireland; immigration of paupers I mean; for if the emigrants who went to Upper Canada from Ireland had possessed the means of at once obtaining land, and setting up on farms, then, in Upper Canada, there would be no means of combining labour; as it is, the people must work for hire, and consequently I do not consider Upper Canada to be an example of that very disastrous state which arises from the influx of a small number of people into a very extensive country, where there is great facility in obtaining land, where the people are separated from the rest of the world, and have not a stream of immigration poured in upon them from another country.

619. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Then, from your present statement, it would seem to be that a very slight difficulty thrown in the way of acquiring land is enough to answer the purpose that you have in view, that of rendering what you call the colony attractive, you speaking as a political economist?—It depends very much upon what is meant by the term very slight. I should use the term sufficient; a restriction which shall be sufficient.

620. Because, on the other hand, you have a very great difficulty, namely, slavery; you drive us to one of two cases. If it be desirable to create this difficulty in acquiring land, you drive us to the improvement of manufactures through the means of slavery, which is a great evil. What is the sum of the difficulty, on the other hand, sufficient to meet that particular feeling which you assert to exist in men's minds of a desire to become land-owners?—I should not call it a very slight difficulty, but I should think it a sufficient one, if the difficulty of obtaining land were such that every freeman was obliged, during three years of his life, to work for wages. That would be considered a very slight difficulty in

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this country, if every poor man could insure to himself, by three years of hired labour, to become a land-owner; but it might be quite sufficient, and it can only be considered very slight, in point of comparison with the ideas which we have in this country with reference to the possession of land.

621. Supposing that there was no immigration into the colony, and you could by any means, no matter what they are, by any regulations of the Government, attain that general end, namely, of making the labourers, all poor labourers, labour for three years, you fancy, according as your present knowledge goes, that that would be a sufficient check for the end that you have in view?—I do think so; that if the difficulty of obtaining land in every colony were such that every poor man were necessitated to work for hire during some years, say three years, of his existence, the evils of slavery would be entirely avoided, and that the greatest wealth would attend upon the colony.

622. *Chairman.*] You are supposing this regulation to apply to colonies which have a stream of immigration directed upon them?—I will take either case. The period of service would be longer in the case where there was no stream of immigration; but three years might still be sufficient; I object to being called upon to fix any term.

623. Mr. *Roebuck.*] The Committee want to ascertain from you whether there is, in your mind, such a term?—I conceive that there is a term, but I object to fixing that term precisely; I believe that it will be ultimately determined by experience alone.

624. How do you reconcile this statement with the present state of the North American states; you say that you believe that the North American states actually live by being carriers of the Southern American states; do you, from your knowledge of the state of Massachussetts, believe that to be the fact?—I did not say live; I believe that they might live, and have a supply, and an abundance of mere food, without any combination of labour at all; but I do believe that their congregation in cities, that almost all that they enjoy beyond a mere subsistence, all their importance, and the greater part of their social enjoyments, all that which raises them above the primitive state of a mere labourer and devourer of food, is very much indeed to be attributed to their being carriers of the southern states, to their being employed by the southern states to carry their vast surplus produce to different parts of the world.

625. You have fallen into something contradictory here; the Committee take the case of Massachussets as an illustration; there is in that state a difficulty in obtaining land greater than in the state of Ohio or Alabama. There is there a somewhat concentrated population, and according to your own view, I should imagine that there was that difficulty of obtaining land which would obviate the necessity of slavery; how is it that you attribute the social improvement of that state, in which the elements exist for improvement, according to your own statement, to the existence of slavery in the other states?—I have great difficulty in answering the question, because it consists of three or four points; the one which I wish to notice first is, that the difficulty of obtaining land is very great. It may be in any particular part of Massachussetts, but the difficulty of obtaining land somewhere else is not very great. It is impossible to view any one of the American states separately; they must be put as a whole, subject to the same regulations with respect to disposable land, and subject to the same commercial laws. The people can easily remove from Massachussetts where land is dearer, to other states where it is cheaper, and do actually remove in great numbers every year.

626. That certainly is very true; but do not you suppose that, looking at this fact, the changing one's social relations, the pain of parting from friends, the pain of parting from the place where one has lived for many years, and a variety of other circumstances, that those would necessarily prevent the emigration from any country where there was the means of subsistence?—On the contrary, I think that there is ample evidence of a disposition, on the part of Americans, of a species of habit, it may be almost called, of wandering from one place to another, a love of novelty and change, engendered originally, I believe, by the facility with which land was acquired, but which has now become a national habit. The Americans have been compared to some animals which are unable to stand still, always on the move, except when asleep.

627. Do you find that that applies to all the population?—It applies to so many

many as to be considered, not by me only, but by many travellers in America, as a sort of national habit.

628. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Your mode of preventing the injurious dispersion of the settlers is charging a certain price for land?—No, I have not mentioned that as the method at all; I have only been asked questions hitherto as to the general principle of restriction. There might be many means of restriction; but I consider the most effectual restriction to be the price charged; the most easy method to be carried into effect; the most fair and just towards all; the most equal.

629. Then, as the back settlements of America and Upper Canada are flourishing very rapidly, with the price per acre not more than 5 *s.* 7 ½ *d.* on the average, do you consider that that is a sufficient price to prevent injurious dispersion of settlers?—I do not; I attribute the present prosperity of the back settlements of Upper Canada to a vast immigration of Irish labourers, which does not at all arise from the price of land; and I believe that if, by any circumstances, that stream of immigration should be stopped, the condition of Upper Canada would be greatly deteriorated. There is a fact which illustrates that opinion, with relation to the state of New York. The grand canal of Lake Erie, one of the greatest works in the world, was projected long before it could be begun; it was projected during the war between England and the United States; and it was not begun until after the peace, when a stream of Irish emigrants flowed into the state of New York. Quite as large a proportion as 19-20ths of that great work was performed by Irish labourers, by persons who did not possess the means of obtaining land at the price then required in the state of New York. The public works in Canada have been carried on of late years, and form one of the items of that prosperity of which the honourable Member speaks. Those public works have been wholly conducted by means of immigrant labour, and could not have been begun without it. On that account, therefore, I consider the present prosperity of Upper Canada to depend almost entirely upon a constant supply of emigrants from Ireland.

630. But in an inquiry into the best mode of encouraging colonization, we suppose a continued influx of emigrants into the colony which we are considering, do we not?—I do not. There are two sets of circumstances which may be supposed. The best mode of proceeding under one set would be quite different from the best mode under another set. If there were a continual stream of immigration, the circumstances of the colony would be quite different from what they would be if only the original body remained, and there were no greater increase than the natural increase by births. But it appears to me that good colonization requires a restriction upon the appropriation of land, whether the increase of people be by immigration or by births. In the two different cases, the degree of restriction would be widely different. The requisite degree of restriction will no doubt be less in the case of a foreign stream of people; a less degree of restriction will suffice in that case, than in a case where the increase was much less, arising merely from births.

631. Are there not certain necessary checks to raising the price of land in a new colony, such as the fear of driving settlers to take possession of land on their own account without a title?—I think not; I am not aware of any check of that description.

632. Can you not imagine such a price fixed upon land by the Government which disposed of it, as would induce the inhabitants of the colony to take possession of the unoccupied spots of land without any title?—Certainly I can imagine a price that would be completely absurd; but hitherto I have talked of what I consider a sufficient price. I have not indeed called it price yet; a certain degree of restriction would be sufficient, and do good; no doubt there would be a degree of restriction which would be most fatal to all the objects in view.

633. Does not squatting take place to a great extent in the back settlements of the United States?—Yes, it is encouraged by law. Squatters have a right of pre-emption; they are allowed to obtain land at the auction without bidding for that land which they have occupied, and they have been allowed sums of money where they have not obtained the lands which they had usurped, in compensation for the improvements they had made upon the land. Great encouragement I consider to be held out to squatting in the United States.

634. Do you think it possible, by any system of law, to prevent squatting?—

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It seems to me to be just as possible to prevent squatting in a colony, as it is to prevent it on the extensive districts of Crown land in Wales.

635. Do not you think that there would be great discontent occasioned in the colony, if its inhabitants were prohibited from making use of fertile lands which they saw round them, with the view of being driven by that prohibition to become labourers for wealthy persons in the colony for wages?—That would depend entirely upon the degree of restriction; there is considerable restriction in the United States; and there restriction, I believe, is extremely popular; I never heard of any sort of objection to it; it seems to be approved of by all classes in America, from the richest to the poorest, and from the most ignorant to the best informed. Of course there is another degree of restriction which would be highly unpopular.

636. Then you admit that the fear of encouraging squatters is a check, to a certain extent, to affixing a high price upon land?—No. In the first place, I hardly understand what is meant by a "high price upon land;" but I say that the fear of squatting would not prevent you from fixing a sufficient price, because I believe, with only a sufficient price, there would be no motive for squatting.

637. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You are acquainted with the tenure of land now existing in Lower Canada?—Yes.

638. And you are also aware that it has had the effect of concentrating the population, and keeping them within a certain space?—I believe that the seignorial tenures have had that effect to a considerable extent.

639. Has it in any way contributed to produce the effects which you suppose would arise from fixing any check upon the granting of land?—I should think it had, to a certain extent. I do not know that it has had the effect of inducing one class of men to work for wages to be paid to them by another class; but it appears to have had the effect of keeping many families together in particular spots, and really to have preserved the Canadian nation; to have preserved that nation distinct from the rest of the world, with its French habits, and what may be called its Canadian customs.

640. Then so far as that may be considered a check to the grant of land, do you suppose that to have improved or deteriorated the social condition of the people?—I think it is extremely beneficial to the people of Lower Canada that they should be so far kept together in places as to have preserved the civilized habits of their mother country, and to have preserved the power of co-operation for a great many other purposes besides that of the production of wealth. The people of Lower Canada are remarkable for their social habits and their affection towards each other, and their love of meeting together; and they have obtained another very great advantage indeed; that is, a very great political power, by means of intercourse and combination among themselves.

641. Then you do not join in the ordinary outcry against that peculiar tenure?—I think it was far from the best, but I think it was far better than the worst; that it was better than the utmost possible profusion, and a great deal better than the Swan River plan.

642. Mr. *Childers.*] You mentioned that the combination of labour, in your opinion, could only arise from two circumstances, slavery and hire, would you not say that to that you may add a third, namely, something of a joint stock company or a municipal corporation?—In my last answer I excluded combination of labour for the purpose of production. I doubt whether the seignorial tenures have had the effect of inducing one class of men to labour for wages to be paid by another class.

643. Has it had no effect in leading them to farm lots together?—Very little.

644. You are aware of the mode of colonization pursued by the natives of Java in their own country?—I am not at all. All the colonization that I know of in Java is that of the Chinese.

645. Are you aware that some colonization in Java has been conducted on the system of combination of labour under municipal regulations?—I am not.

646. Mr. *F. Baring.*] Do you know what were the early Dutch regulations at the Cape of Good Hope?—Yes I do; they were more absurd, if that were possible, than the regulations at Swan River. The whole territory, or a very large territory, was declared open to settlement. A proclamation was put forth, saying, that every one who wished it might appropriate a certain quantity of waste lands. The condition upon which he was to appropriate the land determined

mined the quantity; for he was necessitated to plant himself in a spot which was at least three miles from any other man's land. He was then allowed to draw a circle round about his own house, of which six miles was the diameter. The distance of every settler, consequently, from the nearest settler, was six miles. What became of the interstices (for there must have been interstices between the grants) I do not know; but I conceive that they were what are called in Canada "the Crown Reserves," that is, grants by the grantor to himself. They were not given to any body, but they were placed in a situation where nobody would wish to possess them. The principle upon which these interstices were taken from the use of some, and yet not used by others, has been called, and I think very properly, the "Dog-in-the-manger principle." That term was applied to it by the late Mr. Bentham, in my hearing.

647. *Chairman.*] How do you conceive that a colony might be injured by too great an exercise of the power of restriction on the part of Government?—By at once inflicting upon the colony all the worst economical evils which occur in an old country; by rendering the field of employment for capital and labour so small, in proportion to the capital and labour, that profits, instead of being as high as possible, should be as low as possible, and that wages, instead of being at the maximum, should be at the minimum. It is quite clear that there is a degree of restriction, if you have the power to enforce it, which would reduce the colony to precisely the state of an old country, oppressed by superabundance of capital and of numbers.

648. You think, therefore, that there is some golden mean to be hit upon; but are you aware of any case in which it has been adopted?—I am not aware of any case in which it has been sought, or looked for, or thought of.

649. Do you not think that it has been looked for in the United States?—I think not; I believe that the plan of selling land in the United States was not adopted with a view to any particular end, except that of obtaining a revenue, and perhaps fairness. I can find no trace in the debates of the legislature upon that subject of any other definite object but revenue and fairness. I think the democratic spirit of America may have been concerned in these regulations. The moment a minimum price per acre by public auction, and an appropriation to the highest bidder was established, all land was necessarily disposed of upon equal terms to everybody. There was an end put to the shameful jobbing and favouritism which had taken place under the old system.

650. Do you conceive that the regulations hitherto adopted for the disposal of waste land have uniformly, in every country, and more particularly in our own colonies, tended to prevent the existence of labour for hire?—That has been the general tendency; I should not say uniform, for there is nothing like uniformity in any of those regulations; but that has been the general tendency, subject to various contradictions.

651. In what way have the regulations been contradictory?—In the case which I noticed before of the Swan River regulations. One regulation tended to produce a state of things, under which there would be labour for hire; another regulation, existing at the same time, counteracted that tendency, having an opposite one itself. There are numerous instances of that sort of contradiction; it exists at this moment in Canada and New South Wales, in the regulations of 1831 called Lord Ripon's Regulations. One regulation for selling all land at a very low minimum price, indeed only 5 *s.* an acre, tends, I believe, to prevent the existence of labourers for hire; but on the other hand, the governor has the power of withholding what land he pleases from the market; consequently, although the minimum price be only 5 *s.* an acre, the governor can really put what price he pleases upon the land. He has only to limit the quantity, and then it matters not what the minimum price should be. The selling price would be according to the quantity; therefore I conceive that regulation which desires that land should be sold at 5 *s.* minimum, and the other regulation which gives the governor the power of determining the quantity of land, or gives him the full power of limiting the quantity, are of a directly contradictory kind; and from observing that in almost all settlements, I conceive that regulations have been made without any definite object; without having any view, any steady purpose and defined object; that they have been framed by a sort of hap-hazard, a sort of chance.

652. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Would you go so far as to say that these have been contradictory one to the other; and is it not your opinion that the effect of the second might neutralize the beneficial effects of the first under certain circum-

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stances, but not necessarily?—Not of necessity, but that the whole regulation, taken together, admits of one part of it being used to defeat the other.

653. It gives a discretion, which discretion may be abused?—Yes; either not wilfully but ignorantly, or both wilfully and ignorantly.

654. *Chairman.*] During the period that the system of granting was pursued, were any conditions annexed to the grants, providing for the due cultivation of the land?—Very generally; some sort of condition which seems to have had for its object the due cultivation of the land. That term appears to have been very generally attached to grants; the term "due cultivation." It was so in the Swan River and in Canada, and in many of our old colonies in America, now the eastern states, and is a term generally used, but only generally, without any specification. I am not aware of a single instance in which "due cultivation" was defined.

655. Do not you conceive that some conditions might be annexed to grants of land, which would secure a due cultivation of those grants?—I cannot imagine any. I have tried to devise some condition that should compel the settler to cultivate his land, to use his land properly; and I find that all such conditions, however strictly due cultivation might be defined, would be conditions to be performed after the grant had been obtained; that, I think, has always actually been the case. All the conditions hitherto imposed have been conditions to be performed after the grant has been obtained; consequently, there was nothing to prevent the settler from obtaining more land than he could use; at worst, he could but forfeit the land afterwards, in case he did not fulfil the condition; he, therefore, took so much as made it absolutely impossible for him to fulfil the condition, whether the condition were the cultivation of a certain part, or the payment of a quit-rent. Not fulfilling the condition, he ought, according to law, to have forfeited his land; but then all his neighbours were in exactly the same predicament; and the persons who had to administer the law, the governor and the members of the council, were in the same predicament, for they all had appropriated lands subject to those conditions; and they conspired to defeat the law wherever there was a law of forfeiture. Mr. Edward Ellice, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1826, upon the civil government of Canada, is asked "whether he is aware that anything was ever done under the Act of Parliament, by which it was determined that lands not cultivated in Canada should be forfeited?" and he said, "No, I am not aware of a single instance of any forfeiture under that Act, though the Act is imperative." He was then asked "why no such forfeiture had taken place?" and he said, "that he could account for it, because he knew that it had been the fashion for every councillor, that is, every legislative councillor of the colony, and every chief executive officer of the colony, to receive a grant of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres of land, which were more than he could by any possibility cultivate." The law, therefore, was defeated by those who ought to have carried it into execution. They had all the same interest with the mass of settlers who had obtained land, and the condition was never performed; I am not aware of a single instance in which the condition has been performed. The same condition was imposed at the Swan River. Mr. Peel took his 500,000 acres upon condition of duly cultivating them; but then, who was to determine what due cultivation meant? In the next place, supposing you hit upon what due cultivation means, who is to carry the law into execution? The governor, who himself had got 100,000 acres, ten times as much as he could by any possibility duly cultivate? The condition at the Swan River has been a mere dead letter, as, I believe, it has been everywhere else; and all conditions must become so which are in the nature of a promise, or something to be done after the grant has been obtained.

656. Then how would you prevent any individual from taking more land than for the advantage of the colony itself he ought to have?—By imposing a condition which should not be in the nature of a promise, but which should be some act to be performed before the grant was obtained.

657. What do you conceive that condition to be?—It appears to me, after a great deal of inquiry and reflection upon the subject, that the best of all conditions to be performed before the land is obtained, is payment of a certain sum of ready money, which plan appears to be recommended by its simplicity, and by its great fairness to all; also by its absolute certainty. You are quite sure if ready money is to be paid before the land is obtained, and the price is the right one,

that

that more land will not be appropriated than there ought to be. You can make that previous condition quite effective.

658. You look upon price as an effectual mode of restriction, and you conceive that there is no other way than by restriction upon the appropriation of land, in which Government could provide for combination of labour in a colony where there yet remains a great extent of unappropriated land?—I know of no other mode. Wherever land is very cheap, there all the people try to obtain some land; and I know of no other mode of restriction.

659. You do not think that labourers could be bound to work for any given period?—That plan has been most extensively tried, and in almost all colonies; because in almost all colonies there has been felt to be great want of labour; but the plan has almost universally failed. A labourer goes out under contract to work for wages; but on reaching the colony, his temptation to set up for himself is so great, that he quite laughs at the contract. And then suppose what has often happened, that the capitalist, being a party to the contract, endeavours to enforce the contract. His great object is to obtain some labour, not to expend his time and his own labour in punishing another. He may punish an indented labourer, but at a greater cost of time and money than it is worth his while to expend: the consequence is, that the greater number of indented labourers have broken through the contract. Mr. M'Arthur, a great landed proprietor in New South Wales, and a very sensible man, said some time ago, in a pamphlet I believe, that there was not a single instance in New South Wales of an indented labourer having been held to his bond. The only case in which indented labourers have been held to their bond, was one which occurred in the non-slave-holding states of North America. Those people disdained slavery. A great number of Germans ("Redemptioners," as they were called) were conveyed thither during the war between England and the United States, when emigrants were not to be obtained from Ireland; were conveyed in very large numbers indeed from Hamburgh and other ports of the north of Europe. They being Germans, speaking only German, knowing nothing of the laws of the United States, a dull and obtuse people, submitted to be actually sold by auction in New York and Philadelphia, in the midst of the Quakers, like negroes, and were conveyed to the back settlements of those non-slave-holding states, and there held as labourers, not merely during the time of their contracts, but during the time of other contracts which their masters exacted from them, having them in a helpless state; so that, in point of fact, there were really and truly slaves in the non-slave-holding states of America. They were as much slaves as those persons who 150 years ago, and 100 years ago, and even 70 years ago, used to be kidnapped in England and in various parts of Europe, and conveyed to those states which disdained slavery. Nothing was more common some time ago than to carry great numbers of people by force from Europe to the non-slave-holding states of America. They would not have black slaves, but people of their own race. These they had in great numbers, and found them extremely useful. That is a case in point.

660. Mr. *Roebuck.*] It was one way in which great men got rid of disagreeable people?—Yes, occasionally.

661. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Was that during the first American war, or during both?—If the honourable Member means the redemptioners, it was during the last war. I have seen somewhere an account of the number received in New York during one year, and it was very large, a very extensive slave trade.

662. Are you aware whether any of these contracts are still in existence?—I think probably not. Those Germans would have acquired a knowledge of the English language by this time, and would have set themselves free.

663. *Chairman.*] Besides which the necessity for those redemptioners has been superseded by the tide of Irish labourers?—Those redemptioners were poured into the non-slave-holding states of America, at the time when it was intended to begin the Lake Erie Canal, which could not be begun for want of Irish emigrants. Since that, the same inducement to get slaves from Germany has not existed.

664. This slave labour was procured for the eastern states subsequently to the abolition of negro slavery?—Yes; the others were provided with negroes.

665. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Are you aware that by the 31st of Geo. 3, there was a court of escheat established in Lower and Upper Canada?—There may have been

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been a court of escheats established; that is, there may have been judges with salaries; but nothing was done.

666. There really was nothing done, though the Act was imperative, until within these last two or three years?—Until quite lately; but for the reason why nothing was done I gave to the Committee the best authority; that of Mr. Edward Ellice.

667. Are you aware that till within two or three years a court has been established and a judge appointed in Lower Canada?—I am not aware of it.

668. *Chairman.*] You do not conceive, therefore, that the Government could enforce any contracts made with labourers brought out to the colony, except by withholding land from them till they had worked during a certain time for wages?—All experience induces me to answer that question in the negative. I think that there is no method of holding labourers to contracts, except that of preventing them from getting land.

669. Would you propose any other restriction upon getting land than a certain price per acre?—Certainly not; because I think restriction in itself an evil. I would propose some degree of restriction with a view to one object, and one object only. Having sufficient restriction for securing combinable labour, I would then say that all further restriction must produce unmitigated evil; and that a price, for even a single acre, more than was absolutely necessary, would be most improper.

670. Then subject to one condition of a certain price per acre, you think that there ought to be a perfect liberty of appropriation?—Complete, as it appears to me.

671. Do you think that the limitation of the quantity of land to be bought might produce a similar effect to the restriction of price?—Yes, I have said that before. It is quite clear that a limitation of quantity, if it were strictly enforced, might have the very same effect as the restriction of price. The limitation of quantity differs from price only, inasmuch as it is more difficult to carry into execution. The effect would really be the same, if the limitation of quantity were as strictly enforced as that of price.

672. Besides which, the limitation in quantity would constitute the colonial authority judges of the capabilities of the settler and the quantity which he might require?—It would be like determining the price; it would be another method of determining the price. The price would depend upon the quantity in the market in proportion to the number of buyers. Then if the quantity were limited, according to that would be the price; it would be a roundabout method of effecting that which might be done at once by fixing the price.

673. Mr. *Gladstone.*] The Committee understand the objection which you have just stated, to refer to the restriction of quantity; but what do you think might be the effect, or do you think the effect must always be injurious, of establishing the minimum quantity, below which no quantity should be sold? Do not you think that that is a principle which might sometimes be advantageous?—I think that, provided a sufficient restriction had been secured by a certain price, every other restriction would be an evil.

674. Do not you think, supposing land might be sold in quarter acres or half acres, that your own principle of securing combinable labour would fail in being carried into effect?—I should make quite sure of combinable labour by means of the price; by means of compelling the person to labour during a certain time, before he could purchase land at all.

675. Could you affix such a price to the land as would effect that object, if it were allowed to be sold in such minute portions as are specified?—I conceive the difference between its sale in large lots and in small portions would be immaterial; because if there were a restriction from buying land in very small portions, it is quite clear that the largest capitalists would purchase large tracts, and would divide them into the smallest lots that would offer a profit. Land would always be obtained in small quantities, if there were persons to buy it.

676. Are you not afraid that the disposition to buy land might take this particular direction?—I think it could not take it to a mischievous degree, if every purchaser of land was by the price necessitated to labour during a term. That restraint would be sufficient; and I believe that the motive for taking a small quantity of land would be diminished. The motive for taking a small quantity of land may be strong where there is no prospect of obtaining servants; but if the restraint of price should operate sufficiently to ensure a constant supply of hired

hired labourers, then every purchaser of land would wish to obtain a larger quantity to employ servants upon it. The motive for obtaining small pieces would be very much diminished by an ample supply of hired labour.

677. The Committee understand your object to be to keep up a supply of hired labour; and the Committee wish to direct your attention to this danger that might exist. Does it not appear that every emigrant would have at his command a few shillings, or a pound or two, that would be required to buy an acre of land, or whatever sum is contemplated as the minimum price?—Whatever the difficulty, I do not conceive that it would be mitigated by allowing the Government the power of restricting the quantity to be given, or rather by forcing Government to sell only large quantities; because individuals would purchase large quantities, and cut them up for sale. What the difficulty might be is another question.

678. Suppose the thing to be desirable in itself, might not that mode of evading the law be prevented by making it a condition in the grants of large quantities?—I think that it would not be desirable to prevent the sale of land in small portions by such a regulation; because I believe that hired labour being secured, the people would not be for taking small pieces of land; and I do not find that inclination to exist now. The motive for obtaining some land is very strong indeed; but the practice is not to obtain small pieces. The object of every settler is to obtain an estate. There is nothing in the colonies like the Irish cottier system. They always try to obtain something like a farm.

679. Although there has been no exemplification of such a system in the colonies, yet do you not think that it is possible that such a system might develope itself in the course of a few years in the colony?—I think not. I think if we supply our colonies with the means of civilization and improvement, that is, with hired labour, we should supply them with that which would enable them (which appears to be in the nature of things) to go from worse to better. It seems to be in the ordinary nature of things that persons should go on from worse to better, if they are supplied with the means of doing so.

680. *Chairman.*] There is one part of our colonial possessions in which it is more probable that this system of purchasing small lots of land might come into effect, the West Indies?—Yes.

681. Do not you conceive that there it might be necessary to adopt a system of fixing the minimum quantity of land to be disposed of, because from the superior fertility of the soil a very small plot would be sufficient for the subsistence of a separate family?—Undoubtedly, it follows, assuming the soil of the West Indies to be so fertile that a very small quantity would suffice for the maintenance of a family, that if in the West Indies you carry out the principle of sufficient restriction by means of price, you must put a proportionately higher price upon the lands; you must put such a price, if you mean to create hired labour in the West Indies instead of slave labour, as will, with that fertile soil, produce hired labour; and no doubt it will be a high price, comparatively.

682. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do not you think that the object would be better obtained by adopting a restriction of the quantity as well as the restriction of price, than by having the restriction of price without fixing any minimum quantity?—Supposing that private proprietors of land were prevented from cutting up their properties, and selling them in small lots, it might be desirable in the West Indies; but it would be quite useless for the Government to say, "We will not sell in small lots," if the large proprietors did sell in small lots.

683. Mr. *Childers.*] Would that not be such an interference with private property as would be impossible to effect?—The state of the West Indies, the extraordinary state of society there, calls for an extraordinary law. The question is, what is the object, and what are the best means? No doubt it would be called in England a very curious interference with property; but in the West Indies it appears a very proper one.

684. Mr. *Gladstone.*] You are of opinion that in the West Indies, without committing yourself decidedly as to a state of things, which as yet remains in a great measure hypothetical, it might be beneficial to establish a minimum in quantity as well as minimum of price for the disposal of Crown lands?—I think that it might, provided the same minimum quantity were to be applied to sales by large proprietors of land.

685. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] By the restriction upon the quantity, or by imposing a high price, do not you drive the inhabitants of the West Indies to settle without

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authority, or to squat upon the unoccupied land; and how would you prevent that?—I would prevent squatting upon the unoccupied land precisely as squatting is prevented upon the unoccupied lands in Wales and England; that is, by ousting the usurpers, if there were any.

686. Have you the means of establishing such police regulations in an extensive colony like New South Wales, or the back settlements of America, as you have in Wales and England?—I believe that such a law would be completely carried into effect in the back settlements of the United States; I am inclined to think that it might in the West Indies; but New South Wales is hardly to be considered a colony; it is under such peculiar circumstances that I cannot say what might happen.

687. Is it not known that in the back settlements of the United States any one who attempts to disturb a squatter will have a bullet through his head?—No, I think not.

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*Jovis, 23° die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Francis Baring. |
| Mr. Poulett Scrope. | Mr. Scott. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Childers. |
| Mr. Hutt. | The O'Conor Don. |
| Mr. Pusey. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

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*Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

688. *Chairman.*] YOU referred in your evidence yesterday to certain evidence given by Mr. Edward Ellice, with regard to the mode in which land has been disposed of in Canada; and you then said that you could not recollect the exact words made use of by him, but you would refer to those words; have you made an extract of them?—Yes; I have extracted them from the report of the Committee to the House of Commons; they are these: "Grants have been most inconsiderately and wantonly made in large masses, to people connected with government, to the great detriment of the country, and the great nuisance of the inhabitants around. Land has been so granted in large masses, since it was the fashion for every councillor or officer connected with the government to get a grant of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres. Some of those grantees were absentees, and some of them governors of the colony."

689, Mr. *Gladstone.*] Have you any direct knowledge of the facts to which Mr. Ellice alludes in the evidence which you have read? or do you merely cite his authority for that?—I rely entirely upon his authority.

690. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do not you know that there is a return to the House of Commons stating the fact in as strong a way as Mr. Ellice has stated it?—I am not aware of the fact being so stated, but I find the fact stated in 20 different ways, almost in every publication of every traveller who has visited Canada; the extreme profusion of the government in granting land to its own officers.

691. *Chairman.*] To resume the examination of yesterday: You have stated that price is the only safe restriction that ought to be put upon the appropriation of land, and that, subject to price, you think there ought to be an unrestrained appropriation?—Yes; because I consider that when the object of a fixed price has been attained, there ought to be no further restraint.

692. What evils do you conceive would result from allowing the colonial authorities to determine the situation of the land which should be open to purchase?—Whatever evils might result from the unnecessary interference of government with the concerns of individuals. Individuals would be the best judges of the situation in which they should like to obtain land. They would consider their own interests, and be sure to select the most favourable spots. The government being necessarily occupied with such affairs as belong to government, could not judge for them, and could not so well point out to them, as they could for themselves

themselves discover, what were the fittest situations for settlement. That appears to be the general principle; but evils of many kinds have actually arisen from allowing the government of a colony to determine the place in which the grants shall be made. There was a very remarkable instance of that in New South Wales. Before the regulations issued by Lord Ripon in 1831, the most common condition upon which land was to be obtained in New South Wales, was the possession of a certain capital wherewith to cultivate the land; and a regulation existed in the Colonial Office which informed persons here possessed of capital, that if they went to New South Wales they would obtain so many acres in proportion to the capital possessed by them. Many persons confiding in that regulation, went to New South Wales, landed in Sydney, and applied to the government for a grant of land in the neighbourhood of Sydney; that is, for land in the neighbourhood of a market, in what they considered the most favourable spot. It was the common practice of the government or of the persons charged with the business of land granting, to say, No, we do not at present intend to grant any more land in this, the county of Cumberland, in which Sydney is situated: if you want a grant of land, you must go into a district called the district of Bathurst, which is 200 miles off; that is, on the other side of the Blue Mountains. In that spot there was no town, nor any market, nor any good roads. Many settlers were compelled to settle in that district of Bathurst, instead of in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney; and some who did not choose so to banish themselves into the wilderness, returned to England, or went to Van Diemen's land, or followed some other pursuit than that of obtaining land for cultivation.

693. How do you conceive that the liberty of appropriation, which is your object, both as to quantity of land and as to situation, might be thoroughly secured?—It appears to me that this complete liberty of appropriation, both as to quantity and situation, might be thoroughly secured by very extensive previous surveys; by surveying so large an extent of land in advance of settlement as to give every person ample room for choice. If all the land surveyed was declared open to purchase, every settler would fix upon that spot which he thought the most desirable; and upon paying the requisite purchase-money would obtain the land upon which he had set his heart. If the sole condition were the price per acre, there could be no limit as to the quantity. If the settler chose to pay, under an extravagant supposition, 1,000,000 *l.* he might obtain 1,000,000 of acres. I mean to say that there would be no limit as to situation or quantity, if the survey were sufficiently extensive. Every one would be able to choose that situation and that quantity which he should think most desirable.

694. Do you conceive that this perfect liberty of appropriation exists in the United States?—Certainly not. The evidence of Mr. Stephenson went to show that only a limited quantity of land is ordinarily put up during the year by the United States; and that any quantity beyond that limit cannot be put up, except by special direction of the president.

695. Is there liberty of appropriation, or anything like liberty of appropriation, under the present system in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?—I believe that there is not. The regulations called Lord Ripon's Regulations of 1831, appeared to establish perfect liberty of appropriation; but I believe the fact to be that the governor exerts a restrictive power, and I find that fact almost proved by a statement made by Mr. Hanson. He quoted Dr. Laing, minister of the Scotch church, and president of the college at Sydney, who has recently published a work respecting New South Wales, and who in that work states, that if there were perfect liberty of appropriation in New South Wales, if all the land at the disposal of government were laid open to purchase, a certain quantity of land in the neighbourhood of Sydney would immediately fetch 200,000 *l.* If then there be land which being brought to sale would fetch 200,000 *l.*, land so much desired as to be worth 200,000 *l.*, and that land be not appropriated, it is quite clear that there is some check upon appropriation.

696. Do you conceive that there would be any objection to give credit for the purchase-money of land;—Yes; as it appears to me, the greatest possible objection; because the giving of credit for the purchase-money of land would be like granting land upon some condition to be performed after the acquisition of the land. If you gave credit for the purchase-money, the buyer might still take from you 10 or 100 times as much land as he could use; and the worst that could happen to him, after all, would be that he should have to forfeit the land. By giving credit for the purchase-money, you would hold out to

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settlers the greatest temptation to take more land than they should be able to use. Every one would trust to his good fortune, as men are very much inclined to do, with a belief that he should be able to cultivate a greater extent of land than he was really able to manage; and the consequence would be, of necessity, the forfeiture, or at any rate a call for some law of forfeiture, which probably, as in all former cases of a law of escheats, would not be carried into execution, because public opinion would be stronger than the law.

697. You conceive therefore that the system of giving credit would in fact do away with the good effect of establishing a fair minimum price of land, which you suppose a necessary regulation?—I should suppose the giving of credit to be in direct opposition and defiance to the principle of fixing a restriction.

698. Mr. *F. Baring.*] There is another point which you would establish by it also, that if the system of giving credit were carried to a great extent, the very fact of a large population of the poorer sort owing money for their lands, is almost a reason for their feeling disaffection towards the government, and dissatisfaction because government are constantly pressing upon them their claims?—That might have a considerable influence upon the political feelings of the poorer part of the population; but there is another evil which is very considerable; it is the uncertainty which every one who owed this money, would be in as to his being able to pay it. He would have a property, and yet not have it. That would have injurious effects upon the industry of the colony and the disposition of men to accumulate and use their property in the most profitable manner.

699. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee any example of the benefits arising from the sale of land, as contrasted with the results arising from gratuitous grants?—I think there is a very striking example of that contrast in the two sides of the St. Lawrence. All travellers in that part of America agree in describing the United States side of the St. Lawrence as a cultivated country, having roads, and ports on the lakes, and ships, and carriages, and towns, and all other signs of wealth and civilization; but in describing the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence they tell of a barbarous country, but half cultivated, with a common practice among the settlers of exhausting portions of land and then leaving those portions and running over other portions of virgin soil; and thus presenting altogether a very remarkable contrast with the American side in point of wealth and civilization. I find that stated in every book of travels (and they are very numerous) relating to that part of America. It appears to be a general and an indisputable fact. I have found another general and indisputable fact, which is, that on the American side of the St. Lawrence there has been a considerable restriction as to the appropriation of land, and that on the Canadian side, on the other hand, there has been the greatest possible facility for acquiring land.

700. Mr. *Gladstone.*] When you say "a barbarous people," do you mean to apply that expression to the character of the inhabitants, or to the face of the country and its physical state?—To the face of the country, and the character of its industry, and the slovenly, the imperfect results of industry on the Canadian side of the River St. Lawrence. In that part of the world was to be observed another fact, which leads to the conclusion that a colony gains by a restrictive price on its waste land. For many years together, a large proportion of the Irish emigrants who emigrated to Upper Canada used to emigrate a second time into the United States. There was in fact, in consequence of the poverty of Upper Canada, in consequence of that slovenly mode of cultivation pursued there, a want of capital for the employment of the emigrants who came out; and when the emigrants arrived, on settling themselves in Upper Canada, they found it impossible to obtain employment at good wages; but on the American side of the St. Lawrence, on the contrary, where industry was more skilful and more productive, there existed a very great demand for the labour of the newly arrived emigrants; and the higher wages and the greater facility of obtaining employment at high wages on the American side, induced the Irish emigrants by thousands and tens of thousands to cross the St. Lawrence and become citizens of the United States, instead of settlers in Canada. That appears to me to be a very striking advantage derived from a restriction on the appropriation of land.

701. *Chairman.*] You attribute all those differences to the existence of a restriction on the sale of land on the American side of St. Lawrence, and to the want of that

that on the other; but have you ever read the despatch of Lord Goderich, which establishes the plan of selling land in Canada?—Yes, I have read the despatch; but I do not find that it establishes the plan of selling land in Canada. It establishes the plan of selling some land in Canada: but whilst the despatch by itself would appear to desire that all land should be sold, I find that land is still given away to a very great extent indeed. In a letter which appears in a return on the table of the Committee, from Mr. Peter Robinson, the commissioner of the crown lands in Upper Canada, who was desired to make the returns called for by the House of Commons, that gentleman, being the commissioner of lands, that is, the person charged with the selling of land under Lord Goderich's despatch, complains of being called upon to give the results of what he calls another department of land management. He complains of being called upon to give an account of the lands which have been granted without sale; and he says in his letter, "I have the honour to transmit a return of lands sold, but not granted by the government, between the years 1823 and 1833, inclusive;" 1833 and 1832 were two years after the date of Lord Goderich's despatch.

702. Do you mean after the system of sale was professedly introduced into Canada?—Yes: he says, "furnished to me by the surveyor-general of the executive council; but in reference to this last return of grants made under the general regulations which apply to the land surveyor, I beg leave respectfully to observe, that it has occurred to me that the call which has been made upon me, and by the desire of the Secretary of State, to furnish a return of those grants, has been founded upon the supposition that my department participates in the duty of preparing them. It was probably made upon that supposition, but it was an erroneous supposition; but his excellency the lieutenant-governor is aware that this is by no means the case." The lieutenant-governor on the spot was no doubt aware that lands were given as well as sold; for that is what it means. "They have no connexion with grants of this description, which were made before the system of selling was adopted, and which grants since the establishment of this department" (that is, the plan of selling) "continue to be made, as before, through the intervention of the governor and council, of the surveyor-general, of the attorney-general, and the auditor-general, of the secretary, and of the registrar." That is, six persons, notwithstanding the establishment of the system of sale by Lord Goderich's despatch, have still the power of giving land away.

703. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Are you aware by what right they hold that power; are they exempted specially in Lord Goderich's despatch, or is no allusion made to them, or do they do it in defiance of Lord Goderich's despatch?—I am unable to account for it: I only find the fact stated by one of those gentlemen, who must be aware of the fact, who would not have stated it officially to the governor if it had not been the fact.

704. Do you understand that the grant is without restriction?—I have no knowledge of it.

705. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that those grants would be valid in the face of a despatch, such as that of Lord Goderich's?—Lord Goderich's instruction is not the law; it is merely a letter. Whatever system has been established in our colonies appears to me to have been established without any sort of security for its being executed.

706. Mr. *Gladstone.*] But Lord Goderich's despatch is valid against anything above the law?—I do not know. It appears to me, that inasmuch as Lord Goderich overturned the system of his predecessor, Lord Goderich's successor might have overturned his system; and so on, there might be a change with every new Secretary of State; and as we have had seven Secretaries of State for the colonies in seven years, the changes might have been very frequent.

707. Does it not appear to you that the authority of the Secretary of State for the time being would be good in the colony as against anything except the law, and that therefore if Lord Goderich's despatch expressly forbade the granting of lands there, the power which has been exercised by those officers could not have been legitimate, unless exercised under an express law?—Nothing is more common than this in distant colonies, in countries which are distant from their own government; the officers totally neglect the orders received from home, as if such orders had never been received.

708. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Are not the words which Mr. Robinson uses "grants are made through the intervention of those officers"?—Yes.



709. And

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709. And therefore, is not the grant made in the name of His Majesty, as all other grants are, and therefore valid against even any order of the Secretary of State?—Probably they are grants from the Crown.

710. *Chairman.*] Is the sign manual of the governor, although given in defiance of instructions from home, as precise as those contained in Lord Goderich's despatch, sufficient to constitute a good title to the grant in Canada?—I imagine that it does; that the governor represents the Crown; and although the Crown, through the intervention of the Secretary of State at home, had ordered one plan to be pursued, the Crown may, through the intervention of another authority in the colony, adopt a different plan at the same time.

711. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do you happen to know the case of Mr. Felton?—I do not.

712. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive in the word "intervention" which occurs in that return which you have been reading, that Mr. Robinson implies that it is from the governor in person that those grants are procured, through the intervention of the other officers, or that the officers who are alluded to by Mr. Robinson have the right in themselves of making those grants?—Certainly not that any officer, except the governor, has the right of signing any document which would be considered a valid grant.

713. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Your impression is, that it is an influence, and not a power, which is exercised?—That it may be not an improper influence: they may be charged by the governor with recommending to him the cases in which he ought to bestow grants; but I wish to add, that I believe all the grants of land by the Crown in our colonies at this moment are really contrary to law. The subject has been so little cared for, that perhaps this has never been seen before; but at the commencement of his present Majesty's reign, he assigned all his lands in the colonies to Parliament; he abandoned all the Crown lands in the colonies, in his home and foreign possessions; so that in point of fact Parliament alone at this moment possesses strictly all power of disposing of lands in the colonies.

714. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Are you quite sure of that?—Quite sure; and the same thing, I believe, was done by George IV.

715. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] If, in your opinion, the grants of land under the present Sovereign are invalidated on that account, does not the objection equally apply to grants by former Sovereigns?—I did not express an opinion that grants were invalidated; I dare say they are very good holding titles; but they appear to be contrary to law. The words will be found in the message of his present Majesty to Parliament upon his accession to the throne, at the time of the settlement of the civil list.

716. Mr. *Gladstone.*] With reference to the cession at the commencement of the reign of George IV., to what source do you refer the Committee?—To the same; to Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.

717. *Chairman.*] Was there a similar message on the accession of George IV.?—I think so; I think the words are precisely the same.

718. You object to the principle of grants as simultaneous with sales; in the first place, because they weaken the restriction upon the appropriation of land. Are there any other inconveniences which might arise from allowing gratuitous grants to exist at the same time with the plan of selling?—Yes; there appears to me to be the greatest possible unfairness in giving land to some, while you compel others to buy; and if by giving, whilst you sell, you defeat the object with which you do exact payment from some, you really take money from them gratuitously; so that there is not only an unfairness, but a total inutility in the proceedings. Suppose the object of a price to be to produce a restriction, that is defeated by means of the grants without payment; and it makes a portion of the settlers, those who cannot find favour with the governor, alone to contribute a certain sum towards the colonial revenue.

719. Mr. *Gladstone.*] You are aware that under the present regulations of the Colonial Office, land is given in certain cases to persons who have served in the army and navy?—I am.

720. Does your objection go so far as to disapprove of there being any exception to the general rule; or do you think that it is fair and equitable that the country should make them a compensation for their services in that way as well as in any other?—It seems quite proper that the country should make them compensation for their services, but not at the expense of a particular class of people.

people. It is quite fair that the government should reward them for their services, but it is unfair that the government should fix upon a certain class, and say, you alone shall reward them.

721. Do you think that by that plan they fix a burden upon the other settlers? —They fix upon them what is worse than a burden: they fix upon them the evil of having the plan of restriction defeated. They deprive them of the consideration for which it may be supposed that they have paid for their land; that is, sufficient restriction, combinable labour, productive industry, wealth and civilization. It appears to me to be the most extravagant mode of compensating persons, who ought of course to be compensated in some way.

722. *Chairman.*] Is not the result of these grants in general, that the land so granted is thrown into the market at a much lower price than the minimum price required by government for other lands?—The plan of selling has not been tried long enough in our colonies to give many facts on that head; but there is one very striking one in the history of the land sales of the United States. After the last war between England and the United States, congress made a very large grant to disbanded officers and soldiers as compensation for their services during the war; an exceptional grant free of payment; and in the following year land was to be obtained in large masses from those officers and soldiers at a lower price than the minimum price required by the act of congress; so that for a time the public sales of land, in some districts, were completely put a stop to.

723. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think it would be possible to attach any conditions, of occupation or otherwise, to the grants, which would render them unsaleable in that manner?—All conditions to be performed after obtaining the property in the land, as I ventured to say yesterday, appear to me to be quite certain of failing of their object.

724. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Your objections apply only to the inordinate grants of land as compensation for soldiers, not to the grant of a moderate quantity, such as the soldier can take into cultivation himself?—No; they apply to all grants, because, whether the quantity were moderate or immoderate, the soldier might sell the grant at less than the minimum price exacted from other people by the government.

725. Mr. *Gladstone.*] At the same time the settler might do the same under other circumstances, though it would be less probable?—But it is improbable that he should sell his property for less than he had paid for it.

726. *Chairman.*] Is the system which you think the best for the disposal of land at present in force in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?—I think not. In the first place, because there is not liberty of appropriation, subject to a certain price per acre. In the next place, because the same authority which established the plan in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, may overturn it to-morrow, or some other authority may do so. Lord Ripon established the plan of selling there. Imperfectly as it is established, it was a plan contrary to that established by his predecessors. It might have been a very bad plan. I happen to think that it was a very good one; but it might have been a very bad one. Whether it had been good or bad, Lord Ripon alone had the power of establishing it. Since then, Lord Stanley has had the same power; Mr. Spring Rice has had the same power; Lord Aberdeen has had the same power; Lord Glenelg has had the same power; and in the course of five years more, five other persons may have the power of overturning, by a stroke of their pen, the regulations (laws they are not fit to be called) made by their predecessors. The extreme uncertainty therefore of the system, the want of anything like a character of permanence, appears to me to render it extremely defective.

727. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that that uncertainty has prevailed practically?—I think that in the whole system of colonization it has prevailed; because I find, in every colony of which we have any good account, that the changes of plan have been constant; that almost every new authority has fancied that he had devised some new plan which was better than that of his predecessors.

728. Referring to history; when the plan of selling land has been adopted, has there been any doubt as to the stability of the system during the last few years which have elapsed in consequence of the change of persons presiding over the lands?—I cannot speak as to the feeling of persons in the colony; but I know what the feeling has been here; that persons who felt the deepest interest upon

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the subject, whenever there was a change of ministry, have looked with the greatest apprehension to what might have been the mere will and pleasure of the new Secretary for the Colonies.

729. *Chairman.*] Do not you think that this change has operated to keep down the price of land in the market; that there would be a much greater probability of persons investing capital in the colonies if they were not liable to such fluctuations as you have alluded to?—Of course. The uncertainty of the continuation of the system has operated in that way, because, though if the system were established by law it might certainly be a profitable speculation to purchase a great quantity of land at the present price, still, with the possibility of a change, and of the land being afterwards given away by another government, the speculation might not be worth attention, and might be considered a very dangerous one, and not fit to be undertaken by any person of prudence.

730. Mr. *Hutt.*] Is it sufficient for a good system of colonization that land should be sold? and is it not likewise requisite that it should be sold upon a fixed uniform principle?—So it appears to me; that it should be sold, and sold uniformly.

731. *Chairman.*] You consider, then, that the principle of sufficient restriction has been adopted by our own government in New South Wales, by fixing a price for land. Do you think that that price is sufficient per acre, at present, for carrying the principle into effect?—I consider the minimum price in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to be so totally inadequate to its object, that I cannot admit that the principle has been adopted. The principle is a sufficient restriction; but if the price be so low as not to afford a sufficient restriction, then the principle is not adopted. It might happen, I believe that it has happened in New South Wales, that the plan of selling affords greater facilities instead of imposing greater restraint. I believe that when the governor of New South Wales had power to grant precisely what quantity of land he pleased, the facility was less than it is now, when, although he be not obliged to put up for sale all that is required, he still, under Lord Goderich's despatch, finds it necessary to put up a good deal for sale. It appears to me that Lord Goderich's regulations, establishing so low a minimum price as 5 *s.* an acre, are not to be considered as an adoption of the principle; and if the word were not thought presumptuous in me, I should say that I protest against those regulations being taken as an experiment of this particular plan. I look upon them, not as an experiment, not as an adoption of the principle, but as just such a colourable adoption of it as to bring it into discredit.

732. You believe, then, that in New South Wales, in consequence of the plan of selling at the present minimum price, there is a greater instead of a less facility in acquiring land than there was before?—I am inclined to think that there is. Before the plan of selling was adopted, the officers of government had very strong motives for restricting the quantity. By means of restricting the quantity, when the population was on the increase, they gave to certain portions of reserved land a comparatively high artificial value. As soon as those portions of land had acquired a comparatively high artificial value through the increase of population, then the officers of government had an opportunity of bestowing very great favours upon their friends and dependants; and then grants of land were made which were extremely valuable. They had therefore a strong motive for maintaining a considerable restriction. The despatch of Lord Goderich has set free a great deal of this land; not all of it, because, as Dr. Laing says, land in the immediate vicinity of Sydney would fetch 200,000 *l.* if brought to market. Therefore all the land has not been set free, but a great deal of it has; and therefore I do believe that the labourer (and it is to the labourer that we have to look) would find it more easy now to obtain land in New South Wales than he would have done before the issuing of Lord Goderich's regulations.

733. Do you attribute any evil consequences to this greater facility of obtaining land in New South Wales at present?—Not in New South Wales, because New South Wales is very sufficiently supplied with slaves; with a class of labourers who are unable to obtain land whether it be cheap or dear. The export of wool from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to London in the last year, the population altogether being only 100,000, amounted to 500,000 *l.* The export trade of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land last year, in proportion to population, exceeded by six times the export trade of the Canadas; but then the flock owners of New South Wales possess, by means of convicts, the

the power of compelling 10 or 12 or 50 men to attend to large flocks of sheep; they are amply supplied with woolcombers and shepherds, who can bring their wool in a perfect state to the London market. That state of combinable labour in New South Wales, arising from the labour of convicts, has not been affected by the greater facility of obtaining lands in New South Wales, because the facility has not applied to the convicts at all.

734. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you still think, notwithstanding what you have said of the great facility of obtaining land in New South Wales, that the change which took place in 1831 was an improvement?—I do not think that it was; I think that it so completely failed of that which may be supposed to be its object, the raising of the price, that I do not consider it an improvement.

735. You would consider it an improvement in so far as it contained a recognition of a principle which you think to be a sound one?—I do not think it did contain a recognition of the principle; but it assumed to do so. The principle is a sufficient price. Any price short of a sufficient price, is not a recognition of the principle: on the contrary, it is a recognition of the very reverse.

736. *Chairman.*] If the system of grants were absolutely put an end to, and the price raised sufficiently to secure a supply of hired labour, you would consider the method of proceeding in New South Wales the best that could be adopted?—Provided the present insecurity were put an end to by some law.

737. You do not conceive regulations issued by the Colonial Office to be a sufficient security for the permanence of any system?—Certainly not, because they are liable to be put an end to by new regulations at any time.

738. Did the regulations now in existence with regard to colonial lands proceed from the Colonial Office?—I believe they did. When those regulations, which have often been alluded to, of Lord Ripon, were first spoken of, I obtained a copy of them; and I found some words upon a sheet of paper, but there was no signature. They were lithographed; they were not in mere writing; but that was all the authority I could ever find for them; that they were to be procured at the Colonial Office in a lithographed state.

739. But without the signature of the Secretary or of the Under Secretary?—There was no signature to them at all; and I believe there never has been any.

740. You would have the principle of a sufficient price guaranteed by Act of Parliament?—Yes. A price has been long so guaranteed in the United States of America.

741. Would you attempt at the same time to fix the minimum price of waste land by Act of Parliament?—The United States fix and alter the minimum price by means of an act of the legislature, and by no other means; but I doubt whether it might not be more desirable to allow to some special authority the power of fixing a price; for circumstances might occur in which it would be desirable to alter the minimum price, either to raise or to lower it. In that case no doubt application might be made to the Legislature for an alteration in the price; but if there were somebody specially charged and made responsible for the execution of the duty under an Act of Parliament, I should consider that authority more likely to fix the price well than the Legislature itself. If the principle were established by the Legislature, then the carrying of it into execution ought, I think, to be confided to a special and responsible authority, just as the principle of the new poor law is being carried into execution by the special and responsible authority of the poor law commissioners.

742. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] By the term "principle" in your last answer, do you mean your principle of sufficient price to secure restriction?—I mean by principle a legislative enactment, by which it should be declared that some price should afterwards be fixed by a special authority; but I did not intend to say that in my opinion the Legislature ought to determine what is a sufficient price.

743. *Chairman.*] Then you think that if the plan of requiring some given price per acre were guaranteed by Act of Parliament, the amount to be required per acre from time to time might be left to the discretion of those who had to carry the Act into execution, varying very possibly with the circumstances of the different colonies?—I think so, provided that the persons who had to carry the Act into execution were specially charged with that duty, and were really responsible for the performance of it.

744. Then, as the first part of your plan, you consider that it would be necessary to create a responsible authority, having a discretionary power as to the price

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of waste land?—I think so; a board of commissioners charged specially with the duty of determining the price of waste land.

745. And to give publicity to all the proceedings of that authority?—That would be indispensable towards responsibility, because without publicity there can be no responsibility. At present the proceedings with respect to land granting are involved in a great deal of mystery and secrecy; and that is one reason why at present there is hardly any responsibility. Without publicity there can be none that might be considered effectual.

746. Is this secured by the present system in South Australia?—It is to a considerable extent. An Act of Parliament has been passed for South Australia which fixes the minimum price of all land in that colony; which confides the selling of land to a board of commissioners; which compels those commissioners to make an annual report of all their proceedings; which therefore provides for publicity; but which leaves those commissioners without salaries, so that, in point of fact, the South Australian commission is a dilettante commission, an amateur commission, a sort of a fancy commission. One of the members of that commission is also a member of this Committee, and he will bear me out in stating that there is no obligation on any one member of that commission to attend to the performance of the duties of the office. It appears to me therefore that one necessary ingredient of responsibility is sufficient pay.

747. The commissioners that you would propose to establish would have authority as to the minimum or upset price; and the price at which land would actually be sold would be settled by competition at auction?—I object to the plan of auction altogether.

748. On what grounds do you object to the plan of selling by auction to the highest bidder above the minimum price?—Having clearly defined the object with which I would require some price, namely, to obtain combinable labour in the colony; having found out a price which I should consider sufficient for that object, I should consider auction, by which I might obtain in many cases a higher price, to be more a mode in which to tax the settlers. Having got a price which was sufficient, I should say, why any further restriction or any further exaction of money from the settlers? I have but one object; having secured it, I wish to avoid all further interference with the liberty of action in the colony.

749. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You object to that mode of raising a revenue?—That is quite another question, as to raising a revenue. I am now speaking with a view to colonization alone.

750. You use the words "unnecessary taxation"?—Unnecessary with a view to the sole object that I have in view.

751. You do not object to auction if it was adopted for the purposes of revenue?—Yes, I do, on other grounds.

752. *Chairman.*] What are your other objections to the plan of selling by auction?—That of its interference with a fixed price which should be both the minimum and maximum. With a fixed price, every one, whether he were rich or poor, would obtain land upon precisely the same terms. They would obtain different quantities in proportion to the different amounts of their wealth; but whatever they did obtain, they would all obtain on precisely the same terms, whether per acre or per 10,000 acres; whereas, if the land were put up to auction at a minimum price, the richer settler—the one who should choose to pay a fancy price—would exclude the poorer settler, and drive him to a greater distance, and compel him to sit down in a place which he had not selected. That appears to me to be unfair.

753. But suppose that two persons should fix their minds upon the same spot, should select the same particular portion of the unsold land, and that the two should wish for it, is not auction the best mode of determining such a dispute?—I think not; I think in determining such a dispute in England, when there is competition in the market, that is the most natural mode; but then your object in England is to obtain the highest price you can get. That is not the object in the colony: your only object in the colony is to obtain a sufficient price, or a particular price. Here, when an estate is sold, the object of the seller is to get as much as possible; and he naturally resorts to auction. Having fixed a sufficient price, all that would have to be looked for in the colony is perfect fairness; and I find a perfectly fair method of deciding between two competitors for the same piece of ground, namely, lot: nothing can be more fair than lot.

754. Then, in a case where competition arose between two settlers as to the same

same piece of ground, instead of disposing of it to the highest bidder, you would dispose of it by lot?—Yes, between the several applicants, however numerous they might be, for one fixed price.

755. And you would propose one fixed price, whatever it might be, which should be both the minimum and the maximum?—Yes.

756. Is not that the course which the commissioners for the new province of South Australia have pursued?—That is the course which they have pursued. The Act of Parliament under which they proceed gives them a discretionary power to adopt either the plan of auction or the plan of a fixed price. After a great deal of consideration (some of them having for years closely attended to the subject, and possessing a very intimate knowledge of it) they came to the determination that auction was an improper mode; that a fixed price was the proper one, determining in any case of competition for the same piece the question between the competitors by means of lot.

757. What do you imagine would guide the proposed commissioners in determining a price for any certain period?—It appears to me that there would always be materials for ascertaining whether the price fixed were too high or too low. If the rates of profits and wages in the colony, and especially wages, were at all injuriously low; if the colony had become at all unattractive by means of a fall of wages, it would have become quite clear that the field of production was too circumscribed, and that the price of land was too high at that rate of increase in the population. If, on the contrary, instead of this pressure of population upon land, there should occur a difficulty on the part of capitalists in obtaining labourers wherewith to maintain the productive system of cultivation which I will suppose to be existing in such a colony, then it would be clear to the commissioners that the price was too low, and that some more stringent power ought to be called into action in order to maintain that productive state of industry which had resulted in the first instance from the imposition of a sufficient price.

758. Do you consider that the price now required by the Congress of the United States is sufficiently high?—I think decidedly not; and I build that conclusion upon a great number of facts, one of which, however, appears to me to be quite sufficient for the purpose. The value, to sell at market, of the slaves in the United States of America, exceeds 120,000,000 *l.* sterling. The existence of such a value in the slave population of the United States appears to me to be conclusive in showing that the price of waste land is too low; for to what can we attribute the existence of this great value of slaves, but to the want of other means of performing those industrious operations which are performed by slaves? It appears to me that if the price of land in the United States were high enough to provide for the combination of free labour, that is, high enough to compel every poor freeman to labour during a certain term for wages, the slave population of the United States, instead of being worth 120,000,000 *l.* to sell in the market, would become valueless. I find in the United States that slavery is proceeding more rapidly than it ever did in any country before; that the increase of slaves from breeding surpasses what used to be the increase of slaves in the greatest slave-holding countries by importation, that is, by means of the African slave trade.

759. Mr. *Gladstone.*] And surpasses the increase of the whites?—It even surpasses the increase of the whites. The low price for new land established by the United States appears to me to hold out the strongest inducement to the maintenance of slavery in the Union, and on that ground chiefly I believe the price to be a great deal too low

760. *Chairman.*] You connect the two by supposing that the low price of land holds out so great an encouragement for the dispersion of the free population of the United States, that slave labour in other portions of it becomes indispensable?—I should not use the word dispersion. I should say that the low price holds out such facilities for obtaining land, that a sufficient number of freemen for carrying on the industrious operations of the United States are not compelled to engage in such operations by hiring out their labour for a certain term of years.

761. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that the fact to which you have adverted with reference to the increase of slavery and the profitableness of slavery in the United States, bears entirely upon the subject which you have adduced it to illustrate? And do you not apprehend, from the nature of the climate in the

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slave states, and the nature of the cultivation in connexion with it, that slavery is maintained in some degree from those causes, as well as from the low price of land and the consequent difficulty of procuring a class of free white labourers?—There can be no doubt that climate has a very considerable influence; but I doubt whether it be a necessary one. Hitherto slaves have been obtainable when free labour has not. The attempt to raise such commodities as sugar, cotton and rice within the tropics by means of free labour, coloured labour I mean, has never yet been made. It is very well to assume that none but slaves will raise sugar and cotton, because none but slaves have hitherto done so; but it appears to me that if the blacks, to whom the climate is suitable, were prevented from obtaining land, whether in the United States or in our own West Indies, they would work like workmen here for wages; they would work in combination, and the very circumstance of their being free would induce the capitalist, instead of trusting all to the sweat of the labourer, to trust more to his own invention, to improvements of cultivation, and machinery. I do believe,—I speak only of my humble opinion,—that the cultivation of sugar may proceed in the West Indies as well with free labour as ever it has done, and perhaps better.

762. Then it is by black labour and not by white labour that you think that the cultivation in the southern states of the Union would be supported?—Yes; because the white constitution seems to be very ill adapted for hard work in tropical climates.

763. Then you think that the fixing a higher price on land than you regard as a sufficient price would bring into operation a body of white free labour, which would be set in opposition to the black labour?—I would suppose a case, to explain myself, of the abolition of slavery by the United States at this time. I say that the consequence of that would be, unless a more restrictive price were put on waste land, that the slaves who had been set free would no longer work for a master; every one would work for himself and by himself. If, on the contrary, a sufficient price were put upon all waste land in the United States, it appears to me that the United States, by setting free their slaves, would obtain, instead of a body of slaves, a body of free men, who would work in combination, and raise the same productions as the slaves had done. I am now speaking without any reference to the creation of white labourers in that country.

764. Do you think that the annexation of a sufficient price by Congress would have any operation upon the state of slavery in America?—My own opinion is, but I am hardly willing to state it without a longer explanation than the Committee can afford to me, that the United States possess the means of abolishing slavery without injury to any one; and that those means reside in the price of waste land.

765. *Chairman.*] You would apply, in short, an increased price of waste land as a necessary restriction, in order to ensure the supply of hired labour, whether the population were black or white, or leaving the colour to vary with the climate of the different states?—Yes, as the colour naturally would vary with the climate.

766. Your objections to the plan of auction are not so strong as to an insufficient fixed price. You would prefer auction, with a sufficient minimum or upset price, to a fixed price which was insufficient?—Yes; it is quite clear that the degree of restriction would be determined by the minimum. Supposing there were perfect liberty of appropriation, the labourer would always be able to obtain land at the minimum. It is that which would settle the degree of restriction. I should therefore prefer auction, which I object to with a sufficient minimum, to a fixed price which was insufficient; because with an insufficient fixed price, every object of fixing the price would be defeated.

767. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You think that the Legislature should give a discretionary power to certain officers to affix a price upon land, and to raise or lower it as they might think proper; would you have the Legislature lay down any rule or guide for the exercise of that discretion?—Yes, I would.

768. Of what nature should that rule be?—I cannot pretend to recite part of a proposed Act of Parliament now; but I should say that the function of the Legislature in laying down the principle would be precisely like that which the Legislature has exercised in laying down the principle of the new poor law. The objects of the reform which has now taken place in our poor laws, are defined by the Act of Parliament under which the commissioners are carrying the Act into effect. In the same way, I imagine that the Act of Parliament, having for

for its object to carry into effect such a plan as that which has been developed to the Committee, would lay down those principles in general terms, such as those which have been used to-day and yesterday; so that the authorities having to execute the Act might know precisely what was expected of them by the Legislature.

769. Then the Committee understand that you would have the Legislature lay down as a guide to the commissioners the principle of affixing a sufficient price upon waste land, and maintaining that price which shall prevent too great a facility in the obtaining of land, with a view to keeping wages at a just elevation, to securing the development of industry, to developing the resources of the colony in the most favourable and in the most rapid manner, and to the securing the other general objects of a good system of colonization?—The view especially with which I should be happy to see the Legislature lay down those principles, I have often described as being the existence of combinable labour in the colony. That is my ultimate end. I find that end very forcibly described in a little publication, and would beg permission of the Committee to read only a few lines of it, because I think it will give a full answer to the question. "The obstacle to the rapid growth of a colony founded in a country possessing great natural advantages, has hitherto been the deficiency of labour. This it is that is at present felt so strongly in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Land, which would produce the richest crops of corn, is there left barren and unproductive to its owners, because labour cannot be procured at any price. So fruitful is the soil, that you have but to scratch its surface and throw in the seed. When this has been accomplished, the crop not unfrequently rots upon the ground from the impossibility of procuring hands to harvest it. The cry of all the settlers in these colonies is, "Give us a supply of labourers! even if you cannot give us freemen, give us convicts, give us slaves. We want but labour, and the more you send us, the more we shall want. Of capital we should soon create enough here, if we could only obtain sufficient labour to develope the inexhaustible productiveness of our land." I have quoted from a speech made by the Honourable Member himself, at a meeting at Exeter Hall, about two years ago.

770. Admitting the truth of the opinions you have read, how do you conceive that Parliament could by any Act lay down a rule which could be trusted to in guiding the discretion of any commissioners, in the exercise of the trusts you would repose in them, which should not be open to the abuses already experienced in the disposal of land by former colonial governors or officers?—No human power is perfect; but the power of the Legislature is the greatest that can be exercised; and if Parliament understood its own principle, I conceive that it would find sufficiently strong terms wherewith to bind the subordinate authorities to the principle.

771. Is not that principle open to very large construction and difference of opinion as to the degree in which one price or another price should be the best according to it? and may not a large discretion, for the good exercise of which the commissioners are alone responsible, be, through ignorance or misapprehension, abused by them?—Unquestionably; so, in every case, ignorance and misapprehension, presuming that they exist, will lead men into error, but not more in this case than in any other. I am supposing Parliament to understand its own principle; and that its principle is a sufficient price. If I understand that principle, I conceive that Parliament would find means to compel the subordinate authority to carry it into effect.

772. Do you think that any 10 men could be found in Parliament to agree as to what is a sufficient price to be affixed upon the sale of land in any of our colonies?—Certainly not, and for that very reason I have proposed that Parliament should confide that rather difficult task to a special and responsible authority, who should have nothing else to do; who should be selected on account of their knowledge, fitness and ability, to do that which I believe Parliament is incompetent to do well.

773. As that commissioner would be responsible only to Parliament, it would be for Parliament to judge whether he exercised in any one instance that discretion prudently or not?—No doubt, as it is in every other case where Parliament confides discretionary power to a subordinate authority.

774. *Chairman.*] You conceive that the only test of a good rule being adopted would be its working in the course of time; that that is the only test by which

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Parliament could judge whether a good price had been affixed?—Of course that could be the only test as to whether a good rule had been adopted; but the provision for the adoption of a good rule would be the selection of the best persons, and placing them in the situation where they would exert the best capabilities for the best end.

775. Supposing the power of fixing the minimum price to have been delegated to commissioners, the test of the proper exercise of that power would be the working of the system which should be introduced?—Unquestionably.

776. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] How long a period would it be before it were discovered that a bad rule was in force in any one colony?—I think that that might be discovered within three days of the adoption of a bad rule. I think that when Lord Ripon established the price of 5 *s.* in New South Wales, anybody who at all understood the subject would have seen that a bad rule had been adopted; and that instead of a restriction a greater facility had been given to the obtaining of waste land.

777. Would it not be a far simpler plan, and less liable to abuse, if the fixed price, or the fixed minimum price, were at once laid down in the Act of Parliament, as it is in the United States?—I think not. I think that Parliament is so constituted as to be perhaps a very fit assembly for determining principles, but quite unfit for the management of details; and that that is a matter of detail, carrying the principle into execution; a function for which Parliament is altogether disqualified by its vast numbers and numerous occupations.

778. *Chairman.*] And by the very small number of those who would give attention to this subject?—By its numerous occupations.

779. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Would you have the person empowered to determine the price resident in this country or in the colonies?—I imagine that a good executive power for carrying that law into effect would consist of a board of commissioners here, and of sub-commissioners in the colonies, acting under the orders of the superior board, which is the case in the United States. It should be remembered that the district land officers of the United States are entirely subject to a board which sits at Washington, and that, in point of fact, the distance between the district land officers of the United States and the central board is as great, in some cases, and in some cases it is greater, than the distance between England and many of her colonies; and yet the system appears to work remarkably well there. So that though the chief authority would reside here, in order to apply the general principle to all the colonies which would call for a central authority, the district commissioners would reside, each of them, in the colony to which the principle was directed.

780. But do you think that these district commissioners should have the power of affixing the price of land?—Perhaps not, but only of making representations to that responsible central commission which was in England.

781. Then the price of land in Australia having been fixed in England, it would at least be two years before the results of that rule could be ascertained in England and the system altered?—It might not be more than from six to eight months.

782. There would be three voyages required?—Only two; a voyage to bring a report that the price was bad, and a voyage to take out the new price.

783. Another voyage to alter the system?—Yes, if it had been again found injurious. That would occupy a year; the average passage to Australia is four months.

784. You have said that the price affixed by Lord Goderich is too low, and that in the United States it is too low; have you formed in your own mind any idea of what would be a sufficient price in either of those countries?—Yes, I have in my own mind formed an idea of what would be a sufficient price to begin with; but I should beg to be excused by the Committee from stating my opinion upon that subject, as I think that what might be the price would a good deal depend upon many arrangements which are not at present made, such as the security of the system and the skill of the persons to whom the execution of the plan was committed, and I should therefore dislike very much to give a positive answer to that question. To do so would be usurping the office which I propose to confide to persons who were sufficiently acquainted with the subject, who were highly qualified for executing the task, who, being in authority, would have ample information on which to form their judgment. I do not pretend to

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be qualified for performing that task, and do not like to render myself at all responsible for its performance.

785. Are there not certain circumstances which must limit your raising the price with a view to your principle very materially; as, for example, the terms on which land can be obtained in other colonies and countries of the world possessing an unlimited extent of fertile land? would you not, by affixing a considerably high price, divert the stream of emigration to countries where land could be obtained on easier terms?—I find it difficult to answer that question without understanding what is meant by "a considerably high price." I have always said a sufficient price. If the price were sufficient, I think it would render the colony attractive instead of repulsive. If it were "considerably high," that is, an extreme price, of course it would have the effect supposed in the question.

786. If it was considerably high, as compared with the terms upon which land was to be obtained in other neighbouring territories?—Then if the price were, according to my view of the subject, insufficient in this territory and sufficient in that, I believe that the colony which had the higher price would attract emigration from that which had the lower one; because it would be more wealthy; wages and profits would be higher in it; and the inducements to settle there would be much stronger. I have spoken of the Irish emigrants to Canada who have been enticed into the United States by means, I believe, of the price required for waste land in that country. I have spoken of the emigrants to the Swan River, where the land was to be obtained at the rate of a farthing an acre, who were enticed into Van Diemen's Land, where it was never to be obtained under 5 *s.* an acre, by the superior attractiveness of that colony where the higher price existed. I think that the price has been insufficient; but a colony with a sufficient price would be more attractive than any colony that has hitherto existed in any part of the world.

787. Do not you think that you may raise the price so high in search of a sufficient price, as to create a great deal of discontent among the inhabitants of the colony, particularly the labourers, who, you say, should be compelled to pay a sufficient price to become labourers of hire for a term of years before they were allowed to purchase land and settle upon it, and that a free state of public opinion would prevent you from raising the price of land under these circumstances to the height that you might consider sufficient for the object of your principle?—The question comprises so many subjects, that I have great difficulty in answering it. The first part of the question, or rather the first question of several, appears to be, whether very injurious effects might not be produced by requiring an extensive price. I said yesterday, in answer to that question, Yes, the worst possible effects, or the evil effects that attend on over-populous old countries; but this, it appears to me, is like saying that when you are ill, you may cure yourself by taking a certain quantity of physic, but that, by taking another quantity, you may kill yourself. Of course there is a price which would be injurious: a sufficient price would be good.

788. But if the labourers of the colony should not be of opinion that the price is low enough for their purposes, and if you declare that the object in raising the price is to compel them to be labourers during a long term of years, instead of settling as they have been used to do upon tracts of land, is not it likely that a fearful spirit of discontent would arise amongst them, which would prevent your carrying your regulation into force?—I think, if the price were excessive, there would be discontent along with a great many other evils, but that if the price were only sufficient, there would be great content and satisfaction. Everybody would be proud of the wealth and prosperity of the colony, and all parties would equally share in that superior degree of wealth and prosperity.

789. You have defined your sufficient price as one which would compel labourers to work for hire three years before they became settlers?—I merely put three years as a supposition; I took care not to be fixed with the term of three years, as I have taken care not to be fixed with any price.

790. You consider that to be the most desirable?—No; it might be five or seven, or two or one; it was taken merely for illustration.

791. Can you contemplate affixing any such price upon waste land as shall prevent the labourers for hire, at the high wages which you consider will be brought about by your principle, from purchasing a sufficient quantity of land to maintain themselves and their families within the first six months of their land-

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ing in the colony from the savings in their wages?—That question is indirectly a repetition of a former one; at least it is calling upon me to fix some time (and give an opinion upon six months) during which I think that the restrictive price ought to hold labourers in the state of labourers; and I find that any answer which I should give to that question would be an opinion by implication as to the price.

792. But the effect of your principle would be to raise the existing wages in the colony. At those wages could not any labourer lay by at least 20 *l.* from the savings of his summer's labour? and could not he, even at the price of 2 *l.* per acre, therefore, obtain a sufficient quantity of land to subsist himself and his family for the whole of their lives?—Of course, if wages were agreeable to the assumption of the Honourable Member, and if the price of land were agreeable to the assumption of the Honourable Member, the consequence would be that which the Honourable Member assumes; but I dissent from the premises of the Honourable Member. I give no opinion about what ought to be the price of land, or what is likely to be the rate of wages. The Honourable Member answers the question himself; because there is no doubt that the conclusion contained in the question is strictly drawn from his own premises.

793. Unless the price of land be fixed above 2 *l.* an acre, or the wages of the colony fall below their present amount, the labourer would be enabled, by the savings of only a summer, to become possessed of a sufficient quantity of land to maintain himself and his family?—That might be, supposing the price were 2 *l.* The Honourable Member seems to have fixed upon the price of 2 *l.*, and it has occurred to me that that may have arisen from his recollection of an anonymous work upon this subject, which was published three years ago; a work of which the whole aim, scope and tenor, was to establish the expediency of a sufficient price for waste land in all our colonies. The anonymous author of that work, which was entitled "England and America," very soon after it was published received a letter, from which, with the permission of the Committee, I will read a few words. I would beg the Committee to bear in mind that the work had but one object, and there is not a page in it, nor a line in it, that tended to any other object than that of establishing the expediency of a sufficient price for waste land. The words of the letter are, "I cannot remember ever reading any work with greater interest, or more thoroughly going along with any author in his views, opinions, and sentiments, than I have done on this occasion. I have been long a zealous friend of colonization, as the one great cure of our economical evils, and a solution of all the most perplexing problems of political economy, but the notions which were but vaguely floating in my mind, I find methodized and arranged in a more lucid and convincing order in your work; a work which I trust will fix the attention of the public on this great subject, and secure the adoption of a wise and effectual system of colonization by the Government of this country."

794. *Chairman.*] By whom is that letter written?—That letter has the signature of the Honourable Member who has recently asked me a great many questions, of which the apparent tendency is to call in question that principle of colonization which it is the object of the work which I have mentioned to establish.

795. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] To whom was that letter addressed?—The letter was addressed to the anonymous author of the work; without a name; "To the Author of 'England and America.'"

796. Is it not very possible that the writer of that letter may have expressed a strong favourable opinion of the general scope and tendency of the work, without agreeing in every particular opinion contained in it?—It may be so, but the work had only one tendency, and he says, "I cannot remember ever reading any work with greater interest, or more thoroughly going along with any author in his views, opinions and sentiments."

797. You have stated that the general object of that work was to put forward the principle of a sufficient price of land being required upon the principle you have referred to; was there not a great deal in that work relating to the question of emigration; to the question of applying the proceeds of the sale of land to the carrying out of emigrants; to the question of carrying out marriageable couples, with a good selection of those emigrants; and to several other very general and important questions, which the writer may have had in view when he wrote that strong eulogy of the work?—Undoubtedly; but in that work the emigration alluded to was described as a mere consequence of the peculiar plan of disposing of

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waste land, the description of which really forms the staple of the work. The emigration resulting from that particular plan was no doubt described in the work, but the whole foundation of the work (I had better repeat the terms I used before), the whole aim, scope and tenor of the work, was to establish the expediency of sufficient price for the waste land of the colonies. As a result from that it was said, that the purchase-money of land might be employed as an emigration fund; but the object of the work was to show how the fund might be created, and not, in particular, how it might be employed.

798. Mr. *Hutt.*] You said that you consider that Parliament would be an unfit body to determine the fixed price at which colonial lands should be disposed of; but it would be better that the power of establishing that price should be vested in commissioners; are you aware that, for South Australia, the commissioners have raised the price of land from 12 *s.* to 1 *l.* an acre?—Yes, I am.

799. Are you aware that they have given the resident commissioner in the colony a power to raise the price to 2 *l.* should there be any scarcity of labour for hire?—I am.

800. Admitting that their conduct in this respect has been guided by sound policy, does it not exhibit the inexpediency of leaving to Parliament to determine the price of colonial land?—I think that in so far as the South Australian Commission have carried out the principle of the Act by which they were constituted, they furnish an example of the expediency of entrusting the execution of such an Act to special commissioners. To a very great extent they appear to me to have carried out the principle of the Act with the execution of which they were entrusted; but indeed they could not very well avoid doing so, because the principle is very strictly laid down in the Act. The South Australian Act of Parliament did fix the minimum price. I believe that in the case of the South Australian commission, which I called dilettanti, (not disrespectfully, but because it consists of amateurs and persons not paid, very benevolent and public-spirited gentlemen, but upon whom the public can have no claim to insist upon their services), I think that they have, to a great extent, carried out the Act, but I find that the Act prevents them from fixing less than a minimum price of 12 *s.* an acre. I am inclined to think, from what I have heard, that if the Act had not fixed the minimum of 12 *s.*, they would have been disposed, the majority of them, those who know the least upon the subject, to sell land at less than 12 *s.* an acre.

801. Are you aware that settlements have been recently formed in the neighbourhood of South Australian settlements at Portland Bay and Port Phillip?—Yes; I have seen letters from persons in Van Diemen's Land which describe the formation of settlements on the south coast of Australia, within what is called the territory of New South Wales.

802. Do not you think it necessary, too, for the full developement of the principles of the South Australian Company, that a similar principle should be adopted with respect to the adjoining land of New South Wales?—I think it would be highly desirable that a similar principle should be adopted in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; but I think so more with a view to the advantage of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land than to that of South Australia; because I am inclined to believe that South Australia, with the numerous and extraordinary advantages attached to it, such as the employment of the whole of the purchase-money of land as emigration fund; that is, in conveying labourers to the colony; will present circumstances of the most attractive kind. In point of fact there exist inducements now, which are in action, to settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to remove from those colonies and to settle in South Australia.

803. Mr. *Childers.*] Will you state what those are?—The class of persons who I understand contemplate removing from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to the new colony are principally flock-owners. At present, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the flock-owner is altogether dependant for his means of going on with his business upon the pleasure of the government. The government alone supplies him with labour. The government possesses the power to deprive him, without an hour's notice, of all the labour by which his flocks are kept in existence. The tenure of the means of life almost, at any rate of the means of everything but of life, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, is extremely precarious. Instances occur—there is a very remarkable one at present before the public—in which a wealthy settler, a man who has gone out from England with a large capital, who has increased his capital

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greatly in the colony, and who has become the master of large herds and flocks, and a very considerable quantity of cultivated land, who, at an hour's notice, is deprived of all his convict labourers by government; and who is consequently either totally ruined, or at all events extremely damaged in his property; whereas in South Australia, according to the arrangements already made for that colony, all the purchase-money of the land is to be employed in conveying selected labourers to the colony; and every capitalist therefore may, in that colony, feel sure of having, not merely for a short period but continuously, a sufficient supply of labourers for carrying on large works of production which require the employment of many hands at one time, and in the same place, and for a long period together. That appears to me to be the great temptation to settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to remove from those penal settlements, where the government exerts a thoroughly despotic influence over all economical arrangements, to a country where the government will have no influence upon the supply of labour, but where the stream of emigration will be kept up by the constant sale of waste land.

804. Mr. *Gladstone.*] In describing the case of the Swan River, you specified the great distance of the settlers from one another as one of the main causes, or at all events as one of the substantial causes, of the failure of that settlement. Do you not think that in order to prevent that extreme dispersion, it may be desirable, in some instances, to give to government the power of restricting the quantity of land to be sold?—If I could feel sure that the government would always use such a power with a view to the good of the colonists, and without any view to its own good; I do not mean in an improper sense; if I could believe that government could by possibility be as good a judge of what was beneficial for the settlers as they will be for themselves, I should say that such a power might properly be left with the government; but it appears to me that the settlers must necessarily know better than any government what is for their own advantage.

805. Do not you think that the case of Mr. Peel, which you mentioned yesterday, who was a person of station and property and capital, rather tends to prove that there ought to be some restrictive power, over and above the disposition of the settlers themselves?—Undoubtedly; but I am always supposing the restriction of a sufficient price per acre.

806. But without entering into the question how far the discretion of the government ought to be limited, or whether the discretion ought to be with the government, you would desire if possible to prevent the acquisition of very large portions of land by individuals, upon the principles which you have already stated?—Yes, I should; and I think that I should most effectually do so by the sufficient price per acre. No individual would buy land which he did not intend to use in some way; he would not choose to lay out of his money for a long time; and it appears to me that the restriction of price would always prevent an undue quantity being taken.

807. You think, then, that such a price might be put upon land as would effectually prevent individuals from seeking to obtain portions of it so large as to be detrimental to the general welfare of the colony?—I think so.

808. But with reference to the restriction of price, do not you think that there are reasons of police which might render it desirable to adopt a regulation of that kind; that settlers might be tempted to choose a very distant spot, far from all other inhabitants of the colony, near a watercourse, or from the mere fertility of the soil, and to which there might be objections on the score of general government and the order of police which might render it necessary that he should not be allowed to exercise his option?—That of course is a different question from the one which has been discussed by the Committee; and it is one upon which I have not reflected sufficiently to give an answer to it. It occurs to me to remark that, speaking economically, without any view to police, it might often be extremely desirable that the capitalist should remove to a great distance, provided that he carried with him, for employment on the distant spot, ample means of combinable labour. I would instance the case of flock-owners in New South Wales. There is no doubt that it is extremely beneficial to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land that their flock-owners should be allowed to use land at a very great distance indeed; 200, 300, and 400 miles from the seat of government; for the purpose of feeding their flocks on the natural pastures; but it is desirable, because each of them is enabled to carry with him to this distant location a number of convicts who preserve his flocks, and enable him

him to return produce to the seat of government, which is the centre of commerce. Therefore I can imagine that the restrictive power (though supposing that it were justified with a view to police, upon which I do not wish to give an opinion) might be used injuriously, in the economical sense, provided in that colony the price of land had been sufficient to secure ample means of combinable labour.

809. Then in stating, without exception, that there should be no restriction upon the choice of place, you do not take into consideration any modification arising from views as to police or government?—I excluded from my consideration any question of police or of government.

810. As you have framed your system with a view to the benefit of the colony itself, and not to the relief of the mother country, would not the system have a recommendation in this respect, that it would be likely to draw a class of settlers having more capital?—I am not sure that it would have that effect; nor do I know that it is desirable that it should. If the minimum or fixed price, put it either way, were sufficient for maintaining combinable labour in the colony, I believe that colonial capital would be created so rapidly that the colony would have no great object in obtaining capital from the mother country; that all it would want would be a constant stream of labour.

811. You think enough capital would be obtained upon your own principle for the advantage of the colony?—Yes.

812. Do you think that the system of auction would have a good operation in preventing jobbing?—On the contrary, I think that the system of auction opens a wide door for jobbing, and I will explain it in this way. If there be no auction, if every settler be entitled to any quantity of land that he may choose to obtain upon paying a certain price per acre, the plan may be described in these words: it would be "first come, first served;" every one who had fixed upon a place which he thought desirable, would compare it with the corresponding map of the surveyor, would fix his hand upon the spot, would pay his money, and would walk off with his title in his pocket; but if there were auction, there must necessarily be notice. Auction is of no use without notice. Auction without notice to call competitors together, is of course quite useless. Auction therefore assumes notice; it assumes a considerable period of delay between the time when the settler has chosen the spot that he would like to have, and the time when he is to take his chance of being able to obtain that spot. That intermediate period appears to me to furnish several means of what may be called jobbing, by which the officers of the land office might favour individuals. And it would be injurious in another sense, which is that of making the settler wait, with the money in his pocket, till the necessary period of notice had expired, before by possibility he could obtain his land. I would suppose a clear case of opportunity for jobbing: I would suppose a man who was a good judge of land, and who was known to be a good judge of land in the colony, to have been what is called "exploring," with a view to discover a favourable piece of ground, and that he returned to the town of the colony, intending to obtain that land if possible. Without auction, he would be quite sure to have the reward of his own superior intelligence and industry; he would go at once to the land office and obtain the land which he desired to have; but, on the contrary, if there were auction, it must necessarily be proclaimed that this man of superior knowledge with respect to land had set his heart upon a particular piece of ground. That must be made known, and then the officers of the land office, to whom it must necessarily be made known, would have an opportunity of saying to their friends, —"Here, this A. B., this good judge of land, has fixed upon a good spot out here; we knew nothing about it; but he has found it out; come and bid against him." That is one case in which the officers might have an opportunity of doing what is improper.

813. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Suppose the case of a joint stock company which was created for the purpose of buying land, and you had no means of competition with them, "but first come, first served," and that they, having very large capital at their disposal, should choose to buy a plot of land in the midst of other land, what should prevent that joint stock company, having large capital, and only paying this sufficient price, which is enough to obtain the objects which you have in view, from holding that plot of land till it rises very much in price, and thereby keeping back the advantage of the colony at large?—I can just suppose the case of a joint stock company adopting that process; but the plan of buying land by

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joint stock companies in large tracts, and selling it out in smaller portions, at an enhanced price, has been tried to such a very great extent, and with such great success in the United States, that I think the facts existing meet the objection. The motive for selling is stronger than the motive for retaining. As soon as a moderate profit can be obtained by an immediate sale of the lands, the company becomes willing to sell; its object always is to make a dividend, not to remain for a long time without making a dividend, because the shareholders would complain; and with a view to a dividend, the company seems always ready to sell as soon as possible, when it can acquire what it considers a sufficient profit.

814. You have supposed that the principle which you have stated, of a sufficient price, being recognised by Parliament, the determination of the sufficient price should rest upon certain responsible officers, and you said that one great object would be to have those officers acting with good motives: have you ever considered that portion of the subject which relates to the means of creating the requisite responsibility and creating those good motives of which you spoke in the parties acting who had to determine the price?—Yes.

815. Would you have any objection to state to the Committee the means which you deem expedient to that end?—Not at all; because it is a subject upon which any man may be presumed to have inquired with reference to other questions. I imagine that the best motives would be created if the salary were sufficient to render the retaining of his place an object of great interest to the commissioner, and if the publicity were such that he should be exposed to the loss of his place in case he did that which was wrong.

816. Have you ever gone one step further, and endeavoured to find out who the parties should be who should determine whether he was wrong or right; in other words, the party to whom he should be responsible?—I think he should be responsible to the supreme authority who had appointed him.

817. Where placed?—For this country, in Parliament; for Turkey, in the Grand Signor.

818. Then you would suppose that you would have a better machinery for the determination of all questions connected with the price of land, if you made the determining power to reside in this country and not in the colonies?—I am not at all sure of that. In considering the execution of such an Act as has been supposed by a central commission in England, I have no doubt that I have been very much influenced by other views, which have not come before the Committee at all; that is, the progress of emigration, the distribution of emigration from this country over the colonies in the manner best for them; the proper apportionment. That is a central work; that is a work which requires a central authority, because it requires a general knowledge in those who have the control over emigration; it requires a knowledge of the wants of all the colonies; and that probably has fixed in my mind the idea of a central commission, assisted by the means of a subordinate district commission in each colony.

819. Take the colony of New South Wales, Parliament is about to alter or renew the government of New South Wales. Supposing that Parliament should see fit, in its wisdom, to give to New South Wales a legislature of its own, do you suppose that the best judges of the mode of settling that country, and of the circumstances which should best promote the settlement of that country, are to be found in the legislature of that country, or in certain commissioners who should reside here?—I think most decidedly in certain commissioners who should reside here.

820. That is, for the interest of the colony itself?—For the interest of the colony itself, quite as much as of the mother country; and I would illustrate that opinion by reference to the proceedings of all the powers of individuals and sometimes bodies to whom was confided, under the North American charters, the disposal of waste lands in our thirteen colonies in North America. The power in that case was given to local legislatures; and I believe in every case, as has appeared to the Committee from the evidence of persons who have preceded me, it was, not abused in an improper sense, but so ill used as to create great disasters instead of great benefits.

821. Do you suppose that to have arisen from the ignorance of the persons empowered?—From ignorance, which existed up to 1829; because I consider that the five or six gentlemen who projected the foundation of the Swan River colony had, in point of fact, the power of settling the regulations under which land was disposed of in that colony. The power of disposing

was

was really given to them. It was a little colony here. Mr. Peel was the head of the colony, though in England. The power was virtually granted to him and his associates to frame the regulations. They framed the worst possible regulations. The people who are now going out to South Australia constitute a colony. They are already separated from the old society. On Saturday last they published a newspaper of their own, which is the first of a series of newspapers to be published in the colony. They have been brought together; they have been induced to go out; a great many of them are labouring people, ignorant of all about colonies, a large majority of them. They are going out under a law which puts a high restrictive price, as some would call it, upon land; a price which the commissioners think no more than sufficient. I believe that if the colonists of South Australia were now called together, and it were to be put to the vote whether there should be this restriction, or whether land should be given away, a large majority would say, "Oh, given away by all means;" and the whole scheme would be defeated by leaving it to the colony to determine in what manner the land should be disposed of.

822. Do you not suppose that the two cases which you have brought forward in illustration rather depend upon the individual knowledge of certain parties than upon any fixed principle which you could lay down?—Of course. On the other hand, we can cite a case which upholds the plan of letting the colony decide. I consider the United States as nothing more than a colony of England. They are as much a colony as the Greek colonies were, which were never subject to their mother country. In viewing them in that light, it would appear to be quite absurd to propose that the power of declaring how their waste lands should be disposed of should be exercised here.

823. By what means would you get at the period at which the colony should have the power?—I believe there is a period in the existence of every important colony when the power of independence arrives; and that, let the mother country wish what it may, the colony will make laws of every sort and kind, and among others, laws relating to waste land.

824. Then you suppose, till that time arrives, the best place to determine this matter is the metropolis?—I think so, provided that great pains be taken to insure responsibility, and great in proportion to the distance. The difficulty is very great when you have to wait months before you can receive a letter in answer by return of post. The strongest motive for doing well ought to be created in the administrators of any law which was to take effect at a great distance from the place where the law was made.

825. And you think that all those difficulties are more than counterbalanced by the advantages to be derived from the centralization of the power in the metropolis?—I think that they are.

826. That is to say, always with regard to the advantage of the colony itself. You could find means for creating stronger motives acting upon the commissioners here than could be created upon persons acting under the immediate supervision of the legislature of the colony, and most interested in the proper administration of the power of colonization?—That would depend upon the degree of intelligence in the legislature of the colony, and the nature also of the legislature. The colony of Upper Canada, for instance, may possess intelligence sufficient to carry out a new principle of colonization; the colony of South Australia, the majority of the inhabitants of South Australia, I feel quite satisfied, at this moment, would be quite incapable of comprehending the objects of the plan under which that colony is founded; so that it appears to be a question of the state of mind in the colony, and the state of power.

827. But the Committee has supposed that Parliament had determined to confer upon the colony a domestic legislature: do you not suppose that there would be sufficient intelligence in that body, formed into a domestic legislature, to determine all the questions respecting colonization, if there were sufficient intelligence to determine all other matters respecting legislation in the colony? —It might be; but the examples which I have adduced would go to show that in the early stage of a colony there is not, in the majority, a sufficient degree of intelligence for the purposes of government. And I think that may be readily enough accounted for. In the earliest stage of a colony the population consists of persons who have been brought up in the old country; the majority of them necessarily of the labouring class, who never have had any motive for qualifying themselves to make laws; who perhaps do not know the meaning of the word legis-

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lation, or hardly know it, many of them; and in this state of the colony, it appears to me that the colony is equally unfit to make general laws as it is to make laws relating to the disposal of waste land. It appears in all our early colonies of America, that although the power of local self-government was universally given to the colony, it was not universally given to the labouring classes; it was sometimes given to individuals. Amongst them they certainly carried with them from England what may be called a portion of the supreme power; a sufficient portion for themselves; but that portion which they carried away with them often resided in a single person, as in the case of William Penn, who was an absolute despot; who was the sole legislator of the colony, with the power of life and death.

828. But the question supposed that the Government in the metropolis had determined that the colony had sufficient intelligence to have a domestic legislature; and is it your opinion, supposing you assume that the domestic legislature had sufficient intelligence for all the other proceedings of legislation, that you should be inclined to stop; to say that they had not sufficient intelligence for determining the question of colonization?—I should not draw that distinction, because if I assumed sufficient intelligence for general government, I should assume sufficient intelligence for the purpose of colonization; but then another question would arise, which is a very different one indeed; and that is, what it was over which the colonial legislature was to have control. It would be very well for the colonial legislature to say, "we have control over all the waste land; we can do as we please with it;" but there is another party to that question, namely, the people of the mother country.

829. Having determined that the domestic legislature have sufficient intelligence both for the general purposes of legislation and the particular purposes of colonization, do you not suppose that, taking the natural circumstances into view, they would be more likely to create a strong motive in any functionary's mind to act according to that intelligence than in the metropolis could be created?—I should say invariably, without any exception, that the nearer the functionary to the supreme authority the better.

830. Then, under those circumstances, do you not think that it necessarily follows in the first place, supposing the colony had a domestic legislature, that the proper place in which the power should be placed to whom the functionaries are responsible is the colony itself?—No; because there arises now a new question. For the particular benefit of the colony then existing, that may be the case; but it may be for the interest of that particular colony to dispose of the waste land in a manner very injurious to their successors, to their posterity, to persons who may yet be coming into that country from the mother country. I can easily suppose a case in which the colonial legislature, not deterred by motives of shame, should determine to put, no doubt, a restriction upon land, but should determine to put the proceeds of sale into their own pockets; that is, though they should be representatives under the control of the people of the colony. They would not be under the control at all of another class of people, greatly interested in their not taking this course, because that other class of people would not yet have reached the colony, but would be on its way thither.

831. Do you mean, when you say putting the money into their own pockets, as individuals, or as a legislature?—As individuals, and as a nation, they might do precisely that which the colonial governments have hitherto done. The authority has existed in Canada, yet what has it always done? It has always jobbed the lands for its own advantage; it has always acted contrary to the interests of those who were coming out; to the interests both of the mother country and of the colony.

832. Has not the power invariably existed in those colonies which you have last mentioned, in persons who have been sent out to those colonies, and who were responsible to this country?—I believe it has.

833. Does not that rather militate against your view of the case?—No; because the sole power is not resident with the governor; the council has had a voice as well as the governor.

834. The council being solely responsible to the power of England?—That I disbelieve; the sole responsibility. I think there is a great responsibility to opinion; a very considerable responsibility imposed on the council in such a colony as Canada.

835. They are under no legal responsibility to any body but England?—Not that I am aware of.

836. And

836. And men care chiefly about that opinion in which they dwell; the opinion which they dread is the opinion of their fellows, not the opinion of persons extraneous to them; and the parties who would be likely to influence those persons would be those immediately around them; and the very persons to whom you have now alluded are an exclusive society, responsible only to England, and caring for no opinion but their own?—I do not think they are careless of every opinion but their own. I think they are subject to a very considerable influence from the colony; because, whatever they have done for the colony, they have done for a long while: the complaints are quite recent.

837. Then do you not suppose that under the hypotheses that you have been assuming, that the influence of the people amongst whom they live would be rather beneficial than otherwise?—Yes, I conceive that it would.

838. Then why should you not subject them entirely to that responsibility?—Because I now come back to the other question; and I say that the interest and responsibility would be different; for the question which is put implies that they should have a power over that in which other people had an interest; that is, the people of the mother country.

839. Then supposing that you lay down in a recent colony certain limits of its dominion, as in the case of the South Australian Colony, and that these limits be not extravagantly extensive, do you not suppose that then the interests of the colonists themselves would be very much coincident with the extent of their dominion?—That depends entirely upon what is meant by extravagant; it is a very vague term.

840. Take the case of the South Australian colony?—As far as I know any thing, (and I know a great deal of the South Australian colony) I should say that the limits were extravagantly large; but that they were made so with a particular object, that of preventing the adoption of a bad system in the neighbourhood of a good one, and not upon any other principle which should guide the government in fixing the limits of a colony.

841. *Chairman.*] One of your principal reasons for conceiving that there must be a controlling power in the metropolis is, the propriety, for the interests, both of the colony and of the mother country, of combining the system of colonization with the system of emigration, to which we have not yet adverted?—No doubt that the Committee have not yet considered that subject. I have not yet alluded to colonization as a means of emigration.

842. Emigration from the mother country, in the first instance for the advantage of the mother country, and afterwards for the advantage of the colony?—For the equal advantage of both.

843. Mr. *Childers.*] Take the colony of South Australia and the colony of Van Diemen's Land; the price in the one instance is 20 *s.* and in the other 5 *s.*; in which colony do you think the wages of labour will be highest?—Using the terms a pound and 12 *s.* merely for illustration, that is, without expressing any opinion as to what the price ought to be, I might answer the question; but otherwise I could not do so without giving an opinion, which I have endeavoured to avoid giving, as to the proper price of land.

844. Then take an ideal sum, and that the price in one colony was higher than in another, in which of the two colonies do you think that the wages of labour would be higher?—I believe the wages of labour would be higher in the colony in which the price of land was higher, provided that, in that colony, the price of land were not more than sufficient. Beyond a sufficient price, every farthing of price would tend to lower wages; below a sufficient price, every diminution would also tend to lower wages.

845. But in that case how do you imagine that capital will be able to make a profitable return, the person buying his land dear, and he also finding his labour dear too?—I believe that he will make a more profitable return than he does now, because he will obtain combinable labour and a greater produce in proportion to the number of hands employed. With a greater produce than ever, he will be able to pay higher wages, and yet retain higher profits for himself.

846. Mr. *Roebuck.*] When you say higher wages, do you mean that the labourer should receive a larger portion of produce, or that he should get in fact a larger sum?—I would always use the term higher wages as meaning more of good things, and without reference to the proportion of receipts between the labourer and the capitalist.



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847. Mr. *Childers.*] In other words, he would obtain a greater surplus of wages over his necessities?—He would have better means of saving.

848. This view must be called entirely theoretical: you have not given an example of any colony in which you can say that any approach to your system has been adopted entirely, and where at the same time the price of labour and the profits of capital are high?—Yes; I see an approach to it in the system of the United States; in the contrast between the two sides of the St. Lawrence, which I described to the Committee some time ago. It is an inadequate carrying out of the principle; because I believe that the results of strictly carrying out the principle would be such as to surprise everybody; but there is an approach to it in the contrast between the modern settlements of America and the earlier settlements there.

849. Mr. *Scrope.*] If the price charged by the United States were lower in your opinion than the sufficient price, and the raising the price above a sufficient price would tend to raise the wages of labour, how do you reconcile that opinion with the one you formerly gave, that it is the low price of land in the United States that makes slave labour so valuable at present?—The opinions appear to me to be quite consistent; I see no inconsistency in them.

850. The high value of slave labour is of course only compatible with the high price of free labour?—It is most of all compatible with no free labour at all: it arises from the difficulty of obtaining free labour "at any price," for that is the very expression that I employed just now, quoting from a speech of the Honourable Member.

851. In the United States there is both free and slave labour: the result of raising the price of free labour would be to increase the value of slave labour, would it not?—I am not sure that it would. Slave labour is required for particular purposes, and employed at certain periods, and is valuable in proportion to the produce which it affords; and I do not see that the produce of slave labour would be more or less in consequence of a rise in the wages of free labour.

852. Mr. *Childers.*] You said if you found that the wages were low, you would raise the price of land; if the wages were high, you would lower the price of land?—No, I said just the reverse; for if the wages of labour were low, I would lower the price of land, in order to render the facility of obtaining land greater. The wages of labour would be low in consequence of excessive restriction; in consequence of such a restriction as obtains in this country and in Ireland, which causes great competition among the labourers. Then I would relieve the labourer from that by increasing the field of employment, and by more readily opening the land to occupation.

853. *Chairman.*] You conceive that too high a price upon land would be injurious, inasmuch as it would prevent the labourer from obtaining employment?—Yes.

854. Mr *Baring.*] Your principle is fixing a certain price upon land. You were asked whether labour would be dearer in a part of the colony where the land was double in price to the land in other parts. The higher price of land would make labour cheaper, because supposing hypothetically that land were worth 1 *l.* an acre instead of being worth 10 *s.* an acre, that would diminish the facility to the labourer to acquire land; that would force him to labour for a certain period, whether that period be three months, or six months, or nine months, before he gets money enough to pay for his land; and consequently there must be more labour upon the market; is that the case? Do I express myself so as to be understood?—I perfectly understand the question. I have said that wages might be higher in a colony where there was a sufficient price for land than in one where there was not, and I will exemplify the doctrine by an actual case, that of the two sides of the St. Lawrence. Time was when wages were much higher on the United States side than on the Canadian side. In fact, on the Canadian side, for a great proportion of the people, there were no wages. The rate of wages depends upon two circumstances, upon the quantity of capital in the market and the quantity of labour. Now, without a price, and with no restriction at all, labour being cut up into a great many fractions becomes so weak, that there is no capital to create any demand for labour. We hear a great deal of the great want of labour in the colonies, and have heard of it a great deal in the Swan River; but if you were to send 5,000 labourers to the Swan River to-morrow, without capital, they would be starved. That is a

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case, according to my view, where the want of restriction has knocked down wages to the minimum. On the other hand, once pass the sufficient price, and then every increase of price will lower wages; but up to that sufficient price, which was called yesterday the "golden mean," a rise in the price of land tends to raise wages.

855. Mr. *Pusey.*] You propose to give to the settlers in the colony an unlimited power to select any quantity of land that may appear eligible; but should you not think it necessary to give a certain power of control to the commissioners over that selection, in order to prevent an individual selecting a small lot of land which might interfere with the occupation by a larger colonist of a considerable tract of land?—In my humble opinion, it would be improper to allow commissioners to judge in cases where individuals are supposed to be the best judges of their own interests; and therefore I should not be inclined to let the commissioners determine in any case what pieces of land, as to quantity or situation, should be appropriated to this or that individual.

856. But it might be for the advantage of an individual to obtain a few acres of land; but it might be to the disadvantage of the colony, by the occupation of a watercourse, or a right of way, or a spot of land which would interfere with large sheep pastures, and be injurious to the occupation of land?—Yes; but I think that the general result of allowing individuals to judge for themselves, would be more for the public good than if any authority were allowed to judge for them; that looking at the results of the two plans, the best result would arise from allowing individuals to judge for themselves.

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*Lunæ, 27° die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| The O'Conor Don. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Scott. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. Pusey. |
| Mr. Francis Baring. | Mr. Chalmers. |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

*Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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857. *Chairman.*] DO you contemplate using the purchase-money of waste land as a fund for the emigration of labourers?—I do, but not at all of necessity. It appears to me to be desirable to obtain a fund with a view to colonial objects, and without reference to emigration at all. Having obtained the fund, a new question arises, as to how it may be used. But the necessity of doing that which will produce a fund, appears to me to be plain, for all the reasons which I have stated on other occasions.

858. Do you think that a fixed price for all land would be an advantage to the colony, even though the purchase-money should not be applied as an emigration fund?—Yes, I think so: I think that if the United States were compelled to throw their land fund into the sea, they would still do well to impose a price upon waste land. I think that a price for new land is highly beneficial to them, on grounds which differ altogether from the question of emigration.

859. Supposing the purchase-money of land to be employed as an emigration fund, would it not be proper to require a higher price per acre, than if it were otherwise employed?—No, I think a lower price per acre should be required.

860. Why?—The object of a price is a given proportion between land and people. By employing the results of the price in taking people to the colony, you would alter the proportion. The price that would be good without emigration, would be bad with emigration; because, under the two different circumstances, there would be different proportions of land to people. With more people, the price ought to be less; with less people, the price ought to be more; so as always to preserve the same proportion.

861. You do not think, then, that the purchaser of land might be required fairly to pay more, if the purchase-money were returned to him in the shape of labour; for that is a common idea?—I know that that is a common idea, and I once held it myself, but I now entirely dissent from it.



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862. For the two reasons which you have stated in the early part of your evidence of Friday last?—Chiefly for the reason which I have just now stated; with a view to maintaining always the same proportion between land and people. The object of requiring a price is combinable labour in the colony; combinable labour arising from there being a certain number of people in proportion to land. If the money obtained by the sale of land were employed as an emigration fund, the proportion would be altered, the proportion of people would be increased; therefore, I say, if you employ the land fund as an emigration fund, the price ought to be less, in order to maintain the same proportion of people to land. Consequently the buyer of land, instead of paying more because his money was employed as an emigration fund, ought, I think, to pay less.

863. It has been objected to this plan that, by requiring a price for all new land, colonial wages and profits might be reduced, so as to render the colony unattractive to labourers and capitalists; what do you say to this objection?—I have heard that objection repeated over and over again to the Committee, by the Honourable Member for Stroud, in questions which he has put to me; and I should give the same answer now which I gave upon all those occasions, namely, that if the price were excessive, all sorts of evil would occur, but that if it were sufficient, and not more than sufficient, the colony would be attractive instead of repulsive.

864. You consider then, that a sufficient price, but not more than a sufficient price, would tend to make the profits of capital and the wages of labour as high as possible?—So I think; that the sufficient price would tend to make the produce of industry as great as possible; that it would tend to the greatest possible produce to be divided between capitalists and labourers; in other words, to the highest profits and wages.

865. You think that a sufficient price per acre would increase the demand for labour in the colonies?—I think, in any colony where the price had been insufficient, the demand for labour would be greatly increased by raising the price up to the proper point.

866. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Your definition of a sufficient price is such a price, is it not, as will keep up the wages of labour to the remunerating point, and the profits of capital; therefore it is an identical proposition which you are stating now, when you say that the sufficient price will do that?—I have never used the expression of a price keeping up wages to a remunerating point.

867. To what you would consider a remunerating point?—I do not know what that is.

868. Your definition of a sufficient price, is such a price as will keep the wages of labour and the profits of capital sufficiently high?—At the maximum is the expression which I should use; as high as possible.

869. *Chairman.*] That is what you always contemplate when you talk of increasing the demand for capital and for labour?—I have throughout my examination used the terms the highest profits and the highest wages; that is the maximum of profits and of wages.

870. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You look to no other proof of your having obtained a sufficient price than having raised the wages of labour and the profits of capital to the maximum?—No other. I propose a particular object; that object is the maximum of profits and of wages: I propose a particular means; the means is a price upon land, a sufficient price to produce the maximum of profits and wages. Having attained the object, I take it for granted that the means have been employed; because I can see no other means by which the end can be brought about; and I want no other proof than that of having attained my object, the only object I have.

871. Therefore the measure of the means you employ for that object is the price of profits and of wages; how do you ascertain when you have attained the maximum of profits and of wages?—The answer to that question requires a good deal of reflection, and a full answer would require a good deal of explanation; but I should be quite satisfied that I had attained what was the maximum, if I had attained a higher rate of profits and of wages than had ever existed before in any other colony, or even if the rate of profits and wages were higher in that colony than they had ever been before.

872. Then you do not think it necessary to continue raising the price of land until the rate of wages and profits begins to fall, in order that you may know that you are not over-doing it; but even in the country where profits and wages are continuing to rise, you consider that you may have attained a sufficient price?—

No,

No, I think that there is a contradiction in the terms of the question; according to my view of the subject, I think that profits and wages could not rise if the price were insufficient.

873. How do you ascertain when you have reached the proper price?—By having attained the maximum of profits and wages.

874. That is, by having raised the profits and wages so high that they might fall again?—That is not my view of it. My test of a maximum of profits and wages is not their beginning to fall. It would be a test, no doubt; if they began to fall, you would say then they had arrived at their crisis; but I am not looking to any fall.

875. *Chairman.*] You appear to consider the revenue which is to arise from the sale of waste land as a mere incident, arising out of the plan of selling, but not as the first object to be sought by that plan?—As a mere incident; I had almost used the word accident, as something which you have not in view at all, which has occurred without any forethought on your part towards that object; and I would give the United States as an example. They possess at this moment a very large land fund; it will amount, during the present year, according to an estimate formed by persons very well acquainted with the subject, and according to the actual sales for the first quarter of this year, to 4,000,000 *l.* sterling. They have had no view to immigration in procuring that large fund by means of putting a price upon waste land. The fund has arisen without any view to its being employed for the purpose of immigration. If in any colony that price were imposed upon waste land, which I consider sufficient, the fund would, I believe, in proportion to population, be very much greater than that of the United States. Accidentally, it may be said, a fund would be in the hands of Government, which might be applied to any purpose, but which would be very useful if applied to the purpose of immigration to the colony.

876. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You are aware that the fund in the United States, which has arisen from the sale of land, has not arisen in consequence of any notion of theirs of the necessity of having what you call a sufficient price, or from the purposes for which that sufficient price, in your mind, ought to exist?—I am quite aware of that, having stated it repeatedly to the Committee.

877. But you are also aware that the fund has arisen because it has been used as a means of taxation; that they have raised the fund for the purposes of meeting the expenses of government?—The fixing of a price for all land sold, whatever the object may have been (and there is not much evidence of any definite object in the case of the United States), but the fixing of a price upon all waste land, whatever the object may be, at once produces a fund with which you may do what you please.

878. *Chairman.*] Looking upon the revenue arising from the sale of lands as an incident, what do you think would be the effect of employing this revenue as an immigration fund?—The effect, as it appears to me, would be to give the greatest possible progress to that good sort of colonization of which the price had been a deliberate object. With a sufficient price the land will be colonized as well as possible: employing the purchase-money as an immigration fund, the land will be colonized as fast as possible. The sort of colonization would be the same, but the degree would be infinitely greater if the whole purchase-money of the land were employed in conveying population to the colony. The effect, then, of employing the land fund as an immigration fund would be to multiply the rate at which colonization should proceed (I cannot say by what number) without at all altering the character of colonization.

879. You do not conceive that one moiety of the proceeds of the land sales might be devoted to immigration, and the other part to the general purposes of government?—That might be done, no doubt; and the effect would be that colonization would proceed but half as rapidly, or rather that the rapidity to be gained by employing the whole land fund as an immigration fund would be lost if half of it were otherwise employed; but there appear to me to be several objections to employing any portion of the land fund otherwise than as an immigration fund. The sufficient price would depend upon the proportion of the land fund which should be employed as an immigration fund. If the whole of the land fund were employed as an immigration fund, the proper price of land would be so much; if only half of it were so employed, then the proper price would be a different one; that is, it would be a higher one. The taking away a portion of the land fund, and using it for any other purpose than that of immi-

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gration, would necessitate a higher price upon land; so that I do not think that the colonists would gain anything at all. On the contrary, I think that they would lose by employing any part of the land fund otherwise than as an immigration fund.

880. You alluded, in your examination of Thursday, to the case of the Swan River, as affording a striking illustration of the bad effects of the system which has been pursued hitherto in the disposal of waste lands; have you any other facts of recent date which you wish to communicate to the Committee?—Yes; since my former examination I have met with a curious illustration of what I believe to be the benefits of having a price upon land; and, where the price is not sufficient, of having slavery: also of the evils that arise from having neither price nor slaves. It is contained in a recent number of a Van Diemen's Land newspaper, called "The Cornwall Chronicle," dated 9th of January of the present year. This newspaper is published in a colony where there is a price upon land, and where there is labour combinable through the convict system. It contains the following statement: "Swan River.—The accounts received by the present opportunity from Swan River are far from encouraging. Though the newspaper gives a favourable report of the new country which has been explored by the governor in person, private accounts give a lamentable picture of the individual distress endured by many respectable worthy families; the state of utter destitution which some are described as being reduced to is indeed heart-rending, and sufficient to excite our warmest sympathies. Families, accustomed from their infancy to the usual comforts of affluence and civilization, are driven to have recourse to the most arduous and precarious means to obtain a subsistence; and even young ladies, clothed in the worn-out remains of their English attire, imitate the natives in their modes of catching fish to preserve life. Touched by this distressing scene, to which, though comparatively distant, we may be said to be the nearest neighbours, several families both in town and country, who have been made acquainted with the circumstances, have contributed what portion of clothing or other little comforts or necessaries their means will enable them, to assuage, in some degree, the deprivation of their condition. No community under the sun, we hesitate not to say it, is better or more charitably disposed, more alive to the sympathies of our nature, than the people of this colony; and we are sensible that we need only to mention the fact, that distress prevails in Swan River, to procure immediate relief from Van Diemen's Land." And then the article goes on to propose a subscription, which the editor of the paper says he has no doubt will be raised for the purpose of relieving the people of Swan River. Here you have the people of a paltry little town, which has convict labour, and where land is not to be obtained except upon payment, raising a fund, and sending out a small vessel, to relieve the people of a country where land is to be obtained for nothing, or next to nothing.

881. You would not be inclined to leave a discretionary power to any person whatsoever, as to the employment of the land fund; as to whether it should be employed as an immigration fund or not; the whole of the land revenue?—I should not: I should think it for the greatest advantage of the colony, and certainly of the mother country, that the whole of the land fund, without any exception whatever, should be employed as an immigration fund; and I should not leave a discretionary power with any one; because, even where no discretionary power legally exists, attempts have been made to divert the land fund from the purpose to which it was devoted, namely, that of immigration. In the case of the South Australian colony, the Act of Parliament declares that the whole of the land fund, without any exception whatsoever (those are the words), shall be employed as an immigration fund. Here is an Act of Parliament leaving no discretion to any one. The South Australian commissioners, who have sold so much land as has placed in their hands an ample immigration fund for the purposes of that colony, lately, as I am informed, received an application from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting to them the expediency of bringing a Bill into Parliament, for the purpose of enabling the Lords of the Treasury to lay hold of this their immigration fund. The proposal went to defeat the object with which all the trouble they have taken has been endured by them. It was proposed to employ the immigration fund for what, I believe, are called in the despatch, the general purposes of Government; that is, to take it out of the hands of the commissioners, and to place it in the hands of the Lords of the Treasury; to defeat altogether the principle upon which

which the colony is founded; namely, the sale of all waste land for the purpose of obtaining an ample immigration fund. Then if with an Act of Parliament there be difficulty in maintaining a system, I would at least, for any system, take care to have the security of an Act of Parliament: I would never leave a discretionary power, except where it appeared to be necessary; and the employment of the whole of the land fund, as an immigration fund, appears to me to be so important, as to require as strict a security as any other part of the plan.

882. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you understand that that application, which you have just mentioned, from the Colonial Secretary, contemplated a change in the appropriation of the fund, as well as in the parties who were to have the distribution of it?—Yes; I understand that in the despatch the commissioners were told that it would be much better to employ this immigration fund for some other purpose, and much better to place it in the hands of the Lords of the Treasury, in order that they might employ it for the general purposes of government; that is, in paying salaries.

883. Do you mean by the general purposes of government, the general purposes of colonial government, or of the Imperial government?—The general purposes of the government of that colony.

884. *Chairman.*] Then you conceive that the proportion of the land revenue, which is employed as an immigration fund, ought to be just as much fixed by Act of Parliament as the price per acre?—If the whole were so employed, then that ought to be fixed; if only a part were so employed, then the proportion ought to be fixed; because, as I said before, the price of land would depend upon the proportion of the land fund which was used as an immigration fund. If a discretionary power were left as to the proportion of the land fund, which should be employed as an immigration fund, a discretionary power would, in fact, be left as to the price of land; and, what is worse, it would be a power which those who held it might not themselves perceive. At all events, with every variation which they might make in the proportion of the land fund to be employed as an immigration fund, they would, in fact, alter the price of land.

885. And you think that it would be the best, along with a fixed price per acre, to be fixed by Act of Parliament, for all new land without any exception; and, at the same time, that the whole proceeds of the land sale, without exception, should be employed as an immigration fund?—Unquestionably, if the object were the most rapid progress of the best sort of colonization.

886. Do not you conceive that there are any circumstances which should justify exceptional grants of land without a price, or the employment of a part of the land revenue for purposes of local improvements, such as the foundation of schools and colleges, or the reward of public services?—I think not, and for the very same reasons which induced me to object to any exceptional grants of land. Under a system where the general rule was payment of a fixed price per acre for all land, I should object very much to exceptional grants, on account of the evil effects which would ensue through the counteraction of the principle under which a price had been fixed, and also on account of the injustice that would ensue. Besides counteracting the objects of a fixed price, you would make some pay, and you would give to others; so, in the case supposed, you would make the buyers of land in the colony, and those only, pay for the improvements or the other objects to which the land fund might be devoted. You would tax the buyers of land for the benefit of all, and the buyers of land in particular.

887. Mr. *Gladstone.*] But would you object, without adverting to the case of exceptional grants, to introducing in the general rule a power of applying a certain portion, or even an imperative obligation to apply a certain portion of this fund for such purposes of local improvement as roads and bridges, facilitating communication, and other matters, the benefit of which would be reaped by the buyers of land themselves?—If the proportion were absolutely fixed, and if the price had been calculated upon the knowledge of that fixed proportion as to the way in which that fund should be employed, then my only objection to a diversion of that part of the land fund from the purpose of emigration would be, that it would be a roundabout method, and not the best method of raising a revenue. My belief is, that if the whole of the land fund were employed as an immigration fund, the production of the colony would be so much greater; that the revenue would be raised by ordinary taxation, with a less burthen upon the

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colony, than if a portion of the land fund were diverted from the purpose of conveying to the colony the utmost possible means of wealth and prosperity.

888. *Chairman.*] And you would wish to give to the disposal of the proceeds of the land sales the same uniformity, and the same permanency, that you think indispensable for a good system in the disposal of the land itself?—That that ought to be the case, has become with me a firm opinion.

889. Do you mean by saying it has come to be a firm opinion, that it is an opinion which you did not entertain at one time?—I mean to say that seven years ago, I was as ignorant upon this subject as one of those chairs, and that I have acquired my opinions by degrees.

890. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Might not this case arise; that you might, in the course of years, obtain so large a fund from the proceeds of the sales of land, that you could not find a sufficient number of emigrants from civilised countries to carry out. For instance, the United States is expected to raise 4,000,000 *l.* sterling from the sale of land this year; supposing this colony to realize at the rate of 4,000,000 *l.* per annum, from the price of their lands, is it not possible, that having tied yourself down to apply the whole of that sum in landing emigrant labour, you would either be obliged to bid very high for it, or have a surplus that you would not know how to dispose of, from not having emigrants to go?—In such an event, it would be easy for Parliament, which had determined the appli-tion of the land fund, to alter the application of it. A case very like it has actually occurred. Supposing that the object of the United States in putting a price upon land was to raise a revenue, they have just now arrived at the moment when they do not know what to do with their money; they are so embarrassed by the amount of their revenue, that a Bill is now before Congress for the purpose of apportioning amongst the several States this great land fund of 4,000,000 *l.* per annum, which they scarcely know what to do with. If such a case were to arise, if our land fund were to reach 4,000,000 *l.* or 40,000,000 *l.*, or any sum which should be too great for the number of persons in the world desiring to emigrate from the country in which they were not well off, to a country in which they would be very well off, then it would be natural, and very easy, that Parliament should interfere and dispose of a portion of the fund in some other way. But I am afraid that such an event is a long way off.

891. *Chairman.*] Supposing the whole of the land revenue of all our colonies to be converted by Act of Parliament into a fund for promoting of the emigration of labourers from the mother country, how would you allot the amount of that emigration amongst the several colonies?—That is a very important consideration; and it appears to me plainly, that each colony would be entitled to that amount of emigration which the fund received in that colony, the money paid for land in that colony, would enable it to receive. In other words, that whatever was the land fund in any colony, should be strictly employed in conveying emigrants to that colony and to no other. I believe that some arrangements of detail would be required which have never yet been thought of at all; I mean arrangements for localizing the supply. One can suppose the case in New South Wales, of land being purchased now at a place called Port Philip, on the south coast, within the legal territory of New South Wales, but many hundreds of miles away from any settled part of the colony. It would be extremely unfair to the purchasers of land in that spot, if the whole of their purchase-money were to be employed in conveying labourers to Sydney, which is at a distance of some hundred miles from them. As respects them, you might as well not employ the purchase-money of land as an immigration fund. The result, as respects them, would be the same as if you employed it in any other way. From that example, and a great many more can be supposed, it appears that arrangements of detail would be required in order to localize the supply of emigrant labour, so that the emigrants should be sent as nearly as possible to each district, in proportion to the land sold in that district; but at all events, the whole land fund of any colony ought clearly to be employed in conveying emigrants to that colony and to no other.

892. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Would you have it specifically laid down in the Act of Parliament that the proceeds of the land fund should be employed in carrying emigrants to that part, and that alone?—Yes, I would have that clearly recognized.

893. Might not this case arise, that offers being made to conduct labourers to a variety of colonies, you might have a sum of money to lay out in the Cape of Good

Good Hope for labour, and not find labourers willing to go there, they wishing to choose a more favourable spot, and in that case could you not be bound to lay out, say 100,000*l.* in the emigration of labourers to the Cape, which you would not get?—That is supposing for the Cape of Good Hope a case that the Honourable Member supposed generally just now; it is supposing that the colony possesses an emigration fund exceeding its means of expenditure on emigration. Of course 100,000*l.* might (I do not think it would, but it might) be more than the Cape of Good Hope could lay out on emigration. But the amount of surplus fund is of no consequence, whether it were 100*l.* or 10,000,000*l.*; in either case Parliament would interpose, and enable the company to dispose of its surplus in some other way.

894. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Would not the fact of their having this large emigration fund, be a proof that the colony was attractive, in your sense of the term, and thereby you might conclude that a great number of persons would be willing to go there?—I cannot imagine for a moment the case put by the Honourable Member for Stroud. I am only giving an answer to his question, supposing the case which he puts; I do not believe that the case would ever occur. If the colony were so attractive as to produce a large emigration fund, if so much land were sold there as to produce an emigration fund, that would be a colony to which labourers would be willing to go.

895. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Might it not be attractive to capitalists, without being equally attractive to labourers?—I think not.

896. Are not the West India Islands in that predicament?—Not to capitalists, purchasers of land. Land is of very little value in the West Indies.

897. Might it not be sufficient, in your estimation, to determine by Act of Parliament that the produce of the sale of land should be in the first instance applied to the importation of labour, but that the governing power should reside with commissioners to dispose of the surplus?—I think not, for the reasons that I have stated before.

898. *Chairman.*] Have you considered the effect of a selection of emigrants, as to sex and age, upon the proportion that would take place between land and population in the colony, and upon the consequent progress of colonization?—I have considered what would be the effect of selection, having for object the greatest possible amount of emigration by means of any given sum; but I do not feel competent to give a very explicit answer on that point. I once made a calculation by which it appeared to me that if all the convicts who had been sent to New South Wales, had been young persons in an equal proportion of the sexes, just arrived at the age of maturity, the population of New South Wales would have been 500,000, instead of what it actually was when I made the calculation, namely, 50,000. It appeared to me that the selection of emigrants would enable you in the course of a certain number of years (about 48 years, I think, was the term of my calculation), to place in the colony ten times as many people with any given sum, as you could place there without any selection at all; or rather, perhaps, in that case I ought to say, with a bad selection; for in New South Wales the worst possible selection was made; a large proportion of males and women principally past the time of child-bearing, and when not so aged, yet in a situation where the great excess of males put marriage altogether out of the question, or child-bearing out of the question. That was the worst possible selection; but the difference between the best and the worst appeared to me to be as ten to one. It must strike every one that there is a selection of emigrants which would give a much greater power to the emigration fund, than if no selection at all were made; that there is a selection as to the age and sex, which would enable you, with any given emigration fund, to remove to the colonies a much larger number of people than if no selection were made; that, in short, there is a selection by which with the minimum of expenditure, the maximum of colonial population would be obtained. This is a question on which I do not pretend at all to be sufficiently informed to offer any precise opinion; and, if I might be allowed to offer a suggestion to the Committee, I should say, that the persons of whom they ought to make inquiry on this subject, are gentlemen whose profession it is to make calculations relating to the rate of mortality, the increase of population, and various questions connected with population, such as some of the more intelligent actuaries of the insurance offices.

899. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do not you think that there is a slight inadvertence of expression;

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expression; "you would be able to carry out a larger number of persons;" do you not mean that you would carry out means of increasing the future population to a greater degree?—I ought to have used the expression "establish in the colony;" for the object is to establish the largest number in the colony, by means of the removal of the smallest number.

900. *Chairman.*] You conceive that it is by selection of emigrants that the power of the immigration fund would be at its maximum?—Yes, I do.

901. And that in proportion as the population of the colony was increased, the population of the mother country might be diminished, by this proper selection; the future population, at all events?—Yes, the future population of the mother country, just as it would be the future population of the colony. Of course, whatever carried to the colony the greatest means of increase, would also remove from the mother country the greatest means of increase; and whatever the benefit obtained by the mother country or the colony, the maximum of benefit would be obtained by the employment of any given sum with the best selection.

902. You would wish to have a selection of young couples for emigration?—It seems quite clear that the class of persons to be selected, would be an equal proportion of the sexes, who have just arrived at the age of maturity.

903. Are there any other advantages, in addition to those you have stated, which would result from giving a passage to young couples?—Very great ones, as it appears to me. By removing the selected class, not only would you remove the greatest seeds of increase in the smallest number of people, but you would remove the greatest quantity of labour (using the term labour to express saleable muscular exertion) at the least cost. If there were a pressure upon the labour market at home, by removing that class which was then commencing to work, and which had before it a long period of health, and strength for labour, you would give the greatest relief to the labour market with the least expenditure; and in the next place, your object in the colony being the greatest possible labour at the least expense, by bringing to the colony a young man who had just arrived at his strength, but who had the prospect of a long life, you would give to the colony the greatest benefit at the least expenditure. Thirdly, there is in all emigration the same sort of evil as there is in storms and floods. Emigration *per se* is an evil: it is a great evil to remove from the country of one's birth and one's affections. Now, by the proposed selection, since the greatest amount of emigration would really take place with the removal of the least number of people, you would obtain the maximum of good to be obtained by emigration with the minimum of evil, whatever the evil may be. In the fourth place, there are great objections to the removal of any but young people; I will not say any, but the narrow class to which I have adverted. Children suffer immensely in being removed; they suffer on board ship, they suffer from the confinement, and when they arrive in the colony, they are either neglected or are a great incumbrance. Old people suffer much more from being removed from the scenes to which they are attached, and they are also less able to bear the fatigues which necessarily attend upon a long voyage. Lastly, almost every young couple no sooner marry than, in this country or wherever they may be, they look out for a new home. At the moment when they contemplate marriage, or at least when they are about to marry, they may be said to be already on the move. You would catch them moving: you do not tear them from a place where they were fixed, but you would enable them to move to that place where their labour would be of the greatest possible value to them. By that selection, therefore, it appears to me that you would reduce the evil of emigration, whatever it may be, not only to the minimum, but positively to a very small amount indeed.

904. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Allowing the force of all the statements you have made with respect to the effect of the removal of those couples, as respects the colonies, and as respects themselves, the Committee wish to call your attention to the statement you made of the effect of this removal upon the labour market at home; you stated that you removed from the labour market at home the largest quantity of muscular power; by that means do you not do the labour market a mischief, inasmuch as the number of persons to bid against the capital is to a certain degree diminished? and of the persons who originally bid against the capital, you have taken the best, and therefore, as far as the labour market at home is concerned, you have not done a benefit to that, in proportion to that done to the colony,

colony, because you have taken away the persons least expensive and most productive, and left the persons who are most expensive and least productive?—I think the pressure supposed to be on the labour market arises from the excess of what may be called muscular exertion for sale.

905. The excess of the number of persons bidding?—The numbers are not of any consequence. One man, who had the power of six men, would be able to obtain the wages of six men; a young man, in the prime of his strength, is able to obtain higher wages than an older man or a boy; he presses much more upon the labour market by his strength.

906. Suppose, instead of the number in the labour market being the same, you diminish it by one-half, but give the half which remains the same power of production that the whole number had before, would you suppose that there would be the same pressure upon capital that there was before, when the persons to bid against each other for employment of capital would be half the number that they were before. What would be the consequence of that supposition upon the wages of labour?—The consequence of that supposition would be that the labourers, not competing with each other, or competing with each other to the amount of only half, we shall suppose, would obtain very much higher wages, double wages.

907. Does not the calculation fully prove that it is not the muscular power that is the matter alone to be considered, because here the muscular power is the same, but the muscular power and the number of labourers bidding one against the other are different?—I have not reflected enough upon the supposititious case which has been just put to me, and of course it is not very easy upon such questions to answer off-hand, therefore I will return to the actual case. In the actual case, it appears to me that the quantity of labour, treating labour as an abstraction, would be diminished in the greatest degree by the removal of persons who had just arrived at their greatest strength, and who had before them the longest period of labour power.

908. Therefore you conclude that if you in one individual remove the greatest power of labour, you, in precisely the same proportion, do benefit to the labour market by relieving it of injurious pressure?—Yes, I think so.

909. Although you may leave behind a vast number of decrepid persons?—Yes; although there should be left behind a large number of decrepid persons.

910. *Chairman.*] Are there not some evils to which you have not alluded, which have arisen in the colonies, from the want of some such regulation as that which you have supposed, from the want of selection?—The evils in all colonies have been enormous; the evils arising from the disproportion of the sexes; and this question reminds me of one benefit arising from the supposed selection, which I omitted to notice, the moral benefit. Great moral benefit would result from every labourer in the colony being a married man, and from every young woman in the colony being a married woman; for what would be the consequence? The consequence would be for a long while in the colony, that all the people, or at least all the labouring class, would be either married men or married women, or boys or girls. There would be no class of grown-up single people, such as in this country (that class being very large indeed, in proportion to the whole number) leads to all sorts of irregularities and immoralities. I hardly know what facts relating to the evils which arise in the Australian colonies, from the disproportion of sexes, belong to this inquiry; and if I did, they are of such a nature that I should like to be spared the task of describing them. I should prefer that they were described by a Member of the Committee, His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who must be better acquainted with them than I am; who must know them from the official information contained in his office; and who could spare himself the pain and difficulty of choosing terms for what he might have to convey, by reading what other people have written upon the subject.

911. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Would not your system of selection also have this further advantage, that it would wholly get rid of those alarms which at present are felt in some of the colonies as to the mother country sending to them the worst characters, and the decrepid good-for-nothing-at-all persons whom she wishes to get rid of?—Unquestionably, the labourer selected as I propose would be the most valuable thing in the shape of labour which you could send to the colony; in all respects, economical, moral, and in every other conceivable way.

912. Mr. *Childers.*] Do not you think that the removal of the best labourers from

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from this country would very materially improve the quality of those who remained?—I think that in removing that pressure, which has been very injurious in this country, but which just at this moment is hardly felt, in consequence of particular circumstances in the labour market, you would enable those who remained to attain a degree of comfort and a degree of self-respect which would alter their character, and raise them, as it raised them in their own esteem, in the esteem of others.

913. *Chairman.*] Supposing this principle of selection to be adopted, to whom would you confide the care of making it?—I conceive that the task of selection ought to be confided to those persons who are charged with the disposal of the land, and the employment of the land fund for the purpose of emigration.

914. You would wish, then, to confide the selection of emigrants to a special and responsible authority?—This question applies to the whole management of emigration; the last question applied only to the selection. I believe that I did not quite understand the Honourable Chairman. When the question applies to the whole management of emigration, I find a great number of reasons for placing that work in the hands of a special and responsible authority. There is a great deal of emigration going on now. In the year 1831, it is calculated that about 100,000 persons (the official returns give 105,000 persons, but I believe they do not include all those who left the country), the amount of emigration was above 100,000. That emigration took place without any precaution at all for its being well conducted. Every year I will not say we drown a great number of people, but we let a great number of people be drowned in the river St. Lawrence, and other places, because we allow ignorant persons, who could not by possibility have any knowledge of the nature of a ship, of whether a ship be a sound one or not, to be placed on board rotten ships, 20 or even 30 years of age, which no sooner touch a sandbank than they go all to pieces.

915. Mr. *Gladstone.*] With reference to the remark last made, are you aware of the Bill which was passed last year for the purpose of regulating the transit of passengers from this country?—I am not particularly acquainted with the Bill passed last year; there have been several Acts of Parliament for that object, but they have been evaded because there was no special and responsible authority for the purpose of looking to their execution. The existence of an evaded Act of Parliament, having for object the good conduct of emigration, furnishes a strong argument in favour of some special authority for the purpose of seeing that such Acts be not evaded.

916. But you are aware that emigration agents have been recently established in emigration ports?—I am aware of that; and I believe that a great deal of benefit has resulted from the establishment of those agencies. It appears to have been the first step ever taken by our Government to manage emigration with care; but it so happens, as I believe, that since the appointment of those emigration agents, whose duty it ought to have been to examine the ships (I do not know whether it was), the number of people drowned by being sent out in rotten ships has been greater than ever.

917. Do you happen to know whether in the Act of last year, to which I have adverted, any provision was contained that passengers' ships should be surveyed, and certificates of their sea-worthiness given, under the direction of the agent?—I think there was.

918. Do you think that that is likely to be useful?—Yes, most indispensable.

919. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do you happen to know whether in that Act there is not a provision regulating the number of persons to go in a ship, and if above a certain number a surgeon should attend them?—I believe there is.

920. Do you happen to know by a certain clause that there is a provision by which the whole of the American colonies are excluded from the operation of that Act?—I am not aware of it.

921. *Chairman.*] Are there any other evils resulting from the want of a special and responsible authority in the management of emigration, in your opinion?—Yes. I was interrupted in a statement of what I conceived to be the evils resulting from that want, in proceeding from the mother country to the colonies; and very great evils indeed appear to arise from it. In the first place, no sort of precaution is taken for measuring the supply of labour by the demand; the

the consequence is, in the colonies, gluts of labour; the arrival of large bodies, all at once, without notice, quite unexpected by the settlers, and their being thrown, as happens continually in Canada, and sometimes has happened with grievous effects in Van Diemen's Land, upon the public, without funds, without an immediate demand on that glut for all their services, and left to take their chance; to be, what I remember when I heard this system, or rather this practice, justified, called by Sir Robert Horton, "absorbed" into the colonial population. And no doubt they are absorbed, but not till after a period of very great suffering. The United States and the Canadian legislatures, finding that great evils resulted from the arrival of masses of emigrants without notice, without regularity, without any precautions for their being taken care of, have actually imposed, what on any other ground would seem hardly credible, a tax upon the arrival of emigrants in their country, where labour is so very much wanted. As to Canada, the tax was suggested by Lord Ripon, and in a despatch, I believe, of which the object was (that very despatch to which the Honourable Member for Devonport referred on the first day that this Committee sat) to recommend measures for promoting emigration; that is, he recommended measures for promoting emigration in one part of the despatch, and recommended a tax upon emigration in another part of the despatch. If the proposed tax had any object at all, it was to provide some sort of remedy for the neglect of the Colonial Department in never seeing about the manner in which emigrants should be conveyed to the colonies, or about the apportionment of the supply to the demand. That occasional disproportion of the supply to the demand, that want of any measure by which the supply might be apportioned to the demand, appears to me to be a very great evil resulting from the want of a special and responsible authority charged with the care of emigration.

922. Mr. *Scrope.*] Was not the tax of which you speak applied to promoting the advance of the labourers further into the colony?—Yes, I believe that it has been applied in that way. It was a method, and a bad method as it appears to me, of doing that which ought to have been done by some other means. Every labourer, necessarily ignorant of the state of the colony, if at the solicitation of Government he undertake to emigrate, should be carefully conveyed, and never deserted until he has reached the house of his colonial master.

923. That tax has ceased at present, has it not?—I do not know.

924. Do not the remarks which you have just made apply rather to a state of things in the North American colonies, three or four years back, than to their present state? Are you not aware that from the present despatches laid before Parliament on the subject, a tolerably good system has recently been adopted for forwarding those labourers into the interior who arrive in a destitute condition; for forwarding them to those parts where the demand is?—No, I think it is a wretched system, or no system at all; it is a slovenly disgraceful practice, not deserving to be called a system.

925. Have you seen the recent despatches?—I have not seen the recent despatches of the colonial governors.

926. Have you seen the letters of Mr. Buchanan, which have been laid before Parliament in the present session?—Yes; but I still think that what takes place in Canada does not deserve the name of a system at all; it is a slight improvement upon the old shameful practices. I was interrupted when going to say, that we have had cases of special, but certainly not of responsible authority, charged with the conduct of emigration. In 1831 a Board of Emigration was formed, which sat at the Colonial-office, and which was especially charged with the conduct of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the British Colonies. At the head of that Board was the Duke of Richmond. It was, as I ventured to call the South Australian Commission, a *dilettanti* board, an unpaid board. The consequence was, that it sat as long as the novelty lasted, and as soon as the novelty was at an end, one member dropped off and then another, till at last no board was left. There was no pay; there could be no responsibility; there was no obligation to attend; the board melted away. To whom now does the State confide the conduct of such emigration as is managed with the public funds? There is emigration managed with the public funds at this time. A portion of the large land funds of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land is employed in conveying labourers to those colonies. The sales of land furnish money for conveying emigrants to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and to whom is the work confided? To a committee, so called by itself, sitting somewhere, but

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I am sure I do not know where, in the city of London, consisting of some benevolent gentlemen and ladies (I believe that Mrs. Fry is one of those commissioners). Thus the State actually confides the superintendence of emigration, with the public funds, to a benevolent society; a small party of private persons, including females, who cannot be under any responsibility, since they have not to make reports to anybody, and are accountable to no one but themselves. They take care, however, to get paid; that is, the persons who really do the work, take care to be paid without responsibility. The Government hand over to them a certain sum for the conduct of emigration, and they charge something more per head per emigrant than the emigration actually costs them. So that this is not a case of responsibility for want of pay; but it is a case of pay without responsibility. Unless this statement had been made (and I believe that it is accurately true) it would hardly have been credited, that a Government which boasts of its great intelligence, as ours very often does, should allow so important a work as the conduct of emigration by the State, to be superintended by a party of people whom nobody knows anything at all about, and whose very existence, I believe, was unknown to the majority of the Members of this Committee, till I mentioned it just now.

927. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the present amount of revenue derived from the sale of waste land in all our colonies?—I am not; I find it impossible to ascertain what the amount is. The subject is involved in so much mystery that one cannot learn anything upon the subject that is to be depended upon; it appears to be purposely involved in secresy.

928. Do you conceive that at present the total revenue from lands would convey as many labourers as could find employment there at good wages?—That is a very important question; and I should be inclined to answer it by saying, that the present and future land fund at the command of the colonies would not afford a sufficient supply of labour; and for this reason, that the profusion in granting land has in most cases been so great that you cannot expect a very large fund till population has increased in proportion to the appropriated land. In one colony, for the colony of South Australia, the emigration fund at present exceeds the demand for labour. The commissioners have a fund in hand ready to supply the labour whenever it may be wanted.

929. Why does South Australia differ from other colonies in this respect?—Because, in South Australia, no land has ever been given away. All the land that has been disposed of has been sold, and at 12*s.* per acre. There has been no profusion, no granting, and there is no disproportion between land and people.

930. Do you conceive that the revenue to be derived from land sales might be anticipated with benefit to the colonies, by the borrowing of money for the purpose of emigration, on the security of future sales?—That appears to me to be a most useful means of giving early effect to the whole plan; and in order to illustrate my view, I will refer to the case of the United States. The land fund of the United States being now, let us suppose, four millions per annum, would convey a certain number of emigrants to that country during every year; but if the United States had for object the abolition of slavery and the immigration of the greatest possible number of Europeans into their country, what would appear more natural than that they should apply to the capitalists of Europe, to whom they do apply whenever they want capital, and with great success too, and with great benefit to the capitalists of Europe and to themselves, saying, "Here we have a great fund of four millions sterling per annum; under any circumstances, from the mere increase of people by births, it is quite clear that this land fund will go on increasing from year to year: it offers, therefore, an admirable security for a loan. We wish to borrow upon this land fund of four millions per annum 20 millions sterling. We wish to abolish slavery; that is our object, and we wish to borrow so much money as will enable us to bring into the United States a number of young labourers exceeding the number of our slaves. We offer you what is already an excellent security, but it will be super-excellent, or at any rate a pre-eminent security, if we employ the whole of the loan in adding to the value of the security upon which it is advanced, by expending the 20 millions borrowed upon conveying into the United States a selected class of European labourers." The land fund of the United States would thus increase so very rapidly, that there can be no doubt that the loan might be paid off in the course of a very few years. That case appears to me to illustrate the expediency of anticipating

anticipating the future sales of land. The expediency of such anticipation arises from the excess of land in many colonies in proportion to the people. By anticipating the future sales of land, the proper proportion might be brought about between people and land in each colony, and then the land fund would begin to increase rapidly. First of all it would become a means of paying interest upon the loan, and afterwards of paying off the money which had been borrowed. The South Australian commissioners, under their Act of Parliament, have power to anticipate the land fund by borrowing money for the purpose of immigration; but having put upon the land a price which has already given them an ample immigration fund, they are not under the necessity of anticipating the fund. They already possess ample means of immigration.

931–932. How would you propose to carry your views into effect; by the anticipation of the land revenue?—By empowering the commissioners, who were charged with the other parts of the operation, to raise money for the purpose of immigration, upon the security, for each colony, of the land to be afterwards sold in that colony; and binding them, of course, to apply the sum which they raised by anticipation for each colony, in conveying emigrants to that colony, and to no other.

933. Do you not think that this anticipation of the future land sales for the purpose of emigration might lead to mischievous gluts of labour in the colonies?—I think not, provided that proper precautions were taken for preventing gluts of labour. If the commissioners charged with the conduct of emigration took care to be constantly informed of the state of the labour market in the colonies, they would as well be able to prevent gluts of labour if the land fund were anticipated as if it were not.

934. You have supposed, throughout your evidence, that the amount of land sold would give a measure of the demand for labour in each colony; but how would you apply that rule if the future sales were anticipated?—It may come to happen in established colonies, and it may be now in a new colony where there has never been any profusion, where land has never been given away, that the amount of land sold will give a measure of the quantity of labour wanted. That might happen, and may come to pass hereafter. Of course, in any colony where the land fund was anticipated, there could be no such measure; and the commissioners must, so long as anticipation was necessary (anticipation requisite only in order to counteract the previous profusion of Government), rely upon their information as to the state of the labour market; they could trust to nothing else.

935. Have you formed any estimate of the amount of emigration which would be requisite to improve the situation of the peasantry of Ireland?—I have thought a great deal upon that subject, but I have not ventured to form any estimate. Upon reading the evidence and Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Poor in Ireland, I find that they do not venture to form any estimate. They state facts which lead to the inference that the amount of emigration that would be really serviceable to Ireland must be very great; but they seem to abstain carefully from stating what that amount may be. Indeed, by the final Report of that commission, it appears that the commissioners rely, for carrying out the whole of their suggestions, upon emigration alone, and, this being the case, that they have intentionally avoided placing any limit to the amount of emigration. Their object seems to be so to diminish competition for employment, as to raise the condition of the Irish peasantry to a state resembling that of the people in England; and they put it over and over again, by inference, that their means of accomplishing this great object is emigration. In stating their end, the object which they have in view, they leave the amount of the means to be employed to be determined as the necessity for employing them may appear. They speak of emigration, but of no specific quantity. They speak, as I have spoken often of the price of land, of "sufficient" emigration. They fix no limit, they rely altogether upon emigration; and they draw no limit, because it appears that any amount short of the sufficient amount would be of little or no use. Seeing that they have not fixed upon any number of persons, whose removal from Ireland it would be desirable to promote, I have not ventured to form any estimate upon that subject.

936. Have you formed any estimate of the number of emigrants who might find employment in the colonies?—I have not formed any precise estimate. I believe that there is at present a very great demand for labour in the Canadas,

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especially for public works, as well as in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. By the recent accounts received from New South Wales, it appears that the want of labour there is so great, that the settlers are occupied in devising means of procuring more emigration than takes place under present arrangements; and a considerable number have met together for the purpose of forming a society, of which the object is to buy waste land of the Government, stipulating that the whole of the purchase-money shall be employed in conveying labourers to the land sold. They have adopted precisely the principle of colonization which has been developed to the Committee. This general fact then appears, that there is in our colonies a great demand for labour; I have not ventured to form an estimate of the extent of that demand; nor do I consider that of any great importance when I arrive at this conclusion, that whatever may be the demand now, the demand will increase in proportion to the degree in which it is supplied. The more emigration there is, the more there may be. The more labourers you send to the colonies, the greater will be the demand for labourers in the colonies. The demand will increase continually; not in intensity, not that wages will be higher, but that, at a given rate of wages, the demand will be for more people. An estimate of the number of persons resident in the colonies at the present time, would not show our power of emigration; the most accurate knowledge upon that subject would not show the extent to which we might conduct emigration. Our future power of emigration would depend upon the degree in which we exerted our present power.

937. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You have recommended that a sum of money should be borrowed by the colony, upon the security of the future sales of land, and to be applied in beginning emigration upon a large scale; now with a view to ascertain to what extent you could carry emigration, in the first place, is it not a *sine quâ non* that you should ascertain the amount of labour for which there is a demand in the colonies?—It is of course absolutely necessary that the special and responsible authority charged with emigration, should obtain the most accurate knowledge on that head; but it is not necessary that Parliament should possess that knowledge, for the mere purpose of establishing the principle. The principle once established, those who would be bound to carry it into effect, would be bound to obtain the completest knowledge; but if you once admit that the greater the amount of emigration, the greater will be the amount of emigration, it is only necessary that Parliament should establish the principle, and then the commissioners would take care, if they were made sufficiently responsible, to carry it into effect in such a way that there should be not more than a sufficient supply at any time.

938. As you have turned your attention to this subject, could you say, not speaking very accurately, that the colonies might, in the next year, take double the number of labourers that had introduced themselves voluntarily in the past year? Yes; and I am very glad that that question has been asked. If you send people to the colonies irregularly, as they are sent now, without notice, people are not prepared for their arrival; but if you conveyed them by means of a regular authority, you would always give notice of their arrival. The establishment of that principle by Act of Parliament would give the best possible notice. The colonies would be informed that they were about to obtain a supply of labour, and not merely a supply to-day, but a continued stream of labour; and then what would happen in the colonies? I must take the Canadas as an illustration of this point in political economy. In Canada I say it is impossible for any capitalist to undertake with safety a work that requires the constant employment of a great number of hands at one time and in one place, and for a long consecutive period. In Canada all operations which require much combined labour for a long period together, are constantly excluded from the industry of the colony. That class of operations, it will be found, forms a very large proportion of all the industrious operations of a prosperous country, a country which produces much. If your Act of Parliament should hold out to Canada the prospect of a continuous stream of immigration, you would at once furnish to the capitalists of Canada motives for undertaking works requiring a continuous supply of labour; you would therefore, in my opinion, both in Canada and New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land and South Africa (where, by the way, the colonists are about to lose their only means of combinable labour, their slaves), you would, by establishing the principle of a continuous stream of immigration, create in the colonies a new demand for labour. You would create a motive for undertaking works

works which have never yet been thought of. If you kept up the supply, the increase of production would be so rapid, the means of accumulating capital by the application of combinable labour to virgin soils would be so great, that I imagine that the increase of demand would be very soon sufficient to take off as many people as you might wish to convey.

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939. Do you think that at least double the number of emigrants that have proceeded voluntarily from this country to the colonies last year, might be taken out under the Government regulations this year?—That is the former question repeated, and I repeat my answer; I say yes. If you establish a principle by Act of Parliament, if you hold out to the colonists a promise, and make them believe that you will keep it, then I think that you might send a much greater number this year than were sent last year, because in that case the colonists would commence numerous works, of which hitherto they have never thought.

940. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that systematic emigration would be the means of augmenting employment for labour in the mother country?—I think it would.

941. In what way?—I think that emigration is the best means of increasing population at home. I would beg the Committee to refer to the county of Lancaster. If that county were merely an agricultural county, its population might not be more than 100,000; it amounts, I believe, now to 1,500,000. With a moment's reflection, though the statement may be new, as the idea is novel to me, (that is, it is one formed of late years,) nothing appears more plain than that the county of Lancaster owes its population to the existence of colonies; that Manchester, which exists through the colonial trade, could not have existed if Englishmen had not emigrated to America, and there produced the staple of the Manchester manufactures. Then the trade of Liverpool, with all those docks of which we are so proud, and that vast amount of shipping of which we boast, has arisen almost entirely from colonization; and you might be further convinced of the fact by walking through the docks of London. In walking through the docks of London a large proportion of the goods which will fall under your eye, are goods produced in the colonies; produced by English people, or by people whose ancestors emigrated from this country. The *rationale* of the assertion that emigration ultimately increases numbers at home, appears to me sufficiently plain. In the time of Elizabeth, our Queen had very few wants. Queen as she was, nearly all her royal wants were satisfied with beef and ale, and salt-fish. She walked upon some reeds; and she put on her clothes with wooden skewers. Such were the wants of the greater part of the people of this country. At that time, an Englishman, one of the greatest of Englishmen, in my opinion, Sir Walter Raleigh, went to America, and discovered a weed, which weed was brought to England, and was found by many people to be extremely agreeable. The desire to obtain tobacco has formed, I really believe, one of the greatest motives to that improvement in the industry of Europe, which has raised Europe from the state in which it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to its present state. Everybody must have seen that amongst those who produce all things, that is, amongst the labouring class, the desire to obtain tobacco is one of the strongest motives to labour which is ever felt. But it is not necessary to confine ourselves to tobacco; sugar and many other new commodities were discovered and produced by means of colonization. The taste for these new commodities produced new wants. A desire to satisfy them gave a new stimulus to the industry of Europe; through that stimulus to the industry of Europe, and especially of this country, industry has improved, skill has improved to such a degree, that with a much smaller proportion of hands we now produce an infinitely greater amount of food. I see Manchester and Liverpool the creatures of colonization. I see even the great improvements of agriculture which have taken place in this country during the last 200 years, the creation of colonization; and when I know that the unstimulated industry of this country 200 years ago, would not support more than 4,000,000 of people, and that having been stimulated by the desire of satisfying new wants, I attribute the power we now possess of maintaining 12,000,000 instead of 4,000,000, to the influence of colonization. As emigration is one of the three great elements of colonization, emigration appears to me to be the means of increasing the population of the mother country.

942. So that in point of fact you think the country may become more populous instead of less populous, by means of well conducted emigration?—Decidedly.

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943. Do you think that emigration, if properly conducted, would carry off the excess of people when it occurs here, and yet promote the increase both of wealth and of population subsequently at home?—Undoubtedly.

944. There is one part of the subject connected with Australia, and the disposal of land there, upon which you did not give the Committee your ideas; that is the right of pasturage: in introducing a system of sale, how would you dispose of the natural pasturage upon lands unsold?—The right of pasturage is a very important item in Australia; a great quantity of the exportation power possessed by New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, consists of very large natural pastures, over which it is easy to lead large flocks. The question then has arisen with me, whether there ought to be, upon the pasturage, the same restriction that I have proposed for the land; and I find by a short process of reasoning, that there ought not to be that restriction. The object of the restriction on land, of a price being put upon land, is to prevent the labourer from becoming a freeholder too soon; but the right of pasturage is not a freehold right. The right of pasturage might be given for all useful purposes without giving any right to build upon the land, or it might be granted without giving any right of appropriation at all. As the object of a fixed price for all freehold land would not be served at all by any restriction upon the use of pasturage, I should allow the utmost possible liberty of use (but never the liberty of appropriation), subject to such conditions as would secure the use. It appears to me that in the case of pasturage, not given but only let, there is an after-condition of which the fulfilment might be secured; that condition I conceive to be the keeping of a certain quantity of stock upon the land hired from the Government. It would be a very easy thing indeed for officers charged with the duty once a year, or occasionally, to ascertain what quantity of stock the lessee really had upon the extent of pasturage land; and with that condition it appears to me that the pasturage ought to be let at merely a nominal rent, or no rent at all; subject to no other condition than the keeping of a certain quantity of stock per acre, and that the pasturage ought to be let as the land ought to be sold, uniformly and fairly, "first come first served," always being liable to be brought into the Government sales whenever anybody wished to obtain, by paying a sufficient price, the freehold property in the land.

945. And you think that this ought to be provided for in any legislative measure which should give to the legislative sales uniformity and permanency?—Yes, I think it ought to be carefully provided for; and the more so as in the case where it has not been provided for by Act of Parliament, the discretionary power about it has been, in my opinion, abused; I allude to the case of South Australia. The Act of Parliament establishing South Australia, secures a perpetual minimum price for land, namely, 12*s.* an acre; but it leaves to the commissioners a discretionary power as to the disposal of pasturage. What have they done? They have sold land at 12*s.* per acre to such an amount as has produced them 35,000*l.* for an immigration fund; but they have also disposed of pasturage to the extent of 963,200 acres, without taking any, as it appears to me the slightest, precaution for providing that this great amount of pasturage shall be used at all. That is, in selling the land at the minimum price which the Act of Parliament settled, they attached to each section sold a great quantity of pasturage, without requiring any condition, without requiring any amount of stock to be kept upon the pasturage; so that, in point of fact, they sold the land and the pasturage together; they sold the land for 12*s.* per acre (the Act of Parliament would not allow them to sell it for less), but as they gave with it pasturage in very great quantity, and of great value, they sold the land for less than 12*s.* an acre; a great deal less, perhaps; I do not know how much, but for so much less as the value of the pasturage in each case. The Act of Parliament, as it was originally drawn, determined that the commissioners should have the power of disposing of this waste land according to their own discretion, and it gave them an unlimited power as to it. They could let the land for any time they pleased. This was considered improper by some persons, and the Bill was altered so as to limit the leases to three years; but this limit was found extremely inconvenient: the only proper limit it was seen ought to be, the land being wanted for purchase; that if a lessee were disposed to perform the condition,—to keep the requisite amount of stock,—he ought to be permitted to retain the pasturage for ever, if nobody should come to purchase the land on which the grass grew. In order, therefore, to escape from this restraint (an improper restraint, I think, and the commissioners think, which was inserted by a person wholly ignorant of the subject), they

they determined to give to each lessee, at the expiration of his three years' lease, the right of preemption, and of taking a new lease. By these means they rendered the lease perpetual, subject, of course, to the land being wanted by purchasers.

946. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Not subject to a rise of rent?—No, at a fixed nominal rent, 10*s.* per square mile, I believe; that is the sum, not liable to be increased.

947. Fixed for ever?—Fixed as long as the lease stands.

948. Have not the commissioners a power of increasing the rent at the expiry of the lease?—No. No condition then has been imposed upon this amount of pasturage; the people who have obtained it are not compelled in any way to use it, but they can prevent others from using it: 963,000 acres of pasturage have been disposed of, according to what I called the other day, repeating from Mr. Bentham, "the dog-in-the-manger principle." This large extent of pasturage has been placed out of the reach of persons who might be disposed to use it, and is held by persons who may use it, or may not, just as they please. This fact leads me to the opinion that it would be desirable to settle, by an Act of the Legislature, the principle as to the disposal of pasturage, quite as much, or nearly as much, as it is desirable to settle the principle upon which freehold land shall be disposed of.

949. Mr. *F. Baring.*] Do you suppose that it is very easy to draw a line between what is pasturage and what is fit for cultivation; as arable land, for instance? Is it very easy to establish that a certain district shall be only used as pasturage; may not all land, where there is a power of getting water, be used as arable land; and may not the land which had been used as pasturage, by the extension of the population, come in as arable?—As soon as the population increased, that land which had been used for pasturage would be wanted for agricultural purposes. Whether land were used for pasturage or agriculture, would depend on whether or not it was purchased.

950. Mr. *Childers.*] At whose instigation was this regulation made for South Australia?—I cannot tell at whose instigation it was made. All I know is, that it was made in defiance of a suggestion of the chairman of the commission, who prepared, and printed, and distributed, a set of proposed regulations, in which he had carefully provided that the pasturage should not be disposed of except on the condition of keeping a certain quantity of stock upon it.

951. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] The system which you recommend in preference, therefore, is the allowing an unlimited quantity of pasturage to be appropriated to the use of the first applicant, without any condition requiring his purchasing any tract of land whatever. Would that not expose you to this risk, that inasmuch as the possession of 100,000 acres of pasturage requires a large amount of labour as shepherds to look after the flocks, the principle by which your demand for labour is to be measured, viz. the sum raised by the sale of land, would be vitiated; that it would no longer be a good measure of the demand for labour, since you would have a larger demand for labour upon those tracts of pasturage for which no money had been paid?—That question appears to me to lose sight altogether of the means by which the price of land would secure hired labour. The way in which the price of land would secure hired labour is by preventing the labourer from becoming a landowner before a certain period of service. Whether he were employed on the freehold land, or on a river close to it, or on pasturage close to it, or in any other occupation than upon the land, appears to me to make no difference. Let the price be such as shall compel every man, in whatever situation, who is a labourer, to remain so during a certain time; whether he be employed upon the pasturage, or upon the land itself, appears to be of no consequence at all.

952. The principle of applying the proceeds of land to the introduction of labour promises to those who would buy land a sufficient supply of labour to cultivate it?—On the contrary, in my opinion; because I have said, on a former occasion, that I think that a buyer of land ought to pay more if his purchase-money were not employed in giving him labour, instead of less.

953. But put an extreme case; here is at present nearly a million of acres of land let out in pasturage. If your principle had been adopted, that might have been let out at a nominal rent, bringing in no sum whatever; and yet not a single acre of land need have been sold in the colony, and there would have been no labourers reserved to cultivate your land, or to cut the crops?—In that case, of course, the persons who had hired the pasturage would have been under

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the necessity of taking with them the labour wherewith to use it. The case has actually occurred. Very large tracts of pasturage have been appropriated on the south coast of Australia, and are now under use by a class of usurpers, they may be called, who have emigrated from Van Diemen's Land for that purpose, but who have taken their shepherds along with them.

954. But supposing a still stronger case, that besides the appropriation of a million of acres of pasturage, 1,000 acres had been sold, and the proceeds of that 1,000 acres had been expended in the introduction of a small number of emigrants, would not the purchasers of that 1,000 acres have some reason to complain of being exposed, as they would be, to the competition of that million of acres of pasture in the demand for the labourers who were introduced by the expenditure of their money?—I think not. Their money, as I said before, would not have been paid for the introduction of the labourers. The money would have been paid for the system under which hired labour should be secured in the colony. The object of the price is not to create an immigration fund. You may employ the fund in that way if you please; but the object of the price is to create circumstances in the colony which would render it, instead of a barbarous country, an extension of the old country, with all the good but without the evils of the old society. Therefore I see no relation (it is easy to see one which is of no consequence, but I can see no proper relation) between the price required for land and immigration.

955. But your object being to fix a sufficient price on land in a manner which would provide a sufficiency of labour to meet the demand, the case which the question supposes is this: a demand for shepherds measured by the million of acres pasturage, and a supply of labourers measured only by a thousand acres of cultivated land which has been sold, will not there be the greatest possible disproportion between the supply and the demand, and will you obtain a sufficient degree of labour, which is the object of your scheme?—I do not mean to secure a supply of labour by the price of land; I have said that out of fixing the price of land for certain purposes, the result will occur (an accident I have called it), that you will find in your possession a fund which you may use for what purpose you please. If it were used for immigration, that would have no relation to my view of the principle on which, in all cases, a price ought to be required.

956. Mr. *Roebuck*.] The Hon. Member's question is this: the object of a sufficient price is to prevent, as you have stated in the other part of the evidence, men yielding to a peculiar desire which all men have, and particularly those who come from England, to be landed proprietors. That desire to become landed proprietors would become a desire to be proprietors of pasturage, and thus the evils which would result from the want of combinable labour, created by the desire in the other colonies to obtain land, as landed proprietors, would result in this case from the persons obtaining land as holders of pasturage, supposing there was no means of preventing persons from possessing pasturage, and thereby preventing combinable labour?—If that be the meaning of the Hon. Member for Stroud, then I answer that in pasturage there is no appropriation. The use of that which grows upon the surface of the land is not appropriation. In the way in which I described it, the land would be always liable to be taken away for the purpose of sale.

957. You think that the desire of becoming landed proprietors would not be satisfied by having the use of pasture?—Not in the least; and this question gives me an opportunity of making a remark which I was anxious to submit to the Committee, and which I omitted before. The common use of the word restriction upon this occasion, seems to suppose that the price is suggested with a view to preventing men from following some inclination of their own, which is not advantageous to them. Now I wish to draw this distinction. It is really, without some restriction upon all, for the advantage of the labourer to get land of his own, just as without some restriction upon all, it would be for my interest, or the interest of any other person, to take anything good that he could find as he walked along the street; to go into a shop and take all the watches, or all the other articles of value; but the restriction applies not to any one in particular as against him, but in his favour against all other individuals. It may not be for the interest of ten to combine out of a hundred, if ninety separate. Therefore the very inclination of which I am speaking of the man to obtain land, arises perhaps from the want of some restriction which should apply to all. If the restriction applied to all, the inclination would exist in none.

958. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are you aware that the commissioners charge 10*s.* a square mile to those who purchase land?—Yes, I am; and I consider that a merely nominal rent.

959. You have styled the system which you have justly reprobated as "the dog-in-the-manger system;" do you think that large tracts of land would be retained without being used, where parties were paying an annual rent of 10*s.* per square mile?—Yes; I look upon the annual rent of 10*s.* a square mile as merely nominal; and I believe that some of that vast quantity of land will neither be used by the grantees nor by any one else. I am not sure even, considering that there is attached to every 40 acres purchased one square mile of pasturage, but that the principle of the colony has been so much departed from, as to expose the whole undertaking to very great risk. Forty acres of freehold gives 640 acres of pasturage. That addition of pasturage to that freehold appears to me to have increased the value of the thing purchased so much, or to have reduced the value of the money paid so much, that I doubt whether great evils may not arise from the lowness of the price of freehold thus created in South Australia.

960. *Chairman.*] Supposing this system of sale which you have developed to the Committee to be established, in what way does it appear to you that it would open a field for the profitable employment of the surplus of British capital?—In several ways. In the first place, it appears to me that if all the waste land of all our colonies were placed upon a system, by Act of Parliament, and confided to the management of a responsible authority, the feeling of security as to the future amount of land sales would be so great, that it would be very easy indeed for the Government to borrow a very large sum upon the security of future sales. There I find employment at once for that large sum, whatever it might be. It might amount to many millions. In the next place, I think that if the disposal of land were rendered uniform and permanent by the Act of the Legislature, a great many people in this country would engage in the purchase of land on private account, sometimes individually, and sometimes in companies. The purchase of land, supposing the disposal of land to have been placed upon a permanent and uniform system, appears to be one of the fittest operations in which a company can engage. It consists of buying, waiting, and selling at an enhanced price. Though the operation be distant from the persons who furnish the capital for carrying it on, the risk from the mismanagement or misconduct of agents is very small indeed. The agent cannot run away with the land. The whole of the purchase-money and the capital employed is used in adding to the value of the land, in adding to the population of the spot where the land has been bought. On this account there appears to be a great facility for carrying on such operations by means of parties at a distance. I imagine, therefore, (and am borne out by the example of the United States, where a number of land companies operate in the west, and with great success, though their directories remain in the eastern towns,) that a great deal of English capital which is now on the point of going abroad to be surely wasted, would be invested in the purchase of colonial lands. I further see, that such a system of colonization, if the principle were carried out to the fullest extent, would at once create a very large demand for shipping; very great indeed, sufficient, as it appears to me, to stop that cry of the shipowners, who are constantly complaining of what they call "distress." They mean by that, I believe, the effect of their own competition with each other; that is, the effect of the great increase of their aggregate wealth. But I think it would put a stop to that cry if the demand for shipping came to be greatly increased. Till the supply came also to be increased by more activity in ship-building, their distress would be at an end; that is, they would be obtaining high profits instead of low. In all these ways, it appears to me, a vast field would be opened for the profitable employment of British capital. I find, too, that a very great amount of British capital is employed in colonies; that it emigrates for the purpose of obtaining the high profits of colonies. The Committee would be almost surprised, I think, if there were laid before them, and by mercantile men competent to give such a statement, a statement of the very large amount of British capital which is now employed in all sorts of operations in the United States. According to the scheme which has been developed to the Committee, the colonial profits would have been made higher than ever they were; colonial industry would have been more productive; colonial interest would be higher than it has ever been. The inducement, therefore, to

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furnish capital in the colonies would be greater than it has ever been, in all sorts of industrious operations. Finally, recurring to the doctrine that emigration increases the population at home, the new demand which you would create in the colonies for the products of British industry, by enabling this people to increase at the greatest possible rate, and to settle in the colonies, would be so great, that I can see within a period not exceeding the life of the oldest man in the room, two Manchesters instead of one, and two Liverpools, and two counties of Lancaster, in point of population and production. There is an enormous field, to which I can set no other limit than the utmost possible increase of people, for the employment of British capital by means of colonization.

961. Are there any parts of the world, subject to our dominion now, in which you imagine that new colonies might be founded advantageously under this proposed system?—Many: I consider that in Australia at present there are no colonies; I look upon the settlements in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as mere gaols of a peculiar kind. They call the keeper "His Excellency," and the chaplain "Right Reverend;" but the real truth is that they are nothing else but gaols. Then South Australia is not yet founded. There remains a large extent of country between South Australia and that which is called Western Australia: there is, in extra-tropical Australia, a district of ground open to colonization of which the outline, touched by the sea, cannot be less than 4,000 miles. Very near to Australia there is a country, which all testimony concurs in describing as the fittest country in the world for colonization; as the most beautiful country, with the finest climate, and the most productive soil; I mean New Zealand. It will be said that New Zealand does not belong to the British Crown, and that is true; but Englishmen are beginning to colonize New Zealand. New Zealand is coming under the dominion of the British Crown. Adventurers go from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and make a treaty with a native chief, a tripartite treaty, the poor chief not understanding a single word about it; but they make a contract upon parchment, with a great seal: for a few trinkets and a little gunpowder they obtain land. After a time, in these cases, after some persons have settled, the Government at home begins to receive hints that there is a regular settlement of English people formed in such a place; and then the Government at home generally has been actuated by a wish to appoint a governor, and says, "This spot belongs to England; we will send out a governor." The act of sending out a governor, according to our constitution, or law, or practice, constitutes the place to which a governor is sent a British province. We are, I think, going to colonize New Zealand, though we be doing so in a most slovenly, and scrambling, and disgraceful manner. That country appears to me to be open to colonization. Then there is another country which has been very much neglected, which is supposed to be a poor and unfertile country, but which I believe not to be so at all; South Africa. It was impossible that South Africa should have obtained any other character than that of poverty and barbarism. The Committee will think so when they reflect on the description which I gave them on Thursday of the mode in which waste land has been granted there, in circles. No country could be prosperous under such a system as that for the disposal of waste land. The eastern coast of South Africa appears to me, from all the accounts I have seen, to possess a field large enough for carrying off the surplus population of this country for a long time to come. Then I am inclined to think that the interior of Ceylon would offer a fine field for colonization; very fine indeed. Ceylon, in some respects, resembles Mexico. Though very near the Line, the interior of the country is of such an elevation as to give the climate of the temperate regions; so that whilst you have the plants of the Tropics growing on the sea border, you have English gooseberries growing on the hills. That interior part of the country is the least populous; it has a very slight population, and I believe that the greater part of the land is really at the disposal of the government. That country then appears to me to offer a very fine field for colonization, from its neighbourhood to India, and many other circumstances. Lastly, I am not sure that there may not be on the western coast of North America means of establishing very fine colonies. Certainly the descriptions which we have of a great part of that coast describe a country infinitely superior to the country of the eastern shore of America; and that country is hardly peopled. The only other part of the world which strikes me just now as being fit for British colonization is one, the mention of which will meet the difficulty about the western coast of North America, I mean a part of South America, the Buenos Ayres territory, for instance.

instance. It is not ours; it is quite clear that we have no right to plant colonies there; but I am inclined to think that the wretched governments of South America would be very happy indeed to make us grants for a slight remuneration, which would enable us to plant colonies; and a facility would be afforded of making extended settlements. These I know may be considered as something like dreams; but if they be so, I shall have the consolation of knowing that the plan of fixing a price upon all lands, and employing the purchase-money as an immigration fund, which was described to the Committee the other day by the Honourable Member for Devonport as the only plan which any reasonable person would now think of adopting, was, not six years, not five years ago, I think I may say not three years ago, treated with derision and scorn by those who had the means of carrying it into full effect.

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*Mercurii, 29° die Junii, 1836.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Childers. |
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. William Gladstone. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Scott. |
| Mr. Francis Baring. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |

MR. WARD IN THE CHAIR.

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*Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

962. Mr. *F. Baring.*] YOU stated that the more emigrants were brought into the colony, the lower should be the price of the land?—Yes.

963. Upon a very obvious reason, that as the price of land is to be kept up in order to ensure a certain quantity of labour, if that labour is supplied by the pouring in of emigrants, the necessity of keeping up the price becomes very much less; that is your meaning?—Precisely.

964. Have you taken into account the competition for land that would evidently arise from the increase of the number of emigrants; and would not that somewhat modify your opinion as to that principle?—The competition for land would depend upon the proportion of people wanting land; upon the proportion of those people to the obtainable land. If emigrants were poured into the colony, (the price remaining the same,) the pressure upon the outside of the colony would be very much increased; but if the fixed price of which I have talked, were lowered in accordance with the larger population which was occasioned by immigration, then the competition would be precisely the same. The same mode of colonization would be maintained; only the progress of that mode would be more rapid in one case than in the other.

965. Mr. *Hutt.*] You gave in a statement from the Parliamentary Return relative to Canada, by way of illustration; are you aware of any attempt having been made to obtain a similar return from the Australian colonies?—Yes, I am aware of several attempts. That very Return to which I alluded before, contains a statement of a demand by Parliament for information respecting the Australian colonies; and the answer in the Return is, "No information has yet been received from the Australian colonies." The information required applied to 10 years previous to 1835; and the answer of the Colonial Office is, "We have no information upon the subject." There is another Return, purporting to be "A Return of the Sales of Land in Canada, and also in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land." The date of this Return is the 14th of August 1834; it is signed "John Lefevre," and was moved for by the honourable member himself, and contains these words: "The Returns for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land have not yet been received." That is, they had not been received during the 10 years, or any part of the 10 years, for which the information was required.

966. Are you aware whether a similar application was made by Parliament for those returns in the course of the present session?—I am not aware of it.

967. Mr. *Childers.*] On the subject of combinable labour, do you consider that combinable labour can be introduced into any colony before it has acquired a large

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population, aggregated in such a way as to form considerable towns?—I conceive that it may, by means of slavery. We have numerous examples of labour in combination where there is no town at all. One of the most remarkable instances is that of a great sugar plantation in Louisiana, on the banks of a river far away from any town; land picked on account of its extraordinary fertility, where, according to the description of Mr. Stuart, himself a first-rate Scotch farmer, sugar, cotton, and tobacco farms are to be found comprising 4,000 acres of land. Mr. Stuart describes the agriculture of those farms, the manner of ploughing, and keeping the fences, and the general management, as excelling the most beautiful farms he ever saw in East Lothian. Then the question arises, how is this beautiful agriculture produced? and the answer occurs in the shape of 200 or 300 slaves upon one of those farms, all directed by one mind, all combining their labour, and by means of combining their labour, dividing among themselves the several different employments in which they are all engaged. In that case, combinable labour arises from slavery; but I can perfectly understand the case in which combinable labour should occur without it. I will take the case of the new colony of South Australia. Some of the capitalists who are about to emigrate to that colony, propose importing immediately large flocks from Van Diemen's Land. The flocks will naturally be led into a part of the country far away from any town, and will probably be feeding there, and producing wool, before there shall be any town at all in that colony. A quantity of labour, however, is about to be taken out by means of the sales of land which have taken place in England; and each of those persons whom I suppose to import flocks from Van Diemen's Land, will have an opportunity of taking into those far distant tracts of pasturage, five or six, or even 20 or 30 or 40 shepherds, to manage the separation and general treatment of a merino flock. This will be an instance of combinable labour, without the existence of a town.

968. Generally speaking, hitherto, are you aware that combinable labour has not been obtained where there has not been a large town, except in the case of slavery?—Generally speaking, no doubt; because the very circumstances which prevented combinable labour, has prevented the existence of a town. The great facility of obtaining land has induced the people, not only to separate their labour into fractions, but also to disperse themselves widely over the country, so as to make a rural population instead of a town one.

969. To return again to the case of Swan River; do you think that the great reason of the dispersion in Swan River was the easy acquisition of land? Was it not, in the first instance, the contrary, that all the best land had been monopolized?—I think not. The ruin of the Swan River took place through two processes. First, from the dispersion, arising, as I believe, from those large grants to individuals. Every new grantee was obliged to go beyond the former grantee in order to obtain his land. That of itself dispersed the colony; but the more important cause, as I believe, of the ruin of the Swan River, was, not the dispersion of the settlers over a great space, but the separation of their labour into fractions, by means of there being no hired labour. Labour never has been combined, except by one of two means: either by means of slavery, or by means of hire. One cannot conceive any other means by which labour should be combined. The moment labour in the Swan River colony was no longer hireable, all labour was cut up into the weakest possible fractions; and, to put the case extremely, I know, but still in a way which, I think, will illustrate this point, I believe that if one man should have two minds, and that man should be able to cut himself into halves, each having a separate will, then the great facility of obtaining land would induce each half of a man to separate itself from the other half; and thus, in colonies where there was no restriction upon land, we should see the people divided into fractions, so weak as to have but one hand each. Nature produces some combinable labour. Nature makes two hands together; but more combination than that never occurs, without slavery, where land is extremely cheap. The great cheapness, therefore, of the land at Swan River seems to have led the settlers to divide themselves into isolated fractions, and so to reduce the power of production to the minimum.

970. Has it ever occurred to you that there may be something in the settling in a country perfectly wild, which, in itself, produces such demand for labour, that no supply can meet that demand; but that the price, whatever the supply may be, will rise to an enormous height, from the fact of their being simply in a wild; has that ever occurred to you?—I think not; and I would answer the question by referring

referring to an actual case. Sincapore is a new colony, and a very flourishing one; one which has made extraordinary progress. Founded but a few years ago, it is now a flourishing commercial emporium; but Sincapore was, a few years ago, a complete wild. It was, however, a very small one. The quantity of land was so very small that there could be no facility in obtaining land. The consequence has been, that, in Sincapore, combinable labour, without slavery, has always been obtained by means of the importation of Chinese labourers. The Chinese have come down there as labourers; and, unable to obtain land (for there is no land to be obtained), they have remained there working for hire, and have been the means of the prosperity of that great commercial depôt. Such land as existed there, was, originally, as "wild" as in the most extensive colony.

971. From what you say, the Committee imagine that Sincapore is not dependent for its prosperity upon agriculture, on the cultivation of the wild, but upon commerce and other circumstances. In that case wildness has not prevented combination of labour?—It has not. The word wild has come to be used almost as synonymous with extensive. If by "wild" extensive is meant, then it appears to me quite clear, and it is only in accordance with the whole view which I have taken of the subject, that wildness prevents combination of labour.

972. Do not you conceive, that although perhaps it is difficult to define what wild is, yet that we are aware of a country unexplored, without settled inhabitants, with consequently a feeling of its being unknown, and therefore that advantages may be discovered in it which are not yet known; may not this cause feelings which do not exist in a country which has been well explored, and to a certain degree settled, independently of the extent?—Many feelings, no doubt, but not feelings, as it appears to me, which should tend to raise wages.

973. A tendency to raise wages is caused by the unwillingness to work?—Then I recur to the old point. The unwillingness to work seems to me to arise from the facility of obtaining independence, which is an attribute of most wild countries.

974. *Chairman.*] By independence you mean a property in land?—A property in land, and an unwillingness to unite with any other person in working; an unwillingness to work for hire. I use the term "independence" in a bad sense, in the sense of separation.

975. You mean such a property in land as would induce a man not to work for hire?—Yes, not to work in combination with any other man.

976. Mr. *Childers.*] Could you a little explain to the Committee the theory according to which you imagine that those two things which we so seldom see united, namely, a high rate of profits and a high rate of wages, could be united in a colony such as you suppose to be formed on the plan which you have laid down?—I know that the supposed existence of a high rate of profit, and a high rate of wages at the same time, is contrary to the doctrine of a very influential school of political economists, who have said that wages fall as profits rise, and profits fall as wages rise; but I say that the opposite doctrine, that there may be low wages and low profits at the same time, and high wages and high profits at the same time, is not a theory at all: it is a fact. We see here low wages and low profits. We see in the United States of America high wages and high profits. It appears to me that there are far more instances in the world of concurrent low wages and low profits, and concurrent high wages and high profits, than of cases in which wages are high and profits low, or profits high and wages low.

977. Mr. *Roebuck.*] The doctrine of those political economists related rather to the terms. Their statement had reference to what they distinctly call "cost wages;" and when they said that wages were high, and therefore necessarily profits low, they meant to say nothing more than this, that when the labourer got a larger share of the whole produce, it necessarily followed that the capitalist got a smaller; not using the word high wages with reference to the actual quantity which the labourer received, but to the proportionate quantity; was not that the doctrine of those political economists?—Some of them have endeavoured to give that explanation to the doctrine since the doctrine was attacked; but until the doctrine was attacked, they stated, without the least qualification, not merely what I said just now, but they drew from it this most important inference, that the only possible way in which the condition of the bulk of the people in an old country can be improved, is by increasing the quantity of capital. Increase, said they, the quantity of capital; then the competition of capitalists will drive down profits; that, as a matter of course, will raise wages. It appears to me that they have

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misled the statesmen of the present day; for they are a very influential school; the statesmen of this country, during the last 20 years, seem to have had for object, with a view to raising the condition of common people, the accumulation of capital. They have thought that the one thing needful was to accumulate more and more of capital. They have forgotten that capital is of no use without a field in which to employ it. The fact is, that capital has so much accumulated in this country that it wants employment, and is obliged to fly off to foreign fields in search of a higher rate of interest than it could obtain here. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that those statesmen have drawn a most erroneous practical conclusion from that error of the political economists which has been explained away by the Honourable Member for Bath.

978. Is not that explanation accurate?—I think it is; it draws a clear distinction between wages in proportion and wages in amount.

979. Then is it not true that, in any country, no matter what the circumstances of that country may be, where the labourers get a larger proportion of the whole produce, that that is a case in which, of necessity, the profits fall, and that the statement of political economists, taken in that sense of the term, is accurate?—No doubt about it. Their statement is perfectly accurate as respects one cause of changes in the rates of profit and wages; but it appears to me to be a cause relating to a question which is of much less importance than the other. The really important question is, What regulates the amount to be divided between the capitalist and the labourer?

980. Does not the situation of the labourer, that is to say, his happiness, much more depend upon the absolute quantity that he receives, and not upon the proportionate quantity which he may receive of the whole produce?—Unquestionably; and that is the very reason why I attach little importance to that doctrine, however true, of proportionate wages.

981. But then if the labourers, as a body, receive a large proportion of all the produce, and that that body be not a numerous body, it of necessity follows, or at least it very nearly necessarily follows, that their situation is a good one?—It might not be; they might receive a very large proportion without receiving a large amount absolutely.

982. And be a very small number?—The question arises, a very small number in proportion to what?

983. The judgment of those political economists was this: that there being a large quantity of capital, the profits of the whole being reduced very much by the competition of capitalists, and the number of labourers very small amongst whom the wages were to be distributed, that then you would have a state of society that would be beneficial to the large body of the community; was not that the statement of that class of political economists?—Unquestionably; that class of political economists contend from that, and probably with great truth, that the labouring class have in their own hands the means of exacting a comfortable rate of wages; but by one means only, by keeping down their numbers.

984. Mr. *Gladstone.*] The state of things described in the last question would produce a high rate of wages, but might it not also co-exist with a high rate of profit; if you suppose that the number of capitalists and the quantity of capital is small in reference to the existence of demand, might there not be a high rate of wages and a high rate of profits together under those circumstances?—I think not under the circumstances supposed, because the chief circumstance supposed is, that the number of labourers is small; that is, small in proportion to the capital. The case supposes a very large quantity of capital competing with itself, which precludes high profits.

985. If you suppose the number of labourers small, not with reference to the capital, but with reference to the demand for the results of that capital, and also the quantity of capital small with reference to the demand and results, then would there not be a high rate of wages and a high rate of profits together?—That is putting a completely different case from that which was put by the Honourable Member for Bath; and it is one in which no doubt there would occur a high rate of wages and a high rate of profits. We have a case in the growing of wool in New South Wales. The demand of Europe very far exceeds the supply: the means of production are unlimited; production is extremely facile; consequently there is a very large produce to be divided between both capitalists and labourers; the one class obtain high wages, and the others obtain high profits at the same time.

986. Mr. *Roebuck.*] That is, absolutely high wages; that is, the wages are high; but it may not be large in the proportion to what the capitalist receives?—No doubt.

987. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Do not you think that the greatest confusion has arisen in political economy from the application of the terms high and low, as applied to the proportion of wages, as defined by Mr. Ricardo and other economists of that school?—Yes, I think so. In that case, as in almost every other, political economy appears to me to be a mass of confusion, in consequence of the want of an alphabet.

988. Mr. *Roebuck.*] A dictionary?—No, an alphabet.

989. Mr. *Childers.*] Have you at all considered whether any effect, and what, would be caused by a sufficient price of land on the interest of money?—I have already stated that the rate of profit would be increased in a colony by putting a sufficient price upon the land; that is, by rendering industry more productive; by increasing the quantity of produce to be divided between the capitalist and the labourer. If the rate of profit were high, it is quite clear that the rate of interest would be so; because money is borrowed for the purpose of being employed in production; and the rate of interest which people are willing to pay, is always in proportion to the rate at which they can make wherewith to pay.

990. Then you will not allow that the sufficient price of land will have any direct effect upon the interest of money in that colony?—No direct, only an indirect effect, through the medium of profits.

991. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Do you not conceive that one of the immediate incidents of your plan of obtaining a sufficient price for land, would be what political economists have denominated rent, in their sense of the term?—Yes, undoubtedly.

992. Meaning by that the surplus beyond what is obtained at the ordinary rate of profits, from the application of money to land?—Meaning by that the surplus over what replaces capital with ordinary profits.

993. In your system of colonization have you ever considered the question of how that surplus should be employed; whether it should be left, as in the ordinary cases of society, in the hands of private individuals, or whether it should be considered the property of the Government?—I have sometimes considered that subject, but not originally. I mean to say I have not formed on it any original ideas; having met with an idea which always struck me as being highly valuable in an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, by Mr. James Mill, (I believe the article "Colonization,") in which he suggests, that when you are about to found a colony, you have an opportunity of laying the foundation of a system of taxes which shall never in any way interfere with industry; that you have an opportunity of declaring that the whole revenue shall be raised, by either reserving the whole of the rent for the State, or by taking such a portion of it as might be required. He suggests, and it appears to me quite correctly, that, by raising a revenue in that manner, all industrious operations would proceed without the slightest hinderance; that there would be ports without custom-houses, the most perfect freedom of trade, and that every species of taxation would be avoided which in any way checks particular branches of industry, affects particular classes of people, creates jealousies and discontents, or is in other ways injurious to society, though necessary for the purposes of taxation unless a better mode had been devised.

994. Therefore you conceive that the obtaining a revenue from this land, so long as it does not militate against what you have called your system of combinable labour, is a very legitimate object with any government in the distribution of its land?—Unquestionably.

995. If that be so, does it not follow that the sufficient price, that is to say, the price that would be sufficient for obtaining combinable labour having been obtained, you might add a certain sum to that price if it did not militate against the object of combinable labour, very legitimately according to your own system?—I think not. I wish to draw a clear distinction between rent created upon appropriated land and the purchase-money of waste land. I can conceive one price, having for object combinable labour, and a different price, having for object high rent on the appropriated land. It appears to me that you could not increase the price above what would be necessary for combinable labour (your object being to increase rent) without committing a very great injustice. It appears to me that you would, in point of fact, tax the buyers of land in particular. You would make their payment of a higher sum than was necessary for combinable labour, the means of colonial revenue. You would throw, then, upon one class the burthen of

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creating that higher taxable rent which would, no doubt, be created by a higher price than what was required for combinable labour.

996. Do you think that you would necessarily throw the burthen upon persons who bought the land? Would not the steps be these: A. buys the land; he gives a certain quantity of money as purchase-money for that land, and then applies other capital to it for the purpose of production. The price that he would receive for that production would be regulated both by the sum which he had given for the land and by the sum of money which he had laid out in the production of the article besides; therefore, would not the purchaser of the article pay the sum which the other had advanced, and thus, not one class of the community be taxed, but the whole?—I think not. What I wish to express is this, that having got at a price which is sufficient for combinable labour, you have reached that price by means of some calculation as to the time during which it would be desirable that labourers should work for hire. If you raised the price above that sum, above what I have always called a sufficient price, then you would condemn the whole class of labourers to a longer term of service. They must work longer, and save more, before they could become land-owners. It appears to me then, that a burthen would be cast upon them in particular, and a very grievous one; that of being kept for a longer term than was necessary in the state of servants.

997. Assuming then that the rent, whatever it may be, is a fund from which the government of the country may derive either some or the whole of the means of satisfying its expenditure, do you not suppose, referring back to a former statement that you made, that if the parties who have to administer that fund are not under the very immediate control of some persons distinctly and directly interested in its distribution, that they may apply it to very improper purposes?—Undoubtedly; just as they might apply to improper purposes a revenue raised by taxes upon importation.

998. Does not that affect the question very much of the locality of the parties who are to distribute the land?—I think hardly. It is a question of good or bad application of a certain revenue; it is not a question as to the creation of a revenue.

999. Has it not happened actually in fact in our colonial system, almost throughout it, that the parties who have had the distribution of land, and who, by these means, have had possession of a certain quantity of money, have really used it for very corrupt purposes?—Yes, about that there can be no sort of doubt; that they have used it for the most corrupt purposes; that the possession of the waste land has been to the colonial governments the possession of a sort of secret service fund, by which they had it in their power to corrupt the colonial legislatures, and to create in the colony a dominant faction adverse generally to the opinions and interests of the great body of the colonists. But I cannot see that for this state of things the locality of the authority has been to blame. In point of fact, the supreme authority has been sometimes in the colony, and sometimes here in England.

1000. Would not such a state of things as that very much militate against the success of the colony; and thereby, in your sense of the term, diminish its attractiveness?—I think it might. I am sure that it would if it took place; but it does not follow from that conviction on my part, that the authority for carrying into effect a plan of colonization for disposing of waste land, ought necessarily to reside on the spot where the land was disposed of.

1001. Ought not a plan for promoting a colony of this sort to contemplate the prevention of those evils?—Unquestionably it ought; as it ought to contemplate the prevention of all evils which have been permitted by authorities resident upon the spot, ever since England began to colonize.

1002. Therefore, to make your system complete, would it not require a system of government as well as of colonization?—I think not; I find an excellent example of well-working in the system of the United States. The colonization of the United States has been altogether separated from the government of the United States. It is a function separated from all other functions, and the operation is confided to a special authority. The supreme authority resides at the centre of government; in Congress. The subordinate authority for the execution of the Act of Congress is also of a central kind. The Board of Waste Lands sits at Washington; it operates by means of other, but still more subordinate authorities, under the control of the chief subordinate authority. That system appears to me to work remarkably well; and it appears to be strictly in accordance with a very remarkable feature, the most remarkable feature of the government of the United States. The

most remarkable feature, I think, of the government of the United States, is the very small number of functions performed by the central government; the very great number consequently performed by the local legislatures. The general government of the United States appears never to undertake any functions which can be as well performed by the local authorities. I see it, however, undertake the entire management of colonization and the disposal of waste lands. The system was formerly to let each state dispose of its waste lands. That system was found to work so ill that it was abolished. In order that there might be an uniform practice, a central authority was created, which has in fact established an uniform practice, and against which I have never heard any objection at all.

1003. You have stated that the supreme authority in this case resided in the central or congressional government sitting at Washington; was not that government responsible to the whole people of the United States?—Unquestionably.

1004. Do not you suppose that that responsibility has had very great effect upon its conduct?—No doubt it has.

1005. And that, in fact, they conduct the general system of colonization according to the general interests of the United States, because that government is responsible to the United States?—Yes; because it is strictly a representative government.

1006. In the plan which you have supposed, putting the chief authority, the supreme authority, in the metropolis, only responsible to a certain portion of the whole community, colonies included, do you think that the case which you contemplate is parallel to that now existing in the United States, where the supreme authority is really responsible to the whole community, to be affected by the plan? —Not exactly parallel; because, in the case supposed, a fraction of the people having an interest in the subject would be unrepresented. The colonists would not be represented in the Assembly which constitutes the supreme authority; a fraction would not: there is the only difference. But now, on the other hand, suppose that the colonial legislature were made the supreme authority, and that the conduct of the disposal of waste lands were left to the local legislature; in that case a fraction would have the power of disposing for the whole; the power of legislation for the whole, the whole being deeply interested. If I made out any case at all the other day, it was an imperial case. Then a very small fraction of the whole, such as a legislative assembly in New South Wales, for instance, representing at most 60,000 people (for I suppose the convicts would hardly be represented), would have under their control the disposal of a vast extent of territory, in which the 24,000,000 residing here have the deepest interest. My strongest objection then, to localizing the authority which should dispose of waste land, is, that a very small minority would legislate for the whole.

1007. Do you think that this is really a legitimate objection; you have measured the responsibility simply by the numbers; does not it so happen that the interests of the larger number in this case are individually small, as compared with the interests of the smaller number, whose interests are individually very great; and that the general success of the colony is a matter of much more vital importance to the colony itself than it could be to the inhabitants of the metropolis; and that, therefore, they have a much larger interest to support the system of colonization well, than the greater body which constitutes the metropolis?—I really think not. I cannot imagine in any colony so strong an interest in the good management of colonization, as the existing interest of this country looking at the state of Ireland. In a colony where land is plentiful, whether in excess or not, after the colony is once established, positive starvation hardly ever occurs; but Parliament has evidence, upon the best authority, that there are 2,300,000 people in Ireland in a state of starvation during 32 weeks of the year, dying of hunger, preserved only by begging, and living either upon nothing but potatoes or upon weeds. Here appears to me to be an interest which is beyond any colonial interest that can be imagined.

1008. Are not men more governed by that which they conceive to be their own interest, namely, their own immediate private interest, than by any interest to be derived from the general good; and is it not more likely that a small body of colonists, who would get large increased profits from a good system of colonization, would be more ready to look keenly to the way in which land was disposed of, than the but half-interested larger number of persons residing in the mother country?— I think not. I know that the legislature of this country represents but a portion of the people, that I cannot speak of it as representing the whole of the people; but even within the legislature I find the greatest possible personal interest in a good

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system of colonization. I find Ireland in such a state that there is a fair prospect of the whole rent being eaten up by a mass of paupers; I find a very strong demand, and a growing demand, for the extension of the English poor-law to Ireland; and there is ample evidence before Parliament that if the English poor-law should be extended to Ireland, most of the landlords of Ireland would be ruined. The landlords of Ireland, as well residents as absentees, have a very great influence in the legislature of Britain; I find therefore in the metropolitan legislature the strongest possible personal interest in a good system of colonization.

1009. Do you find that it is an easy matter to make those persons understand what is their own personal interest?—Certainly it has not been an easy matter; but I conceive that the subject has never been properly brought to their notice till on the present occasion.

1010. And in summing up the whole, you conceive that the supreme authority for the distribution of any portion of the colonial lands had better be confided, if it is to be confided only to a fraction of the community, to the metropolis, than to any one of the colonies?—I think that it had better be confided to a great majority rather than to a small minority.

1011. Assuming, as you assume, that the interests of the majority and the minority are identical, and equally potent on both sides?—I have said before that I consider the interest of the majority to preponderate greatly; that the majority of the empire, including the colonies, has a far greater interest in good colonization, than any of the colonies separately.

1012. And you, supposing that we have a thoroughly responsible Government in this country, would say that the supreme control of all matters of colonization ought to reside here?—All matters, no; no matters that could be best conducted by local authority; no matters that did not require a central authority; no matters that did not require uniformity of practice; only those matters which, it is understood, are best performed by a central authority.

1013. Then you would include only the principle upon which colonization should be conducted, but that the distinct application of that principle in each particular case would be best determined by persons who had local knowledge?—No doubt; it could not be well administered at all, either on the spot or elsewhere, except by persons who had local knowledge. But I presume the supreme authority to take the best means for its being administered in the best way; and that, consequently, the persons possessing the most accurate local knowledge, directly or indirectly, would always be charged with the execution of the plan for each colony.

1014. To whom should those local authorities in their whole proceedings be responsible?—Ultimately to the Imperial Legislature.

1015. *Chairman.*] You have supposed in all your answers to the questions which have been put to you by the Honourable Member for Bath, that the system adopted is one which is founded upon the principle of the strictest responsibility to a superior authority, with publicity, and acting upon certain acknowledged principles which cannot be changed except by Act of Parliament?—All those conditions I have repeatedly said I thought essential to success.

1016. You would remove the possibility of any instances of favouritism, of jobbing, or disposing of lands for local and particular purposes in the colonies?—Undoubtedly.

1017. And you would apply the principle which you conceive to be equally conducive to the interests of the colonies and of the mother country?—I think more conducive to the interests of the mother country than of the colony; but very greatly conducive to the interests of the colony; that is, highly calculated to improve the condition of every colony to which the system was applied.

1018. And one of your reasons for wishing the management of this system to be vested in an authority here, is the necessity of directing upon each colony a stream of emigration which could hardly be done by a system of colonial legislation?—There appears to me to be a parallel case in the present state of the English poor-law. One object of the recent reform in the English poor-law, was to get rid of all irregularities, and all sorts of contradictions in the systems of the different parishes, and to establish an uniform system founded upon a clearly defined principle. At once, that being the object, a central authority was indispensable. That authority was called at the time, by people who had not reflected at all upon the subject, "the bashaw divan," and "the Turkish central system," and by a number of nicknames of that sort; but it was essentially one of those cases which require central authority. Just like the post-office, imagine for a moment

moment a system of postage conducted by a great number of different authorities; what a confusion would there be—what an impossibility would there be of arranging the rates of postage and the course of the mail! The vast expenditure that would take place in that case, is one strong objection to it. This appears to me to be one of those cases which require a central authority. The end is the advantage of the whole empire; two of the most important means are uniformity in the practice, and very great care in the distribution of the labourers amongst the several colonies, so that the supply should never be more or less than the demand. None but a central authority would be able to conduct the operation.

1019. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Then do you attribute all the favouritism, jobbing, and corruption, which you yourself acknowledged to have existed in the colonizing system of England, to ignorance, or to an absence of responsibility?—Partly, no doubt, to the ignorance of those who had power over the lands, but chiefly to the fact that the Legislature of Great Britain has been responsible to a very small number of people indeed; and that in truth those who possessed the power in our Legislature, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, did consult their own interest when they jobbed, favoured, and played tricks with the land.

1020. And therefore it does seem to you a thing likely to happen, that if there be not a government responsible to the community at large in this country, all sorts of mischief, jobbing, and corruption will take place in this matter of colonization? —As in every other case where the supreme legislature represents only a small fraction, but that is no longer the case in this country.

1021. Mr. *Gladstone.*] In accounting for the favouritism which it is your opinion has prevailed in the disposal of colonial lands, are not you inclined to attribute it to this cause, that until of late years the importance of those lands for the surplus population of this country, has not been so severely felt?—I think so; I think that the British community, careless about the administration of colonial lands, has allowed a small number of persons to do as they pleased, to consult their own interest rather than the interest of the community.

1022. And that the feelings which are now entertained arise partly from an increasing view of the importance of our colonial lands?—Certainly; it appears to me that it is only by establishing a strong imperial interest, that you establish a case for central authority.

1023. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You have just informed the Committee that the English community were careless about the disposal of colonial lands; were they not so careless when it was their real interest to be anything but careless about them?—Undoubtedly they were; it is only of late years, since this subject has been pressed upon public notice, that any colony ever imagined that it possessed what was worth taking care of in its extensive wastes.

1024. How long has the central authority for the disposal of land been established in the United States of America?—Fifty years.

1025. When was it that your peculiar doctrines on colonization were first broached?—In 1830.

1026. Was there no feeling of interest in the United States respecting the administration of their lands till 1830?—Yes, there was.

1027. That is to say, that there was that interest which just now, in one of your answers, you have stated did not exist till quite recently?—There was in the United States some interest felt undoubtedly, because an uniform legislation was adopted with respect to the disposal of land; but I have very often said that I believe that legislation was adopted without any sense at all of the useful purposes to which the waste land might be turned; and that when the United States adopted some plan, their chief object was the raising some revenue by means of the sales of land.

1028. Are you aware of the very great interest that the colonists took respecting their waste land, as shown by the quarrels that arose in the State of Virginia, respecting the application of their waste lands to the State of Kentucky, it being very nearly the cause of a war?—I am not aware of that case; but I see that, for a great number of years, lands in the colonies have been disposed of with consequences the most injurious to the colonies. I see that complaints upon that subject are quite recent; and I am not aware of a single case in which a colony has pointed out to the mother country any useful purpose that might be served by the best possible administration of the waste lands.

1029. All the while the lands of the colonies being administered by the metropolis?—Being administered by the metropolis, subject to a certain quantity of responsibility to opinion in the colony.



1030. Solely

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1030. Solely to opinion?—In the West Indies certainly not; subject there to a great deal of responsibility to the colonial legislatures; that is, subject to a great deal of responsibility in all colonies founded by England. All colonies founded by England, except New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which I do not call colonies, and the Swan River, carried with them from England local self-government. The colonies in which local self-government has not been established, the Crown colonies, are all conquered or foreign colonies. Therefore I say that in the case of all English colonies which were founded before we had a colonial-office, we always allowed those colonies to govern themselves in matters relating to their own local affairs, and in which we were not interested. In all those colonies the authorities administering the disposal of waste land, have been subject to a great deal of local responsibility.

1031. Take the case of Nova Scotia as a matter of illustration; to what authority there are the functionaries who administer the lands subject in the colony?—I am not able to state, from ignorance of the peculiar nature of the constitution of Nova Scotia.

1032. Then as far as Nova Scotia is concerned, you cannot say whether they are subject to any portion of the legislature?—I am not aware how Nova Scotia was founded.

1034. At present Nova Scotia has a local legislature; can you say whether the authorities administer the lands subject to that local legislature?—No; I am ignorant upon the subject.

1034. Therefore when you drew a general conclusion respecting the colonies, you drew it without a knowledge of Nova Scotia?—Nova Scotia may be an exception; but the conclusion was formed after a great deal of inquiry respecting the extension of the Saxon institution of local self-government to all colonies, as I thought, and still think, which were founded by the Anglo-Saxon race.

1035. But you are aware that the situation of Nova Scotia at this moment, is the situation of what are now called the North American colonies?—Yes; I consider the North American colonies, the greater portion of them, as conquered colonies—colonies obtained by conquest.

1036. But they have local legislatures?—Such as they are; not such as the English always gave to their colonies before the establishment of a colonial office. The conquered colonies, when they have a local legislature, have nominal local self-government, not real.

1037. Then your answer applied to those colonies which were established previous to the existence of the colonial office, and which colonies you say had the power over the application of land; but your answer does not apply to colonies now existing which have local legislatures, and about which you do not know whether they have power over the disposal of lands or not?—It does not apply to those colonies.

1038. And you draw the conclusion which you have drawn from your knowledge and your inquiries respecting the mode in which lands were distributed by the colonies, which you say had the power of distributing them?—Yes; I draw the conclusion from circumstances in which the colony having the power over the disposal of waste lands, employed that power, as it appears to me, in the worst possible way.

1039. From ignorance?—Not always perhaps from ignorance; but this would lead into an inquiry as to the nature of the different governments. Some of the local governments of the old colonies were far more democratic than others. Some of them were most strictly despotic, though strictly local. Under a despotic government the interest of a very few people always preponderates over that of a great many; and it may have happened from the worst possible motives, that the legislatures, being exceedingly narrow, representing but a small class, consulted their own interests.

1040. But in those cases in which there was a responsible government, and which mal-administered the lands, we may suppose that it was more from ignorance than anything else?—Yes.

1041. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] To descend from generals to particulars, you stated in a former part of your examination, that the power of fixing the price of waste lands should be exclusively confined to a metropolitan authority?—Subject to a power of delegation to the local authority.

1042. The delegation of a discretionary power to alter the fixed price?—A delegation of authority similar to that which is established by the new poor law.

Whatever

Whatever the power of the Commissioners in London, they are authorised by the Act to delegate their power to sub-commissioners for the purpose of local action.

1043. But the assistant commissioners of poor laws are almost in constant daily communication with the central office, which would be matter of impossibility for your local commissioners placed in Australia?—Undoubtedly there is a physical impossibility for their communicating almost every day. They might, however, write every day. Still, considerable intervals would naturally elapse between the days when they should write.

1044. Would not the distance of the central authority from the delegates considerably diminish the check that the central authority could exercise over the assistant commissioners?—It would naturally diminish it; but the question is, would it so injuriously diminish it as to render the system bad? I think certainly not.

1045. You speak of rent of land in the colonies as forming a fund which the Government might appropriate to general purposes, coinciding in that opinion with the opinion of Mr. Mill; do you mean that it would be desirable for the Government to appropriate the entire rent, or merely a portion of it?—Either a part or the whole. If they could not obtain a sufficient revenue without appropriating the whole, in forming a new colony, where no vested interest could be hurt, it appears to me that they would do well to appropriate the whole in case of need. It is no more than proposing that they should do that which is done in some oriental countries, where the state is the universal landlord.

1046. You defined rent as the surplus over the replacement of the capital employed with profit; how would you, or how would you have future governments, distinguish between that which is ordinarily called the rent, namely, the sum which the owner of the land can obtain for the use of his land, and that portion which arises from the expenditure of capital upon it, and which you would therefore not consider amenable to a tax from the other portion, which, as not being the interest of capital, you think might be appropriated to government?—There is no doubt that considerable difficulty would arise in drawing that distinction, as in all other human affairs. No mode of taxation which has yet been proposed, is absolutely perfect. But with all these difficulties, such as they are, I look upon that plan as being preferable to those modes of taxation which operate as a check upon industry.

1047. Is it not the fact, that in an old country a very large proportion, if not the whole of what is ordinarily called rent, arises from the past expenditure of capital in its fertilization and improvement?—No, I think not. I think that a great portion of rent is the payment for natural fertility and for superiority of position.

1048. But you do not see practically any means of arriving at a distinction between those two portions of rent?—Not with the utmost precision; nor does it appear to me necessary, for I see taxes upon rent levied in this country without any complaint of the want of distinction between that which arises from expenditure on land, and that portion which arises from superiority by nature and position.

1049. Do not you think that it would greatly discourage the improvement of land if its proprietor was to be informed that the whole surplus of his produce, beyond the average profits upon the capital he may expend in improving it, was to be considered as a fund which the State might appropriate at its pleasure to any extent?—I am not supposing that case. The case supposes that the State would, at the foundation of the colony, before the land was appropriated, have fixed that either the whole, or some proportion, of the rental should always belong to the State. I am not supposing the case of any change, or any uncertainty in the mind of the capitalist.

1050. But if the whole surplus produce, or rent, is to be made available for the purposes of Government, if Government should so choose, the capitalist who is about to expend his capital in the improvement of land is in this predicament, is he not, that he knows that all beyond the average profits of capital may be taken from him; and would not this knowledge tend greatly to discourage the improvement of land?—I think not. All farmers in England know that everything beyond the ordinary profits of capital will be taken from them; and it does not discourage cultivation. Whether the landlord took it, or the State, would have no great influence upon the mind of the farmer.

1051. To take your illustration as you give it; is it not a well-known fact that the farmer, to be tempted to improve, must have an enduring lease, and not be liable to have the surplus produce of his capital taken possession of by the landlord?—Certainly; but he has an enduring lease. We have the case of farms belonging to

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the Crown, which are let by the side of farms which belong to a nobleman. The farmer on the State farm, farms just as well as the farmer on the nobleman's farm. It matters not to the farmer to whom he has to pay his rent. In every case he has to pay something. If he can make profit after paying rent, he will be ready to pay rent; and whether he pay rent to an individual or to the State will be of no consequence at all to him, economically speaking.

1052. But, however, the practice of all civilized nations has been to allow the owner and improver of land the full returns of its produce, with the exception of a slight land-tax which has been imposed?—There are vast countries in the east which were highly civilized when this country was in a state of utter barbarism, in which the whole of the land belonged to the state.

1053. Are you aware that, in those countries to which you refer, it has been always, from time immemorial, the law, that the person who improved and brought first into cultivation a tract of land, should become the owner of it?—No, I am not.

1054. Mr. *Gladstone.*] From the course of your examination, I infer that you consider it desirable that land should not be broken up into very minute portions, or confined, on the other hand, to very large masses; have you thought at all upon the limits within which it would be most desirable that it should range?—I have not; because I hold an opinion (it may not be a correct one) that, generally speaking, the interest of the settlers would be not to take small portions. I only see people take small portions of land in case either of a law which commands it, or of a very great excess of people in proportion to land. In Ireland I see that the excess of people forces them to live upon what I called the other day, "pocket handkerchiefs" of land; just as much as will support one family. In France I see a law to compel the division of land, by compelling every man to divide his property, or rather by insisting that, upon his death, the landed property shall be divided equally among his children.

1055. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Or the value of it?—If they can make an arrangement; not without an arrangement; it must be voluntarily; the law says, divide the land into as many portions as there are children; but one of them may have a larger share. In Ireland the absolute necessity of the people, from their excessive numbers, either of having land or dying, forces them to put up with a small piece of land; and this reminds me of so very striking an illustration of the advantages of combination of labour, that I cannot help alluding to it. The raising of the agricultural produce of France is supposed to occupy more than two-thirds of the people. The same thing occurs in Ireland; more than two-thirds, perhaps nearly three-fourths of the people are engaged in raising the agricultural produce of that country. In England, on the contrary, the whole agricultural produce is raised by the labour of less than one-third. The agricultural labour of England, where labour is combined, is more than twice as productive as the agricultural labour of France or Ireland, where labour is greatly divided. That is my illustration. But to return to the question just asked, it has appeared to me so unlikely that in any colony except the West Indies, where you have to deal with a peculiar state of society and a peculiar set of men; that in any colony planted by civilized people, who were sufficiently incited by a desire to move from what was worse to something better, there would be no tendency to obtain those small quantities of land which would be injurious; but the West Indies form an exception.

1056. In speaking of the settlements of English colonies in North America, you drew a comparison between Massachusetts and the other States to the advantage of Massachusetts; how does that bear upon your theory of combinable labour?—Massachusetts was the most prosperous of the early English colonies in America; the one which suffered the least disasters. But Massachusetts was founded by a very peculiar community; by a religious sect who, in their petition for a charter, after they had established their colony (for they established it without a charter), stated that it was part of their religion to help each other; that they were different from other men; that they were bound by their religious faith, by their hope of reward hereafter, to help each other in this world. They stated this in their petition; and they did help each other in various ways. There was a sort of community of goods amongst them so long as community of goods appeared most desirable; and it existed till they built many houses. They all helped to build each house; they helped each other in building many houses; and, above all, they in the first place made a law, by which no one was permitted to settle at a greater

a greater distance than half a mile from the meeting-house, which necessarily kept them together. And then, as was correctly observed by the Honourable Member for Thetford, they had from the beginning complete local self-government, which enabled them to make laws for preventing the great tracts which had been appropriated from being left in a desert state. They seized upon tracts which had been appropriated, and disposed of them again, subject to many conditions for cultivation, which they, being kept together by their religion and by their laws, were enabled to watch the fulfilment of.

1057. Do you conceive that practically, in that instance, labour was combined from the causes you have related?—Yes, I have no doubt of it. Throughout the early history of Massachusetts it appears that, upon all occasions, when combinable labour was wanted, it was procurable; not by hire, but in the same way as that in which it has existed in the United States amongst the religious society of Rappists. The Rappists settled in the waste, but were bound together by a strong religious tie. They did labour together, and the consequence was, that the single habitation of Rappists in that desert part of America, really formed the manufacturing town of the district.

1058. The Shakers in the north are another example?—Yes, they are; but not so strong a one as that of the Rappists.

1059. What other state of the English colonies in North America would you select to contrast with Massachusetts in respect to this combinable labour, as showing the opposite circumstances?—The first case is the worst in its results; but the evidence of its first results is not before us, for three colonies perished. one after the other, on the same spot; disappeared entirely. We have no record of their existence, except that the next colony found some human bones. That is the case of Virginia; and I think the Virginian case in which the colony did not perish, the last case, is full of evidence tending to show that the long disasters of the colony, which endured for 40 years, till slaves were obtained, were owing almost entirely to the breaking up of the society into a great number of independent and isolated fractions.

1060. Do you anticipate, in any case where your system of colonization was adopted, that the taxation of the infant settlement would be heavy for the first few years, relatively to the number of people and their means of livelihood, adverting to the circumstance, that more would be required in providing for local improvements and public buildings, and the advantage of the colony generally?—If the society were, in point of fact, not what is called a new country, but an extension of an old country in a new place, more taxes would be required, because the people would be in a state to want more objects for the attainment of which taxes are useful; but it does not follow that the burden of taxation would be greater. With greater taxes, the burden of taxation might be less. For instance, I put a case the other day, What would have been the effect of a selection of emigrants in New South Wales, supposing that the emigrants had been selected during the last 50 years, and that instead of 50,000 in New South Wales, there had been 500,000 people? In that case there might have been a much smaller burden of taxation with a much greater revenue. And this brings me to the influence of combinable labour upon the burden of taxation. If the produce were so much greater in proportion to the number of hands employed, in consequence of the combination of labour, the taxation might be a great deal larger with a much slighter burden.

1061. Then are the Committee to understand, that it is your opinion that if matters were properly conducted, and if the colony were prosperous, the burden of taxation need never be heavy, even in the commencement of the colony, when everything is initiated?—It appears to me that it never need be heavy; and, moreover, that by adopting this system of colonization generally, you would provide the means of defraying the whole expenses of our colonial government, without coming upon the mother country for anything at all. In the case of South Australia, the Act of Parliament declares, that the colony never shall be a burthen to the mother country; that it shall provide the whole of its own expenses from the beginning. The commissioners, therefore, had to raise a sum of money, under the authority in the Act, for establishing the colony and governing it. They went into the market; they went, having an Act of Parliament, having a plan and system fixed, and they had no difficulty in raising the requisite funds; and they have raised the requisite funds for the establishment of the colony. That shows that the existence of an Act of Parliament and of system, will induce persons here to advance the means requisite for colonial government.



1062. And

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1062. And you are decidedly of opinion that it is not advisable that any of those expenses of government should be defrayed out of the land fund?—I am very decidedly of that opinion, for all the reasons which I stated the other day.

1063. Mr. *Scott.*] You have said that the principal difficulty in colonizing a new country is the tendency of all new settlers to disperse; do you think that the present plan which you are contemplating is likely to check that to any extent; the sale of the Crown lands at an upset price?—I think in some cases it is likely to encourage dispersion in the sense in which I use the word. It is likely to induce settlers to go to a very great distance from the seat of government, because they would be able to take with them to that distant spot a mass of combinable labour to be used. Therefore, the system may tend to spread the people over a great extent of country; but I believe that they would not be spread in fractions; that, though spread in patches, there would be, in each patch, a sufficient number of hands to obtain a great surplus produce; and that thus all the benefits of combinable labour would be retained, though the colony should be considerably dispersed in the ordinary sense of the word.

1064. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Is it not the fact, that in the back settlements of the United States of America, there is an ample supply at present of combinable labour, wages and profits are both high, taxes very light, and all this combined with a price a little exceeding 5 *s.* an acre? If to all those favourable circumstances you were to add the adoption of two of the principles which you have advocated, namely, the appropriation of all the proceeds of the sale of land to the introduction of the emigrant labourers, and the selection of those emigrants upon the best principles, can you conceive a state of society in any colony more likely to be rapidly progressive and prosperous than that country would exhibit?—No doubt it is highly progressive and prosperous already; but it is subject to a very great evil, to the great evil of slavery. I do not think that there does exist in the back settlements of America an ample supply of combinable labour. On the contrary, I see a premium for the existence of 2,000,000 of slaves, valued at 120,000,000 *l.* sterling. If the price of waste land in the western States of America were raised up to that point which I have called sufficient, then I should answer the question of the Honourable Member in the affirmative.

1065. And you cannot give the Committee any idea of the sum to which that price ought to be raised to become a sufficient price?—I could give my opinion; but the Committee have been hitherto good enough to excuse me from giving an opinion upon the subject, seeing that my knowledge of the subject was not local, and that I was not to be held responsible.

Colonel *Torrens*, called in; and Examined.

Colonel *Torrens.*

1066. *Chairman.*] Are you chairman of the commission appointed under the Act of Parliament for creating South Australia into a British province?—Yes, and I wish to take this opportunity, with the permission of the Committee, to make an explanation with respect to what fell from the last witness, when he alluded to a certain correspondence which took place between the Colonial office and the colonization commissioners. The witness seemed to be aware of the contents of a letter addressed by the Colonial office to the commissioners, and it might naturally be asked by the Committee how he became acquainted with that correspondence; whether the colonization commissioners acted with any indiscretion in disclosing that which might be said to be confidential? To that I say, that the letter in question was not confidential, but public, and the commissioners were expressly directed by the Colonial office to communicate it, and therefore it became public.

1067. Sir *George Grey.*] Has there been any confidential communication between the South Australian Commissioners and the Colonial office?—I should suppose that every letter coming from the Colonial office to the commissioners is so far confidential that they ought not to make it public.

1068. Has not the correspondence stood upon the ordinary footing of official correspondence not marked "confidential?"—Certainly.

1069. *Chairman.*] It has been stated by the former witness, to whose evidence you have referred, that a wish was evinced on the part of the Colonial office to change the provisions of the Act by which that colony was founded?—There was.

1070. Did any correspondence upon that subject take place?—Yes.

1071. Have

1071. Have you that correspondence with you?—I have not.

1072. But you can submit it to the Committee?—I can submit that part which was objectionable in the opinion of the commissioners. It was recommended by Lord Glenelg, that that portion of the Act of Parliament which required that the whole of the fund obtained by the sale of land should be appropriated for emigration, should be repealed, and that the Lords of the Treasury should have it in their power to appropriate what portion of the land fund they pleased to the general purposes of the colonial government; and as the proposed alteration of the Act went to change the conditions upon which land had been purchased and bargains made, the commissioners were required by Sir George Grey's letter to give an express written notice to all the persons to whom they had sold land, of the intention of His Majesty's government to alter the Act of Parliament. It was in consequence of our making the communications which we were directed to make, that the substance of the correspondence was disclosed. It excited in the minds of the colonists a very angry feeling; they were very indignant, and complained through the public press. The commissioners represented the case to the Colonial office, and the intention to alter the Act of Parliament so as to invade the emigration fund was withdrawn.

1073. The commissioners considered that invading the emigration fund would have been a breach of the contract upon which the whole colony was founded, that contract being that the land fund should be appropriated to emigration?—Certainly.

1074. You can produce the correspondence probably at the next meeting of the Committee?—Certainly.

1075. Will you state to the Committee the provisions of the Act under which you are acting as a commissioner?—The Act provides that the commissioners shall in the first place raise a loan of 20,000*l.* for the purpose of indemnifying the government against any possible contingency of expense falling upon the mother country. The Act also provides that before the colony is allowed to be established the commissioners shall sell land to the amount of 35,000*l.* The main and cardinal principle of the Act is, that the whole sum obtained by the sale of land shall be applied without deduction to taking out selected emigrants in an equal proportion of the sexes, and between the ages of 15 and 30. The commissioners have the power of determining what the price of land shall be, provided they never make it lower than 12*s.* an acre.

1076. Sir *George Grey.*] Is any particular class of emigrants specified?—Yes; the emigrants are to be an equal number of the sexes, and of an age from 15 to 30.

1077. Must they be natives of Great Britain?—This appears to be the intention of the Act.

1078. What is the expression in the Act?—I cannot state the precise words. It means poor emigrants from the United Kingdom of equal number of sexes, and between the ages of 15 and 30.

1079. *Chairman.*] To what extent have the colonization commissioners succeeded in carrying those provisions into effect.—The colonization commissioners in pursuance of the Act have raised a loan of 30,000*l.* upon the security of future revenue, to be raised in the colony at the rate of 10 per cent. They have sold 437 lots of land, each lot consisting of 134 acres of country land and one acre of town land. They have also sold 20 other lots of land consisting of 80 acres each. The whole has been sold at the rate of 12*s.* an acre.

1080. Mr. *Childers.*] How do the lots come to 134 acres?—The lots were originally divided into 80 acres, and we intended to sell the land at 1*l.* per acre, which we thought a better price than 12*s.* But considerable delay took place in selling the land at 1*l.* an acre, to the amount required by the Act, and as a public company with a large amount of capital applicable to the improvement of the colony offered to purchase the whole quantity of land remaining unsold, provided we reduced the price from 1*l.* to 12*s.*, we accepted their offer, and reduced the price accordingly. In consequence of this, the lot which was originally 80 acres of country land and one acre of town land was increased to 134 acres of country land and one acre of town land, in order that the price of the whole might be adjusted to 12*s.* an acre. On the reduction of price, those persons who had paid their deposits upon the pound per acre, were entitled either to have the difference returned to them, or to have the lot extended to make it at the rate of 12*s.* per acre.



1081. *Chairman.*]

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1081. *Chairman.*] What is the situation and quality of the land which you have sold for 12*s.* an acre?— The situation of the lots purchased is wholly unknown; the coast has been but imperfectly surveyed; the site of the first town is not yet fixed, therefore we have in fact sold orders for land in an unexplored forest. The general character of the soil in that neighbourhood appears from the survey of Captain Sturt to be highly favourable, but the location of the first town is really at present undetermined.

1082. Can you explain to the Committee the considerations which have induced purchasers to give 12*s.* an acre for unexplored land in unknown situations, and in a colony not yet founded, when the minimum price of land in the neighbouring colony of New South Wales is 5*s.* an acre?—There are many reasons, I think, which induced the purchasers of land to give 12*s.* an acre for this land in an unknown forest. In the first place, they not only bought the land, but they had an Act of Parliament guaranteeing to them, that in buying the land they would also buy that quantity of combinable labour which the price of the land would be sufficient to take out for them. That is one reason. Another reason was, that they knew that the first belt of land near the settled district, and near the principal town, must be considerably higher in price, and in value, than belts exterior to that first belt; and they knew that by Act of Parliament the most exterior belt must fetch a price equivalent to 12*s.* an acre. This was the same thing as knowing that the land for which they paid 12*s.* per acre would be worth more than 12*s.* per acre. In point of fact, a great rise of price has already been realized; the land in those interior belts, which the first purchasers obtained for 12*s.* an acre, is now selling in the market commonly at an increase of 50 per cent.; it has already fetched very nearly 1*l.* an acre in the market.

1083. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Is there not this additional reason, that into the new settlement convicts are not to be admitted, which would be a very strong reason for their giving a price in South Australia for land beyond what they would otherwise give?—That is probably a moral reason why that land should be more valuable.

1084. *Chairman.*] Have you considered what would be the effect upon the colony of reducing the price of land below 12*s.* an acre?—I should think now that the Act of Parliament has passed, and that persons have been induced to give 12*s.* an acre for the land, that any lowering of the price below 12*s.* an acre by Act of Parliament or otherwise would be a breach of faith with those who have purchased at 12*s.* an acre; for if you were to make the minimum price of the neighbouring land, say 5*s.* an acre, and it could be had for 5*s.* per acre, then the price of the land for which the first purchasers had given 12*s.* an acre would be brought down below 12*s.*, and those who had purchased at 12*s.* per acre, instead of gaining the advantage which they had expected to gain, would probably suffer a severe loss. In addition to that, I believe every man who has calculated the cost of passage to the new colony would say that 12*s.* an acre is not sufficient to take out the quantity of labour requisite to cultivate the land to the best advantage. Now 12*s.* not being adequate to that purpose, if the price were lowered it would be still more inadequate, the prospects of the colony would be diminished, and it would be likely to fall into a state similar to that into which the Swan River settlement has fallen.

1085. Where do you conceive that the power of determining the price of waste land in the colonies should reside?—I think it should reside in a central power in the metropolis, and I think so for these reasons. In the first place, it may be considered as a somewhat nice and difficult point to determine what the price of waste land in a colony should be; to determine this point correctly requires a great deal of intelligence, a good deal of a particular direction of the mind to the consideration of economical questions. I think it is much more likely that persons possessed of the requisite qualifications should be found in this country than in the colonies; for instance, I think it is much more likely that competent persons to take such a charge could be found in London than could be found in Sidney, New South Wales; that is one reason. I agree entirely also with what the former witness has said upon this part of the subject. I have an additional reason to urge, which seems to have been omitted by him: if there were a representative legislative assembly in New South Wales, and if in that assembly the landed proprietors of the colony had a preponderating influence, they would probably render the price of land very high, because, by so doing, the land which they had in their possession would acquire a great additional value. They might in fact create a high artificial rent in that new country, by raising the price of waste land very high; and they would have the

same

same motives to raise the price too high, that now induces the landed proprietors of England to exclude foreign raw produce from this country. On the other hand, if the labouring class had a preponderating influence in the local legislature, they would probably have an inclination to reduce the price of waste land too much. Hence, whether the landed proprietors or the populace had a preponderating voice in the colonial assembly, I think that, in either case, the happy mean would not be hit, and that the price of land would be fixed with a reference not to general but to partial interests.

1086. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Does it strike you that there might also be an unfavourable effect from some such cause as this, from a desire to create a monopoly in the labour market by preventing the importation of labourers, if the labouring class preponderated in the legislature?—Yes, they might wish to have labour scarce and land cheap, which would, in the first instance, appear to be beneficial to them, though ultimately most injurious to them.

1087. By having land cheap they would also obtain the further object of restricting the emigration fund and narrowing the supply of labour?—Yes.

1088. *Chairman.*] You conceive, in the management of the fund for the purpose connected with emigration, it would be essential that the central authority should reside here, at a distance from the colony?—I think so.

1089. Have the colonization commissioners, exercising this central authority, raised the price of land in the colony from 12 *s.* to 1 *l.* an acre, and have they empowered their representative in the colony to raise the price to 2 *l.* an acre, under certain circumstances?—Yes.

1090. Will you state to the Committee the grounds which have induced the commissioners to raise the price of land in the new colony already?—The commissioners, in the first place, determined to sell the first lots of land at the rate of 1 *l.* an acre, and they had sold about one-third of the quantity required at that rate; but the land was then selling slowly, and in order to get the whole sold at once they lowered the price to 12 *s.* an acre. It was necessary by the provisions of the Act that they should sell land to the amount of 35,000 *l.* before the colony could be established. They could not proceed with the colony until they had sold land to this amount, and the purchasers of one-third of the quantity, who had then paid 25 per cent. upon their purchase-money, and who had disposed of their properties to go out, were waiting in anxious expectation and wasting their capital, while the establishment of the colony was thus delayed. Under these circumstances it was thought desirable by the commissioners to get the requisite quantity of land sold with as little loss of time as possible; and in order to effect that object they reduced the price to 12 *s.*; but having accomplished that object, they then reverted to what they conceived to be a better price, namely, 1 *l.* an acre, and accordingly determined that, after the 1st of March last, the waste lands of the new colony should not be sold under 1 *l.* an acre. Now I have to state to the Committee the reasons which induced the commissioners, after a great deal of deliberation, to give to their representative in the colony a power, under certain circumstances, of raising the price of land from 1 *l.* to 2 *l.* an acre.

1091. What quantity of land have you sold, or have you sold any at the price of 1 *l.* per acre?—We had sold about 10,000 *l.* worth of land at 1 *l.* an acre, but we have sold none since we reduced the price to 12 *s.*; we have, to a certain extent, glutted the market at present.

1092. You mean that you had sold about 10,000 *l.* worth at 1 *l.* an acre, which price was afterwards reduced to 12 *s.*?—Yes, the purchasers at 1 *l.* had 134 acres given them instead of 80 acres.

1093. You have in point of fact sold none at 1 *l.* in *bonâ fide* sale?—There was a *bonâ fide* sale at 1 *l.*, but the commissioners lowered the price to those people who were very willing to give 1 *l.* an acre; a great many persons who had bought at 1 *l.* an acre thought we were doing wrong in reducing the price to 12 *s.* an acre. There had been several bidders who had come to the Australia Office for the purpose of buying land at 1 *l.* per acre, but certain persons in London had bought at 12 *s.* an acre as a speculation to sell again; they have sold land at a little below 1 *l.* an acre to those new purchasers.

1094. Then what reason have you to think now that the price of 2 *l.* an acre can be applied at all to the colony, as long as there remains any of this land which has been sold at 12 *s.* an acre in the market?—That land which has been sold to speculators in the market at 12 *s.* an acre, is now very nearly absorbed; there are very few lots to be had, and they are now approaching very nearly to 1 *l.* an acre.



1095. You

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1095. You conceive it possible from this that the price may rise in a short time to 2 *l.*, and you have given an authority to your representative in the colony to raise the price?—Yes.

1096. Will you state your reasons for supposing that it may rise to 2 *l.* an acre?—I believe that 1 *l.* an acre will not carry out that quantity of labour which is necessary to cultivate the land already sold in the most effectual manner; and I think it very likely that if fresh land could be obtained for 1 *l.* per acre, the labourers would leave the employers and cease to work for wages before the period at which other labourers could be sent out from England to take their places. Should this be the case, the capitalist would be left without a sufficient supply of labour, industry would be interrupted, and the prosperity of the colony would be arrested; therefore the colonization commissioners have given to their representative in the colony the power of raising the price of land from 1 *l.* to 2 *l.*, if he should find that the emigrants who have been sent out to cultivate the land as hired labourers, are leaving the employers and taking small plots of land to work upon their own account, before other labourers can be sent out to supply their places and to work for wages.

1097. Do you see any reason to apprehend that the high price that you demand for waste land in the new colony will have the effect of rendering the profits of capital lower in South Australia than in the neighbouring colonies, where land is to be obtained at a lower price?—I think not; I think that if we could place Bishop Barclay's wall of brass round this colony, and prevent the labourers from being enticed by the cheaper price of land in the other colonies, that the high price that we have put upon land would cause the profits of capital to be much higher in the new than in the other colonies. The reasons why I hold this opinion are these: In the first place it is stated by Dr. Laing, and by others who have written upon the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, that convict labour is only one-third as productive as free labour. If the statements of those authors who are experienced in the actual operation of convict labour be true, the productive power of labour in the new colony will be three times greater than its productive power in New South Wales. Now, in a country where there can be little or no rent, the whole of the produce of the soil is necessarily divided between profits and wages; and if labour be very much more productive in the new colony than in the old colony, it is quite certain that in that case either profits or wages must be very considerably higher in the new colony than they are in the other colonies. If wages are not very greatly higher in the new than in the other colonies, then profits must be much higher; the probability, however, is that both wages and profits would be higher in the new colony than in the others.

1098. You have no reason to conceive, then, that the high price of land may render the wages of labour lower in the new colony than in New South Wales?—No. The same reasons that induce me to think that the profits of capital will be higher in the new colony than in the old, also induce me to think that wages will be higher. By providing the colony with a sufficient supply of hired labour we shall produce this effect; we shall place upon every given portion of land that quantity of labour which will raise the greatest quantity of produce in proportion to the number of the hands employed. Now if you increase the quantity of produce in proportion to the number of hands employed, you necessarily enable the landlord who employs those labourers to give them higher wages than he would otherwise be able to give them. Under any given rate of profit the amount of the wages of labour will be determined by the value of the products of labour. Hence, other circumstances being the same, increasing the quantity of produce in proportion to the number of hands by whom that produce is raised, is the same thing as increasing wages.

1099. You of course have considered the principles which should guide the commissioners in determining a sufficient price of land in the new colony?—I have.

1100. And you think that the limits which you have adopted between 12 *s.* and 2 *l.* will give what has been termed by the last witness a sufficient price of land to produce the best results?—I do not say that.

1101. You conceive that it will do that at the outset?—I am not sure. When I say that I have considered the principles which should determine us in fixing a sufficient price of land, I have considered the general principles, but I am not prepared to state the circumstances which in any particular case should limit the application of those principles.

1102. Will you state the principles?—The leading principle is to place and to retain upon any given tract of land that quantity of labour which will cause the greatest quantity of produce in proportion to the hands employed. Now I will assume, for the sake of illustration, that three able-bodied men to 100 acres of land is the quantity of labour which yields the greatest produce in proportion to the hands employed. In this case the price of 100 acres ought to be that price which would take three able-bodied men and their wives, making six persons. The price should be regulated by the cost of taking six adult persons from this country to South Australia. Thus the first element on determining the price of waste land is the cost of conveying to the colony the proper quantity of labour. But there is another element, namely, the actual amount of wages. The labourers taken out should remain as hired labourers until other labourers arrive to supply their places in the labour market. To effect this the price of waste land should be higher in a colony in which wages are high, than in one in which wages are low. When experience has shown how many labourers the capitalist desires to employ upon a given extent of land, the cost of conveying this quantity of labour to the colony, and the customary rate of wages, then, but not before, we shall be able to determine the proper price to be demanded for waste land.

1103. Mr. *Poulett Scrope*.] Must you not take mortality into question?—Yes. Those are the main principles; minor circumstances should be taken into account.

1104. *Chairman*.] You do not confine yourself to a specific time?—No; it must be longer in New South Wales, the passage being longer, than it would be in Canada, the passage being shorter.

1105. Can a sufficient price to accomplish all this be maintained in the new colony, while the lands in the adjoining colony of New South Wales can be acquired at a lower price?—I am rather afraid not. There is a very fine district of land bordering upon the new colony of South Australia, where the upset price is only 5*s*. an acre. If that should be freely sold at 5*s*. an acre, capitalists paying on the border of our colony 5*s*. an acre, will be able to offer higher wages than capitalists paying 1*l*. an acre in South Australia. Now in order to enjoy these higher wages, the labourers taken out at the cost of those who paid 1*l*. per acre for their land, may pass from South Australia into the neighbouring territory of New South Wales, and work for those who paid only 5*s*. per acre for their land. It therefore appears to me that, fully to carry out the principles of the colony, and to keep faith with the persons who have bought land at the higher price, it is necessary that all the lands in that neighbourhood should not be sold at a less price.

1106. There is actually a very considerable emigration going on from parts of Van Diemen's Land to part of the southern coast of Australia, near the new colony?—Yes, we understand emigrants are passing from Van Diemen's Land, where good pasturage has become scarce, to the opposite continent to a considerable extent, and taking possession of land without paying any price. If this be not checked, it will be injurious to the new colony.

1107. Are you aware whether any steps have been taken to prevent those persons from occupying land without the payment of any price, and do you know they obtain it?—I believe that they go over and buy it at a nominal price from the aborigines, but I do not think that they have any title to it from the Government. They have gone over and purchased it of the aborigines. I believe that they are mere squatters. I saw in one of the New South Wales newspapers that Governor Burke had issued a proclamation, declaring that persons who purchased lands of the natives had no title to the land, and warning people against that species of illegal occupation.

1108. Then it is your impression that those emigrants from Van Diemen's Land have dealt with the aborigines for their title, and not with our Government?—Yes, certainly.

1109. And consequently they have not been subject to the Government regulations, which require 5*s*. an acre as the price of land in New South Wales?—Certainly not.

1110. Sir *George Grey*.] Would not the consequence rather be, that being subject to its regulations, they have no title at all except against the aborigines?—Yes.

1111. Their title as against all settlers in New South Wales is good for nothing?—Certainly; Governor Burke's proclamation declares that.

1112. Mr. *Poulett Scrope*.] With a view of checking this species of squatting, would you introduce any other provision than the denying a title to the permanent

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possession of that land?—I would put it under the power of commissioners to sell at 12*s.* an acre.

1113. Would you interfere in any way to prevent the temporary occupation of that land by squatters?—I should not send troops to drive them out, but I would sell the land over their heads.

1114. You would give a right to others to buy the land over their heads, if they choose?—I would plant settlers there. Numbers would be ready to buy the land if they could. General Burke has not declared any part of that country open to settlers. But if it were declared open to settlers, settlers would purchase it and drive out the squatters.

1115. Till it is purchased you would not interfere with them?—I would not drive them out with military force. I would discourage them and encourage persons to buy the land.

1116. *Chairman.*] You think that it would be desirable if an uniform system were applied to all the parts of the colony?—Yes.

1117. Sir *George Grey.*] Are you aware whether an uniform system is applied or not to the whole territory subject to the government of New South Wales?—I am not. I do not speak from very accurate knowledge; my impression is, that the uniform system is not extensively acted upon, that immense districts are not what they call brought within the sphere of colonization, and are not open to settlers.

1118. Not having been surveyed?—Yes, not having been surveyed.

1119. In any part of New South Wales is land not surveyed capable of being acquired by a good title?—No, I believe not. But in the new colony the whole of the land, whether surveyed or not, is open to settlers; settlers have the power of demanding special surveys in any part of the colony.

1120. Is not the system uniform of excluding from settlement, so as to give legal title to land that is not surveyed within the territory of New South Wales?—Within the territory of New South Wales I believe the system is intended to be uniform, though I think that limiting the surveys to particular districts, and the system of sale by auction, interfere with uniformity.

1121. You mean that the same price is not given for the same quantity of land in all parts?—Yes, and that some parts cannot be purchased at all.

1122. But the system is the same in one part as in the other?—Yes, wherever surveys have been made. I mean that the system should be uniform through all the Australian colonies. I believe it is intended to be uniform in the New South Wales colony, but I would extend it to the whole of New Holland.

1123. The part that you have been now speaking of is in the territory of New South Wales?—Yes.

1124. Therefore in that part the system of disposing of land is precisely the same as in other parts of New South Wales?—Yes, it is intended to be so; but it is not brought under regulations, because the governor has not yet declared it open to colonization.

1125. It has not been surveyed?—No.

1126. *Chairman.*] Though it is subject to the same regulations, none of those regulations are yet enforced?—No.

1127. And the want of some power to enforce them will be a very serious detriment to the new colony in the neighbourhood of New South Wales?—I have apprehensions of that. I beg to add to my former answer, that if the system of New South Wales were actually in operation along the whole southern coast, and upon the boundary of the new colony of South Australia, I should not think that sufficient for the protection of South Australia, while the upset price in adjoining districts continued at 5*s.* an acre.

1128. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Is it not the fact that the occupation of pasture land in a migratory manner is almost as valuable to sheep-owners as the possession of a permanent title to it, so long as they can continue to spread over an almost unlimited tract of land as fast as they are dispossessed of that which they had previously occupied; and do you not, therefore, think that by imposing a high price upon the acquisition of land you would lead to the squatting of sheep-owners in this manner over the neighbouring unsold territory?—I do not think that putting a high price upon land could have any effect in causing squatting; I think that a large extent of pasture lands occupied by shepherds is certainly very valuable to them; but I would prevent their taking it without authority, by giving leases at a moderate rent for waste pasture to all persons who should apply for it, thus destroying squat-

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ting in all those best situated districts which flock-owners would be most desirous to obtain.

1129. Mr. *Hutt.*] To revert to those parties who have squatted in the neighbourhood of Port Philip, where do you understand that they came from?—From Van Diemen's Land.

1130. Have you not heard that the governor of Van Diemen's Land's nephew is one of them?—I have heard it currently reported; I do not know anything of the fact. I saw it stated in one of the Van Diemen's Land papers; I have no further knowledge of it.

1131. Has it not been said that some others of his family are of the party?—I have seen it stated in Van Diemen's Land papers; but I have no positive knowledge of the fact.

1132. Can you put the paper in?—I have not the paper; I do not know the name of the paper.

1133. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] If it was found that this unauthorized appropriation could not be put a stop to, would it not interfere very materially with the sale of lands in the colony at a high price?—I cannot conceive it is possible that it could not be put a stop to. I think the question involves an impossibility.

1134. Do you think that the denial of the title, which is the only mode of interference that you suggest, will have the effect of putting a stop to the temporary occupation of land by those squatters?—I have not considered what means the Government should adopt in putting an end to the unauthorized occupation of land, I only say that it ought to be put an end to.

1135. Sir *George Grey.*] Did I understand you to say that the Government had no means of preventing this, but the issue of a proclamation denying their title?—No, certainly not; I have not considered what their powers or means are. I only say in my opinion the prosperity of the settlement of South Australia would be greatly improved by acting uniformly.

1136. Government has the power of enforcing its own regulations?—I should suppose so.

1137. You have no reason to suppose that it has not?—No, I have not.

1138. *Chairman.*] It appears by the regulations which the commissioners have published, that you have not adopted the system of selling lands in the new colony by auction, but that you have adopted another system, one fixed price for all parties, which is not to be raised; will you state to the Committee the advantages or disadvantages which you suppose to be connected with these two systems?—I concur in the evidence given by the former witness with respect to the superior eligibility of selling at a fixed price, instead of by auction. It appears to me that the reasons stated by him as giving the preference to the fixed price are quite conclusive, and other reasons occur to me. If the system of auction were adopted, if the quantity of land put up to auction greatly exceeded the demand, so that upon every occasion on which land was put up a great part of it was withdrawn, and if the withdrawn lands were always open to purchase by any person who chose to select them under such arrangement, which appears to be the American arrangement, auction would be merely nominal, because, in reality, land could always be got at the Land Office at a fixed uniform price; to this very extensive system of auction, this merely nominal auction, I should have no objection. But if auction is to be at all operative, if the quantity put up is so small that competition arises, then I think that auction would be decidedly objectionable. I will not go over the reasons which have been so ably stated by the previous witness, but I wish to state an additional reason, which, in my opinion, is also conclusive against the system of auction. If the land which is put up to auction be put up in such limited quantities that there is a competition for it, then land No. 1, that is, the land of the best quality, will fetch at the auction a higher price than land No. 2, and a still higher price than land No. 3 and No. 4. The consequence would be, that to the buyer of good land, paying a high price, equivalent to its superiority, it would be the same thing whether he paid high price for the good land, and cultivated it, or whether he paid a lower price for the bad land. Therefore, the system of auction would have this effect, it would compel the cultivation of inferior soils, and would introduce into the new colony that evil which is found to exist in old countries where good land has become scarce, the high price that would be fixed by auction upon the soils of superior quality, would render it the interest of individuals to cultivate land of an inferior quality which they got at a low price, instead of cultivating the superior land for which they paid a higher price equivalent to its superior quality. The consequence would be, that

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the labour and the capital employed upon the soil would be less productive than it would be if there were a free appropriation at a fixed and uniform price. This system of colonization was first proposed to my consideration by Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and he stated to me that it was calculated to produce congestion upon particular spots of land, to compel the settlers to cultivate inferior soil, to render their labour and capital less productive, to reduce wages and profits, which are mainly determined by the last quality of land under cultivation, and to occasion rent to be paid upon superior lands as in an old country. To the principle of colonization, as thus understood, I certainly had very decided objection. But when upon investigation, I found that this system of colonization, rightly understood, did not involve the necessity of cultivating inferior land, but, on the contrary, it offered to the settler the most perfect freedom of cultivating the most fertile land in a very extensive district, then all the objections which had occurred to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton and myself when we first looked at the subject, were to my mind entirely removed, and I became a decided approver and advocate for the system. Now had the system of auction been an essential part of this plan, my objection could not have been removed. But by the plan which we have adopted in the South Australian colony, the most perfect freedom of colonization exists, and so far from our selling land at a high price having any tendency to produce congestion upon particular spots of land, and thereby to force prematurely the cultivation of inferior soils, we permit to all persons who may pay in advance the price of 5,000 acres to go to any part of this extensive colony which they please, and fix upon the most fertile spot, and there settle themselves with their combined labour. Therefore, as the colony is now arranged, and as the principles of colonization are now applied, so far from there being congestion on particular spots forcing prematurely the cultivation of inferior soils, and thereby lowering wages and profits and creating rent; so far from those results occurring, so far from there being local congestions paralyzing industry, there will be a full and free circulation of labour and capital throughout all the most fertile veins of soil contained within the colony.

1139. Will you state to the Committee in what way you propose to deal with the aborigines in the new province?—The mode of treating the aborigines is a most important consideration; and the attention of the colonization commissioners was called to it by a letter from Sir George Grey, expressing Lord Glenelg's desire, and enclosing a copy of the address of the House of Commons to His Majesty, requesting that measures might be taken for protecting the rights of the aborigines in all the British colonies, training them in habits of industry, and inviting them to receive voluntarily the truths of the Christian religion.

1140. Sir *George Grey.*] That was a part of the address of the House of Commons to the King?—Yes; a copy of which was enclosed. The mode in which the colonization commissioners propose, under these circumstances, to deal with the aborigines is this: Lord Glenelg has appointed a protector of the aborigines for the colonies. It will be the duty of the protector of the aborigines, as I understand, to see that no land which the aborigines really have in possession or enjoyment (I believe they have none) shall be taken for settlement, until a voluntary transfer of it shall have been made by the aborigines themselves. The protector of the aborigines, as I apprehend, will see in the first place that the transfer is perfectly voluntary on the part of the aborigines; and then he will see that whatever the bargain may be which the representative of the colonization commissioners shall make with the aborigines, that bargain shall be faithfully fulfilled. Then again, as the occupation of the banks of rivers may interrupt the fishing of the aborigines, as the extensive occupation of the districts which have been marked out for sheep-walks may drive away the kangaroos, and as in those two modes the subsistence which the aborigines can at present obtain may be diminished, it is proposed that in addition to the payment which they may receive for the land in their occupation or enjoyment, they shall have rations supplied to them; so that the aborigines will never be permitted to want. But they will not have those rations for nothing; they will always be required to perform upon the Government works some species of labour, which shall be eqvivalent, or rather more than equivalent, to the value of the rations which they receive.

1141. Mr. *Baring.*] Are the rations contingent upon the performance of the labour?—Yes; my opinion is that they will perform the labour required. There is another regulation which the colonization commissioners have submitted for the consideration of Lord Glenelg; the arrangement is this: the purchasers of the lands ceded by the aborigines shall be allowed for every 80 acres which they pay for,

for, the occupation gratuitously of 20 acres more, making the whole lot 100 acres. After a period to be fixed the proprietor occupier is to be called upon to divide the lot of 100 acres into five equal parts of 20 acres each, and to resign one of them. The part to be resigned will be thus determined: the settler in possession shall be allowed the first choice of two parts; and out of the remaining three parts the protector of the aborigines will be allowed to select one part, to be applied to supporting schools and asylums for the natives.

1142. This is a species of aboriginal reserve in the character of crown reserve? —It is; it is borrowed from a plan suggested by the Archbishop of Dublin for creating crown reserves, without interposing tracts of waste between the settled districts. Under this arrangement the whole of the land would be cultivated; because the occupier, not knowing what portion he would be called upon to resign, would feel it to be his interest to bestow equal improvement on all the three parts from which the reserve might be taken.

1143. Then it is to form a public fund, either for the benefit of the aborigines or for some other purpose?—Yes, for the benefit of the aborigines.

1144. Sir *George Grey.*] Is it for the purpose of general education?—The plan of Dr. Whately is for general education; it is a species of reserve, without putting extensive wastes between the settled districts.

1145. *Chairman.*] But only general education in the event of the aborigines not finding an employment for it?—Yes; according to our limited recommendation of the plan.

1146. Sir *George Grey.*] Are those schools and asylums exclusively for the aborigines, or for the inhabitants generally?—I would say that this species of regulation should be introduced generally. The Archbishop's plan is general, and is not confined to the aborigines.

1147. *Chairman.*] You have stated in your evidence that the object of the Archbishop's plan is to make a provision for the aborigines; is that the case?—No; the object of the Archbishop's plan is to make reserves for religious endowments, for endowments for education, to produce in the colonies an educated class, to create the means of producing in each colony an educated class. He has suggested this mode of obtaining the reserves without interposing wastes between the settled districts, without cutting up the colony into separate tracts by these reserves.

1148. Maintaining the reserves in tracts of 20 acres which must have been previously cultivated, and not in large masses, which interfere with the progress of settlement?—He does not give any specific quantity; I assume that as illustration.

1149. But if I have understood you, 20 acres are to be given gratuitously to every person having 80 acres?—That is the plan which the commissioners have recommended with respect to the land purchased from the aborigines.

1150. Where does the archbishop's plan come in then?—The suggestion of the archbishop is for all colonies, and we have adopted it as far as relates to the land purchased of aborigines.

1151. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is it likely practically to be put into operation?—That will depend upon the colonial office; I hope that they will bring it into operation.

1152. But it will not maintain reserves for endowments within the present limits of the colony?—It cannot unless a new Act is passed.

1153. Would it apply to the present limits of the colony?—It might by a new Act of Parliament. The present Act makes no provision for education.

1154. Sir *George Grey.*] The commissioners have recommended the adoption of the Archbishop's principle to the government of South Australia?—Yes, I think they would recommend it universally to the colony; but their present recommendation, which was recently given in, refers to such portions of the land as they might purchase of the aborigines.

1155. *Chairman.*] The Committee understand from the witness who has been examined already, that land to the amount of 900,000 acres has been already let for the purpose of pasturage by the commissioners, without any provision having been made for stock being kept upon it, or any conditions annexed to it, except the payment of an ordinary rent; will you state the grounds upon which the commissioners have proceeded in making those arrangements?—That part of the evidence which relates to the letting of pasture, which has been given by Mr. Wakefield, is the only part to which I cannot assent; the other parts I think I do assent

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to; but the evidence of Mr. Wakefield with respect to the letting of pasturage I dissent from.

1156. Will you state your reasons?—I will; I will first state what the regulations are. All persons going to South Australia may rent pasture land to any extent they please upon paying a rent of 40*s*. per square mile. The general rule is that all persons in South Australia may rent whatever quantity of waste pasture they please at the rate of 40*s*. per square mile; but the purchasers of the first 437 sections have the power of renting two square miles at 10*s*. an acre for every 80 acres of land that they have purchased, which makes a very large quantity, about 800,000 acres.

1157. This was not a condition which was provided for in any way, or contemplated by the Act of Parliament?—No; the Act leaves it to the discretion of the commissioners.

1158. Not that they should have the right of renting two square miles of pasturage for each 80 acres they bought?—The commissioners have the power to regulate the renting of pasture as they judge right.

1159. But it was never contemplated in the Act?—No; now the last witness contended, if I understood him rightly, that the proper mode of letting pasture land was to require from the person who took the lease, that a certain quantity of stock should be put upon the land. I was for a considerable time of that opinion too; but upon consideration it appeared to me that it would involve great difficulty to ascertain in such an extensive district the quantity of stock kept upon the land; it would require a kind of inquisitorial inspection of a man's affairs to see what stock he had; the quantity would be ever varying; it would involve a good deal of difficulty to ascertain it from time to time. After a full consideration of the point, I thought it better that the restriction upon the letting of pasture should be rent instead of stock. Now the witness said, if you did not require stock as a qualification and only required rent, that then you would involve the dog-in-the-manger principle, and that people would take pasture without intending to use it. Now I do not think it likely, or at all probable, that persons would pay 40*s*. per square mile for pasture land, if they did not intend to use it; they would have a lease for three years, and that would be determined as soon as any person came to buy the land. The persons who are called upon to pay 40*s*. an acre would not pay it unless they intended to use the land; some curious people may do it, but in a number of instances, so large as to be the general rule, it would not be done. Then the question is, would those persons who are entitled to rent pasture at 10*s*. a square mile be likely to hold it without using it. Now I think not, because, even supposing that they should choose to pay the 10*s*. per square mile for the sake of holding this precarious property in their hands, their doing so would involve more than the loss of 10*s*. They could let their pasture again for 40*s*. the square mile, and holding it would make the difference between receiving 30*s*. a square mile and paying 10*s*. Therefore, they will relet their pasture, and will not turn gain into loss by holding it uselessly in their hands. For these reasons I think the practical evils which the last witness apprehended from the letting of pasture in the new colony will not arise, and that the qualification of rent is better than the qualification of a certain quantity of stock, the ascertaining of which quantity would be difficult in so extensive a district, perhaps impossible; and at all events troublesome and vexatious. There is another reason, and a more important one, for requiring a rent for the occupation of wild pasture. The last witness stated, and I think stated very justly, that if no additional labourers were introduced into a new colony, it would be requisite to have the price of land higher than would be necessary, were a stream of immigration flowing in. Now, if you do not charge such a rent for pasture as will take out the quantity of shepherds necessary to tend the flocks upon that pasture, you will withdraw a certain quantity of labour from the arable land to the pasture land, and that will produce, as far as relates to the holders of arable land, the same effects as if you diminish the immigration; and upon the principles stated, and I think stated justly by Mr. Wakefield, if you diminish immigration and the supply of labour, you must raise the price of land. If you put such a rent upon pasture as is insufficient to take out the number of shepherds requisite to tend the flocks, you will require a higher price to be fixed upon the land that is purchased. This, it seems to me, would be injurious; it would have the effect, in point of fact, of giving a bounty to pasture, and of laying a tax upon tillage. It is quite clear that the just principle is to charge for the land that price which will bring out, and which will retain upon the land such a number of

labourers as will give the greatest quantity of produce in proportion to the hands employed. It is also quite clear that if you diminish the immigration fund by not taking rent for pasture, and thus decrease the number of labourers coming into the colony, you should cause those who do come in to remain as hired labourers for a longer period by raising the price of land. Therefore it does appear to me to be perfectly demonstrable from the principles that I have stated, that if you do not charge upon pasture land that rent which is sufficient to take out to the colony the number of shepherds required to tend the flocks upon it, you will involve yourself in the necessity of raising the price of land, and that you will give a bounty to pastoral husbandry, and lay a tax upon tillage. For these reasons I think that the commissioners acted wisely in abandoning the principle of restricting the occupation of pasture land by requiring a quantity of stock to be put upon it, and by substituting for this restriction a rent sufficient to take out the requisite number of shepherds. I admit that 10 *s.* a square mile is insufficient for this purpose: charging this low rent for 800,000 acres of pasture, is an anomaly which I do not approve. It was done as a species of bounty to the purchasers of the first 437 lots of land, and they will be able to get a rent upon those pastures over and above that which they will pay to the commissioners, of about 30 *s.* for the square mile; and they will pocket the difference instead of its being applied to the emigration fund.

1160. Have you, in fixing so low a rent upon the square mile of land attached to those plots of land, sold the pasturage; have you sold the land and the pasturage together?—Certainly; but the right of pasture is a right which may be taken away from them as the land is bought up; and it will be bought up, and the right of pasture extinguished.

1161. Do they hold the pasturage by lease limited to the term of three years?—Yes; but liable to be cancelled whenever a purchaser comes.

1162. At any time within the term?—Yes.

1163. Sir *George Grey.*] Is the right of pasturage fixed within certain limits?—No.

1164. What is the whole extent of territory comprised within the limits of the colony?—I forget the number of square miles, it is something very large.

1165. Is it to be apprehended that the whole pasturage will be exhausted by the purchasers within the three years?—Within three years or less, the whole of the 800,000 acres of pasture rented at 10 *s.* the square mile may be bought up. It may be a century before the whole of the pasture land in the colony is exhausted by purchasers.

1166. *Chairman.*] And they have a perpetual right to renewal of this lease, unless the land is bought?—Yes, a perpetual right of renewal to such portions of the 800,000 acres of pasturage as may remain unsold.

1167. Mr. *Gladstone.*] What is the object of the nominal limitation for three years, as there is not an absolute title secured for three years?—There is no more particular object to fix it for three than for four or five; they have a right to a perpetual renewal, provided no persons come and buy the land.

1168. Sir *George Grey.*] The land and pasturage would not be exhausted for three centuries?—The land in the remote interior, far from water carriage, cannot be exhausted for a very long period.

1169. Is this right of pasturage within particular limits?—It will be surveyed; the pasture-land will be surveyed as well as the other land, and will be let by the square mile.

1170. Then supposing a person to come and purchase that right of pasturage, will that first purchaser be entitled to claim pasturage in another part of the colony?—Every person, whether he be a purchaser of land or not, has an unlimited right of pasturage on any part of the colony not previously occupied, at a rent of 40 *s.* the square mile.

1171. So that the purchaser of any part of the 134 acres has the unlimited right to pasturage at 40 *s.* a square mile?—Yes; any person has that right, though he has not purchased at all.

1172. *Chairman.*] Have you adopted the same principle in that colony that prevails in Australia wherever land may be obtained?—Not exactly; in New South Wales, I believe, the leases of pasture land are put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder; we have no auction.

1173. Sir *George Grey.*] Does the land sold by auction in New South Wales carry with it an unlimited right of pasturage?—I am not aware.

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1174. What quantity of the land has been sold to the company?—About a third.

1175. How much of the land has been sold upon speculation?—A good deal; we can hardly tell; we cannot ascertain that.

1176. Has much been already sold by the original purchasers?—About 20 or 30 lots of the 437 lots of 135 acres; but I cannot state the exact numbers. The transfers are not necessarily communicated to the Commissioners.

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*Jovis, 30° die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Scott. |
| Mr. Chalmers. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Mr. F. Baring. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

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Colonel *Torrens*, called in; and further Examined.

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1177. *Chairman.*] HAVE you brought the correspondence with you which you were to submit to the Committee?—No, I have not; I went for it, but the secretary was at Gravesend, taking leave of some emigrants that went in the Africaine. I wish to make an addition to two answers which I gave yesterday: in replying to the question yesterday, I believe it was the second or third question, which asked where I thought the power of disposal of the colonial land should rest, I omitted to state that the authority of Mr. Huskisson was in favour of committing the management of the colonial lands to a central metropolitan board. When Mr. Huskisson was Secretary of State for the Colonies, he told me that it was his intention to establish a colonial land board in London, for the purpose of managing the Crown lands in the colonies. He submitted this plan to the Duke of Wellington, then the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Duke of Wellington's reply was, that he assented to the measure provided that the introduction of it would not involve the country in any additional expense; Mr. Huskisson's reply was, that instead of its involving the country in any additional expense, the arrangement which he proposed of a land board for the management of colonial lands, would occasion a very considerable revenue. The arrangement was put an end to in consequence of Mr. Huskisson's retirement from office. This is perfectly authentic, because Mr. Huskisson stated the facts, as nearly as I can recollect, in those very words.

1178. Mr. *Scott.*] In what year was that?—In 1828; this matter came under discussion in consequence of a speech which I made in the House of Commons, in support of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton's motion for the appointment of a Committee on emigration. In this speech I alluded to the great revenue realised in the United States by the sale of waste land, and urged on Parliament the expediency of converting the waste lands of the colonies into an emigration fund. Mr. Huskisson was pleased to approve of the arguments I then adduced, and on his succeeding to the Colonial Office, he adopted the arrangement, and made the communication which I have stated.

1179. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Do you know whether Mr. Huskisson contemplated applying a fixed price, or a minimum price, in the colony?—I believe this new principle of colonization which is now being developed, namely, fixing the price of waste land so as to secure an adequate supply of labour for hire, was not at all known at the time I speak of.

1180. The affixing of such a price as the American government has fixed for the last 15 years?—In the speech to which I have alluded, and the substance of which was published in a pamphlet and submitted to Mr. Huskisson, I merely referred to the American system of disposing of waste land, as affording a practical proof that the expense of emigration might be defrayed out of the increased value which it confers on the wild land of the colonies; and Mr. Huskisson, as far as his intentions were communicated to me, contemplated nothing more than the conversion of the Crown lands of the colonies into a source of revenue. The peculiar princi

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ples of the plan of colonization now under the consideration of the Committee were not then known.

1181. *Chairman.*] Have you ever reflected upon the possibility of rendering the system of sale applicable on a large scale to Ireland, and whether you conceive that it might be so applied?—Yes, I have considered that subject. Some months ago the Archbishop of Dublin wrote to me, inquiring in what way the principles of the South Australian colony might be applied so as to aid the introduction of poor laws into Ireland. In consequence of this communication, I turned my attention very much to this subject, and wrote my views upon it to the Archbishop. I will state to the Committee the manner in which, as I conceive, the colonization of Australia generally might be made applicable, and almost immediately applicable, to aid such an emigration from Ireland, as would permit poor laws to be there established. Though the system of selling land in Australia has hitherto been very imperfect, yet in the course of the last year the revenue realised from this source has been 100,000*l.* This is a constantly-increasing revenue, and an increasing re ıue of 100,000 *l.* per annum would pay the interest at five per cent. of a loan oı two millions, therefore if the Government were to introduce an Act rendering this system permanent and universal throughout Australia, there could be no difficulty in immediately negociating a loan of two millions applicable to Irish emigration. An emigration loan of two millions, properly applied, would take out, I think, about 200,000 individuals of all ages, to Australia. Now the introduction of so large a population would greatly increase the demand for land; the increased demand for land would occasion increased sales, and those increased sales would produce a very greatly increased emigration fund, an increased emigration fund would be again applicable to an increased emigration, and an increased emigration increasing the population of the colony, would again increase the demand for land and the emigration fund; thus there is a geometrical principle of progression in the system, which, under proper arrangements, might in a very short period indeed carry off the surplus population of Ireland. This would merely require the extension to the whole territory of Australia of that principle which is already embodied in the South Australian Act, of raising loans upon the security of future sales of land. A short Act of Parliament, extending to Australia generally this provision of the South Australian Act, and permitting commissioners, or the Government, or any authorised body, to raise a loan upon the security of the revenue to be derived from the Crown lands of the Australian colonies, would produce the results which I have endeavoured briefly to state to the Committee.

1182. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are you aware that Mr. Malthus and Sir Robert Wilmot Horton objected to the plan of colonization which has been developed to the Committee, and that their objections were grounded on the received principles of political economy?—I am aware of that. This system of colonization which has been developed to the Committee was first opened to the public in a pamphlet that was published by the Colonization Society, of which, I believe, the Honourable Member for Hull was a member. The Colonization Society, in this pamphlet of theirs, probably used in an incautious manner the term "concentration." They used the term in an unusual sense, without defining the new meaning which they attached to it; and, giving the ordinary and natural interpretation to the phraseology in which their principles were then conveyed, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Mr. Malthus, Mr. James Mill, and also myself, understood the plan to involve the necessity of cultivating inferior lands. Now nothing can be conceived more objectionable on principle than the disposal of waste lands in such a way as to force prematurely the cultivation of inferior soils; and Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, who was very much opposed to the Colonization Society, got Mr. Mill and Mr. Malthus, myself, and, I believe, some others, to write papers in opposition to the views of that society as then understood. Mr. Malthus and myself did so, under the idea that the new system of colonization involved such a degree of congestion on particular spots, as would compel the application of labour and capital to inferior lands, and would therefore lower profits and wages, and cause an artificial creation of rent. In Mr. Malthus' paper, which Sir Robert Wilmot Horton printed with the others and circulated, I find the following words: "Anything like a persevering attempt to concentrate round a single town would soon lower wages, and destroy the true principle of colonization. In colonizing a large country, many centres of concentration are necessary, and villages in various stages must be established, which must grow up into towns, and form new markets for produce. Many of those will naturally be fixed at a considerable distance from the metro-

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polis, determined by fertility of soil, vicinity to rivers and other circumstances." It is quite clear, therefore, that Mr. Malthus understood the term "concentration" as meaning concentration round a particular centre. In this same pamphlet there is also a little paper of my own, urging a similar objection to the plan of the Colonization Society. I do not know what were the opinions on the subject subsequently held by Mr. Malthus; but I very soon, in discussing the question with the gentlemen of the Colonization Society, found that they defined their terms or modified their principle, so as to obviate the objection urged by Mr. Malthus and myself. As soon as I found the system so explained or modified as to permit population and capital freely to spread over the most fertile and best situated lands, my objection was instantly removed, and my opposition ceased. I believe that Sir Robert Wilmot Horton still continued opposed to the system of the Colonization Society, but I became its decided advocate; and the more I consider it, the more entirely I approve. I have a strong and a growing conviction that at no distant period the country will have to acknowledge a large debt of gratitude to the author of this plan.

1183. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You have not stated how many labourers the South Australian commissioners have sent out?—The whole number of emigrants now sent out is 225.

1184. How many women are there?—There are 47 women there and 178 males. Though the Act of Parliament requires that we shall send them out in equal numbers of the sexes, yet as these first vessels have gone out to survey the district and to prepare it for settlers, we thought women would be inconvenient, and we sent out more men; but in the next ships we shall remedy that, and equalise the sexes.

1185. Those are the emigrants to whom a free passage has been given?—Yes.

1186. Exclusive of those who have gone out and paid their own passage?—Yes.

1187. Are all the males adults?—Some of them are young.

1188. How many adult males are there?—I have not brought the exact number of adults in proportion to children; but I must remark that, in the first instance, there were some very valuable mechanics, who were required to go out by the South Australian Company for their buildings and the various mechanical operations that they are about to undertake. Those valuable mechanics would not go out unless their children were taken out with them; and the strict wording of the Act has been therefore slightly departed from in taking out children. The parents have paid a certain proportion of the children's passage, not the whole.

1189. Of 178 males, a portion are children and a portion mechanics; how many agricultural labourers have you sent out of full age?—I cannot, without referring to the books, charge my memory with the different trades of the various persons. We have sent out those which were demanded. The farmers have taken their own farm-servants, and the persons who have gone out to build have taken out masons and house carpenters. Except a few, about 30 people, that we have sent for the Government works, and who are mechanics, we have left the selection of labourers to the capitalists who are going out.

1190. Is it probable that there have been 100 agricultural labourers of full age sent out?—No, not 100 agricultural labourers of full age.

1191. Adults, fit for work?—Not of agricultural labourers.

1192. Do you think that there are a sufficient number sent out for the due cultivation of all the land you have sold?—No, nothing at all like it.

1193. Therefore as yet you have not sent out a due proportion of the labourers for the cultivation of the land that you have sold?—No, we could not do so; those persons that have gone out are the pioneers, to make surveys and prepare the location for others when they arrive.

1194. Therefore you have a fund in hand?—Yes, a large fund in hand.

1195. Have you a sufficient number of persons who are willing to go out, upon whom you could expend that fund?—I think we could expend double the fund in sending out people.

1196. Which you delay to do till you hear from the colony?—No, we do not delay on that account. Those who have gone out are pioneers to prepare the way for others. The Buffalo will sail early next month; she will take, in addition to those that have gone, 160 more; the Africaine and the Tam O'Shanter will take about 50 each; and we contemplate immediately putting up another ship, which shall take out 200; but the emigration is only just commencing.

1197. Your

1197. Your system would rather tend to raise the wages of labour in the colony than to lower them?—I think so.

1198. Supposing the wages in the colony of South Australia to remain on a par with the wages in Van Diemen's Land and Sydney, do you think that any price you could fix on land there would prevent the labourer who was desirous of settling on land of his own, from purchasing sufficient to maintain his family out of the savings of his first six months' labour?—Yes.

1199. Can you state what are the daily wages of labour in Van Diemen's Land, and what is the cost of the necessaries of life?—No; the accounts are so very various. The committee of emigration here, in their account of emigration to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, have published a pamphlet, in which all those prices are given, the wages of labour and the price of provisions. I thought that that might be relied upon, but I find, in looking at publications which have come from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, that it is entirely contradicted. The authors of these publications say that the prices which have been printed here by the emigration committee are entirely erroneous, and which of the two scales is the correct one I cannot say.

1200. Supposing the ordinary wages of labour to be 4 *s.* a day in the colony, and that a labourer and his wife could maintain themselves on 2 *s.* a day, the savings of six months would then amount to 18 *l.*; with that 18 *l.* could not the labourer purchase nearly four acres of land at the price of even 5 *l.* an acre, and eight acres of land at the price of 2 *l.*?—Yes, he could.

1201. Would not either of those quantities be amply sufficient to maintain himself and his family?—Those small patches of land might maintain him and his family in a very low and degraded state, provided he had stock to put upon them; but by your supposition he would have a house to build, and agricultural implements to purchase, his furniture to purchase, stock to purchase for his farm, and subsistence for himself and his wife and his children for a twelvemonth before he could get any return; I may say for two years before he could get any return, for the first year would be taken in clearing the land that he had purchased; in fact, for that money he could not establish himself as a farmer.

1202. That is, he could not obtain the comforts of a civilized existence?—I do not see how he is to exist at all.

1203. Does not your theory of the necessity of preventing labourers from becoming settlers, suppose that there is a strong desire, a sort of mania, among labourers to become settlers on land, even before they can duly cultivate it, and obtain through it the comforts of civilized existence?—It is supposed that there is from European associations a strong tendency in the labouring class to go out, and to get large tracts of land, and to become lords of a great portion of the soil, imagining thereby that they will have wealth and station, and that aristocratic position in a colony which that quantity of land would give them in Europe; but I do not apprehend that there is any passion to get little patches of land. I do not imagine that a good mechanic in an English town has such a passion for land that he will go and take two or three acres of land and cultivate it. The high wages which I contemplate would lead them to continue upon those high wages rather than purchase small patches of land.

1204. Would not those high wages, and the comforts of life which they would afford, induce a respectable mechanic, accustomed to the comforts of life, to remain a labourer, even though he should be able to purchase land at 10 *s.* an acre?—No. The low price would enable him to purchase a larger tract of land; and if he had a large tract, and saw that land was gradually acquiring increased value in the colony, he would submit to some years of privation, under the hope that the large tract that he got would ultimately become a valuable estate to him.

1205. But the difference between the size of the tracts he could purchase at the rate of 2 *l.* an acre, and the rate of 10 *s.* an acre, would be only the difference of one to four; and do you think that that difference is sufficient to bring into play that passion which you think exists in the minds of all labourers, a passion for an extensive estate, derived from the knowledge that in the country they came from, the possession of a large estate is the possession of great wealth?—Upon the principle which you state, there would be four times the motive for spreading, and for ceasing to work for wages.

1206. That is to say, you would allow them to become possessed of an estate four times as large; but the addition of the size would not add to his command over the comforts and necessaries of life; it would leave him still in the possession

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of something merely above the savage?—Whatever the difference may be, the price which you appear desirous of putting upon waste land, namely 10 *s.* an acre, would, of course, give a temptation to spread greater by fourfold than that which would be given were the price 2 *l.* an acre.

1207. Is it the fact that in the non-slaveholding states of America the inhabitants do not combine their labour or co-operate together for the production of the comforts of civilization? Are there no shoemakers or tailors, or mechanics, among the natives of those states?—I suppose there are shoemakers there and mechanics.

1208. Therefore the advantages of combinable labour are obtained among the nhabitants of those non-slaveholding states?—I have not any local knowledge of America; but the question put, that there must be mechanics in America, seems to involve a self-evident proposition almost.

1209. But you have no doubt that the natives of those states are not prevented by the facility possessed there of obtaining land at a cheap rate from becoming labourers for hire, shoemakers or tailors, or exercising any of the ordinary means of civilization?—Though I have no personal knowledge of the economical state of North America, yet, from all I have read upon the subject, it has appeared to me that there is a considerable scarcity of combinable labour in the states where slavery does not exist; but I do not wish to answer any question upon the statistics of America. The Hon. Member for Hull can answer that question better than I can, for he on one occasion, at a general meeting of the National Colonization Society, in June 1830, made a speech relative to combined labour in America, in which I see the following passage:

"Allow me, on the other hand, to call your attention to, I think I may say, all the new states of South America; and Sir, I attach the greatest importance to the history of these states, for the example is perfect in its kind; it proves the advantages of concentration at one period, the evils of dispersion at another. The Spanish nation, as we well know, governed its colonies in sole subserviency to its own advantage. When De Humboldt was in New Spain, an order arrived from Madrid to root up all the stocks of vines in the northern part of the kingdom, for the cultivation of them had alarmed the vine-growers of Cadiz; for the same and similar reasons, the cultivation of the olive and mulberry, of flax and hemp, was almost prohibited by the government; no tobacco could be grown in particular districts, and it could only be sold by the officers of government; agriculture was thus discouraged as much as possible, and the people consequently cultivated so much of the soil only as was necessary for their support; they did not scatter; and the great historian of Spanish America speaks with astonishment of the wealth and civilization he found amongst them. In spite of oppression and misrule of every description, these provinces presented the unexampled spectacle of colonies paying a large yearly tribute, collected by taxation, to the mother country. The country is described as covered everywhere with rising populous and industrious villages. No city in America possessed such scientific establishments as Mexico; all the arts of civilization were cultivated with wonderful spirit and success, even in the provincial towns."

The Hon. Member for Stroud having stated that he differs from me as to the price which ought to be put upon waste land in a new colony, I beg to make the following statement: If 5 *s.* an acre were charged for land in the new colony of South Australia, 100 acres of land would cost 25 *l*; 25 *l.* would take out, under great economy, one single labourer and his wife; therefore, at the price of 5 *s.* an acre, a capitalist might have one labourer on 100 acres. Now I believe it will appear to every person at all acquainted with land, that one labourer upon 100 acres would produce very little, and that land would not be worth 5 *s.* an acre if the capitalist could only get one labourer to work 100 acres. Supposing, therefore, we raise the price in the colony of South Australia to 10 *s.* an acre, then his 100 acres will cost the purchaser 50 *l.*, and he will have two labourers with their wives upon his land. I think it must appear quite clear that the price of 10 *s.* an acre, with two labourers to the 100 acres, would be a cheaper purchase than 5 *s.* an acre, with only one labourer upon the 100 acres. Now if there were only two labourers to 100 acres, those two labourers could not be agricultural labourers solely; those two labourers must be carpenters, and smiths, and wheelwrights, and shoemakers, and tailors; and, therefore, with two labourers upon 100 acres, there would be no division of employment, and no combination of labour. Therefore, even the price of 10 *s.* an acre would leave the proprietor of 100 acres in a miserable state of destitution, his two labourers being jacks-of-all-trades, they having no division of employment, no market to go to. Now let us come to 1 *l.* an acre. This would take out four labourers to 100 acres; probably four labourers to 100 acres would

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would be quite ample, provided they were four agricultural labourers. But they could not be four purely agricultural labourers, because, as I stated before, some of them would have to do carpenters' work, and some of them would be required to follow other mechanical trades. Hence, a purchaser, in South Australia, of 100 acres, at 1 *l.* per acre, could not have four agricultural labourers upon his land; but let us charge him 2 *l.* per acre, and let us take out eight labourers and their wives for every 100 acres purchased; in this case the purchaser would be able to employ four agricultural labourers upon his land, while there would be four non-agricultural labourers settled in the neighbouring village, which would create a market for his produce. He would be able to hire smiths and carpenters, and wheelwrights, and every species of mechanical labour, and would pay them with the surplus produce of his farm. I say, then, that 2 *l.* an acre, giving this division of employment, and creating this market for produce, would be positively cheaper to the purchaser of land in the new colony than 5 *s.* an acre. In a new colony, without convicts and without slaves, if a man were to purchase land at 5 *s.* an acre, his capital would perish, and his family would probably starve. But if he paid 2 *l.* an acre, and if the purchase-money were employed in taking out labourers to the colony, he could cultivate under all the advantages of division of employment and combination of labour; and as one portion of the labourers taken out would be mechanical labourers, residing in villages and towns, a market would be created for his produce, and he would at once be settled, as it were, in an old country. Upon these grounds I entirely differ from the Honourable Member for Stroud with respect to the price that should be put upon waste land in a new colony.

1210. Do you think that the price of 2 *l.* an acre upon the grounds you have stated, would secure the introduction of a sufficient number of labourers to make up for casualties, such as loss of life and desertion to New South Wales or to Van Diemen's Land?—When you consider that you would take out young couples, I think that all those casualties would be amply provided for by the natural increase of population.

1211. Do you think that it would also ensure a sufficient supply for the labour required on pasturage to the extent of 640 acres for every lot sold?—I think if no rent were charged for pasture land, it might require a higher price than 2 *l.* an acre for the arable land.

1212–1213. You charge only a nominal rent at present for the pasture?—For part, that part which is already let; all new leases of pasture will be at a rent of 40 *s.* a square mile.

1214. But which rent is at a less rate than three farthings an acre per annum; is not that a nominal rent?—In a certain sense it is; but it seems to me sufficient to secure the necessary supply of labour upon the lands.

1215. Have you calculated how many labourers will be required upon a square mile of pasture land?—That is a fact which is to be determined hereafter. The persons who go out and put flocks upon the land will, of course, determine what number of labourers they require per square mile; we have the power of lowering and raising the rent of our pasturage as we please, and if the persons who occupy this pasturage require four shepherds for a square mile, we shall adjust the rent so as to give them four shepherds.

1216. It must be 40 or 50 years before your rent can accumulate to enable you to take out four shepherds per square mile, must it not?—By no means; the Act of Parliament enables the commissioners to raise money upon the security of the land and upon the security of the pasture. If we fix a rent of 40 *s.* a square mile on wild pasture, that will pay the interest at 5 per cent. of a loan of 40 *l.*, and this would take out two labourers. Thus by the principle of renting pasture and of borrowing upon the security of the rent, we get at once and immediately the quantity of labour that we want.

1217. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Are you strictly correct in stating that 40 *l.* would take out two labourers; have not you allowed for a man and his wife?—It would not take out two men and their wives. Should it be found that flock-masters require two shepherds upon each square mile of pasture, the rent must be raised to 60 *s.* the square mile, unless loans can be raised at a less interest than 5 per cent.

1218. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] In the calculation you have gone upon, you have omitted all consideration of the circumstance that at the end of a short period the labourers that you carry out this year will become settlers, and it will be necessary to supply their places with new labourers?—If they become settlers they

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buy land; if they buy land, they increase the emigration fund, and create the means of taking out labourers for hire, to supply their places.

1219. Do you agree in the opinion expressed by Mr. Wakefield, that combinable labour enjoyed by the inhabitants of the non-slaveholding states of America is owing to the existence of slavery in the other states?—I have not sufficient local knowledge of North America to give any opinion of my own upon those points; it struck me as likely to be true, but I do not know sufficiently the statistics of North America to hazard a positive opinion upon the subject.

1220. *Chairman.*] Do not you conceive that the existence of great markets and great masses of combined labour, occupied in raising sugar and tobacco, to be exported at the mouth of rivers, affords a very natural stimulus to states in which there is only free labour, and which are actually employed in raising the ordinary articles of food upon which those masses of slave labour are known to exist?—Yes, if I am to answer the question upon principles of political economy, I can readily do so, but if I am asked the question referring to any statistical details respecting North America, I cannot answer it. Now upon the principles of political economy there can be no doubt, I think, that Mr. Wakefield's opinion is the correct one. If a certain quantity of capital in the southern states is employed with combined labour, the value of the produce of a certain capital there, will regulate the value of the produce of the same amount of capital in the northern states, because if the produce of a certain capital in the northern states was not equal in value to the produce of an equal amount in the southern states, the capital would be withdrawn from the northern to the southern states, and therefore the value of the produce of equal capitals employed in the northern and in the southern states will be equal; consequently, if combined labour in the southern states (I am not speaking statistically, but hypothetically, on the principles of political economy), enables capital to realise a certain value, an equal value will, on the principle of competition, be realised for the capital employed in the northern states, even though they should not have the same command of combined labour.

1221. Are you not aware, moreover, that it is a notorious fact, spoken of by all travellers in America, that almost the whole of the produce of Kentucky and of the states in which free labour exists, towards the north, is actually conveyed by the great rivers to the markets in Louisiana, and the other slaveholding states?—Yes, I am aware of that, and it is quite clear that the high monied value of labour, and the produce of labour, that is determined by the cotton and tobacco produced by combined labour in the southern states, creates a high monied value for all the produce of North America.

1222. That consequently gives a very great stimulus to the free labour of free states, which they could not have but from the existence of slavery?—Yes.

1223. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Therefore the existence of slavery in the slaveholding states, by raising the price of labour in the non-slaveholding states, induces the labourers to continue to work for hire instead of applying themselves to settle upon land that they might purchase at 5 *s.* an acre?—I have no doubt that the high monied wages which are created in North America by the great value of the products of the combined slave labour in the southern states, improves the condition of the mechanics in the towns of the northern states, and has a strong tendency to retain them in combination, and to counteract that disposition which there is in North America to spread westward and to squat.

1224. You contemplate therefore, that by raising the price of land in a colony, above the American level, you will keep the wages of labour below the existing wages in those American settlements?—I do not.

1225. If at the present rate of wages, and the price of land in the western states of America, labourers are induced to co-operate and to work for hire, have you any reason to suppose that at a similar price for land, and at similar wages, in a new colony, not connected with a slaveholding state, the same state of things will exist?—I can answer that question most decidedly in the negative, because in the new colony, where you suppose that the price of land would be low, there would be no combined labour creating produce of a very high value in proportion to the capital employed; there would be nothing of the kind, there would be no high prices of anything. The question assumes that an effect is to be produced in a new colony without combined labour, similar to that which is produced in the slave states by combined labour.

1226. Assuming that you obtain combinable labour with the price of land at 5 *s.*

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an acre?—That is what I deny; it is because 5 *s.* per acre cannot take out a supply of combinable labour, that I would raise the price.

1227. You say that it is a high rate of wages in the new provinces of the United States which induces the labourer to turn his hand to mechanical operations, and to work for hire in preference to buying land at 5 *s.* an acre, and becoming a settler?—Yes, I think that high wages have a tendency that way.

1228. Supposing that, in the new colony, land was to be obtained as in North America, at 5 *s.* an acre, would not a labourer obtaining the same wages that labourers now obtain in North America, be equally content to remain as a hired labourer, and to turn his hand to mechanical industry?—Yes, if he had the same high wages; but the supposition involves an impossibility, because he could not have the same high wages, if land were at 5 *s.* an acre; in that case there would be but one labourer and his wife to the square mile, including mechanics, town population and all; every man would do everything for himself, there would be no division of employment, and no combination of labour, and industry would be so ineffectual, that the whole of the produce raised by the whole labour of the people would not be sufficient to give one-tenth of the wages which are given in the United States.

1229. Supposing capitalists coming from England were willing to offer the same rate of wages to labourers in this new colony as prevail in the United States; under those circumstances the labourer would continue to work for hire, and there would be combinable labour to the extent required?—But that is an impossibility; capitalists would not go from England to a colony where they get only one man to a square mile. By the terms of your supposition there could be no labour for hire; and it seems a contradiction to ask what would take place under non-existing circumstances.

1230. Supposing labourers were to be imported freely by Government, the difficulty would be avoided?—You now bring in another element, for if you pour in a stream of emigration by the Government, that alters the question. In this case a lower price of land would be sufficient. Before I retire, I beg leave to supply a deficiency in an answer which I gave yesterday to the Hon. Member for Stroud. He asked how I should prevent squatting in New South Wales, and then I was not prepared to say how I should prevent squatting; that being a consideration for the Government rather than for me. But I think I can show how the squatting has occurred, and then how it may be prevented. The squatting in Australia is of course very dissimilar from squatting in North America; we have used the term squatting because we have no other fit term to express the unauthorized occupation of land; but the unauthorized occupation of land in Australia is done by persons who have hundreds and thousands of sheep, who go and take possession of certain tracts of land. Now the reason why those great flock-masters take possession of those tracts of land is, because Government has neglected to provide the means of colonization with sufficient rapidity, and to a sufficient extent for the wants of this growing colony. The consequence is, that before the land has been surveyed or made open to be purchased, flock-masters go and take possession of it. But if the Government had extended the principle of colonization, and had surveyed the lands in question, and offered them for rent and purchase, no one would have taken them in this surreptitious manner. Now the way to prevent this extra-legal colonization is, for Government to extend the means of authorized colonization to those districts, to have them surveyed, and when they are surveyed to offer them to the public for rent or purchase. I would not displace those who have occupied the land in this extra-legal manner; I would give them the right of pre-emption; if they chose to pay a fixed rent or to purchase at a fixed price, I would let them remain. If they did not rent or purchase, they would be expelled by those who did.

1231. Mr. *Scott.*] Who is to be the responsible manager in this colony?—The governor is Captain Hindmarsh, of the Navy.

1232. The arrangements are already completed there when the settlers arrive?—The colonization commission have three agents. In the first place, they have a treasurer, who is to receive the purchase-money of the land and the rent of the pasture; they have a colonial commissioner, who represents them there, and exercises their authority, and directs the surveys of the land; and they have also an emigration agent, who has the charge of the people when they arrive. His functions are important; perhaps a statement of them will satisfy the Honourable

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Member for Stroud in some points. It is the duty of the emigration agent to receive the poor emigrants as they arrive, to keep a list of all the capitalists wanting labourers, and the particular class of labourers that they want. The emigration agent will from time to time inform the commissioners in London what labourers are wanted; and this will enable us to regulate the supply of labour, and also to regulate the price of land. The agent will tell us whether, on the average, a person who rents a square mile of pasture requires two shepherds or three shepherds; and according as experience proves to us the number of shepherds wanted, on that principle we shall regulate the rent of pasture. This agent will also tell us how many agricultural labourers are required by the capitalist cultivating 100 acres, striking the average as nearly as he can, and we shall regulate the price of land accordingly. He will tell us whether there are enough of agricultural labourers in the colony, and state the proportion in which the capitalists may require different kinds of labour. If the capitalists want more labourers than we are sending, we shall raise the price of land and send more; if they require less, we shall check the supply. It is impossible to fix universally what the price of land should be. Asking us to fix definitely what the price of land should be, is the same thing as asking a physician to fix what quantity of medicine he will give to all patients, of all ages, and with all diseases. The price will be determined by experience; the agent there will tell us how much labour is wanted for a certain extent of pasture, how much labour for a certain quantity of arable land, and if the labourers are passing away from their masters to take land for themselves. This last result would indicate to us that we should gradually raise the price of land and increase the supply of labour. I believe that, under the regulations we have made, we shall be able to obtain such accurate information, that land, labour and capital, the three elements of wealth, may be adjusted as nearly as possible to those proportions which give industry the most effect, or, in other words, which enable the greatest quantity of produce to be raised in proportion to the number of hands employed in raising it.

1233. You have already appointed surveyors to survey the entire of the country, and the soil and the nature of the grasses, which will be of great consequence to the new colony?—Yes; two ships went out two months ago, the Rapid and Cygnet, conveying two surveying parties, who will land about two months before the first settlers arrive.

1234. Mr. *Gladstone*.] You stated that you had sent out 47 women; are they single or married?—Some are mothers of families, some are young women, and some are single women; those that are single women have gone out with their fathers and mothers.

1235. Upon the whole, you give a very decided preference to sending out married people only?—Yes, young married people.

1236. As you have not commenced by acting on that principle, do you expect to carry it into effect hereafter fully?—Yes, we will do so. There are numbers of females ready to go. It is not more difficult to get females than males.

1237. Mr. *Baring*.] Have you the means of marrying in the colony?—Yes, there is a chaplain appointed.

1238. Mr. *Gladstone*.] Does the Act give any preference to married people?—The Act says adults, in equal proportions of the sexes; it does not say whether they shall be married or not; but if you send out people very young, and of equal proportions as to sex, they will all marry.

1239. Do you not see a great advantage in sending them out married?—Yes; and in selecting emigrants we generally try to get them married before they go.

1240. Have the applications for passages, with reference to the quantity of persons, hitherto been sufficiently abundant to induce you to believe that you will be able to act uniformly on the principle of sending out married persons?—I think decidedly so; we could have done so, but we did not think it expedient at first; peculiar people were required by capitalists, and we would not send any but those who were hired in the first instance; therefore we were in the hands of those who hired. We thought it safe not to send out any in those first ships but those who were employed by capitalists, and hired for the first year. One capitalist said "I will hire this man, because I have great confidence in him; he has two children and a wife, and he will not go without them." Now that the first expedition has gone and the colony is planted, we shall rigidly adhere to the Act of Parliament with respect to age and the proportion of the sexes.

1241. Although, therefore, there is no specific provision with reference to the sending

sending out of married persons in preference to single persons, yet the members of the commission have a decided opinion upon that subject, and mean to act upon it?—Yes, as far as they can, and induce young people to marry before they go; if they are married, they will take them in preference to people who are not married.

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Captain *Wood*, called in; and Examined.

Captain *Wood.*

1242. *Chairman.*] YOU have resided for a long time in Van Diemen's Land?—Twelve years.

1243. In what capacity?—As a settler, or as a cultivator, and paying more attention to stock and sheep.

1244. What quantity of land did you hold there?—Latterly I occupied upwards of 2,000 acres.

1245. Were you a magistrate in the colony?—I was for a good number of years.

1246. And have you had occasion to consider the system which formerly existed of giving away land, of making grants of land in the colony?—Yes; I had an opportunity of knowing how it was granted, and likewise I have thought a good deal upon the subject.

1247. Will you state to the Committee any observation which you wish to make upon that subject?—On my arrival in Van Diemen's Land those who applied for land brought out a letter to the Lieutenant-governor from the Colonial Office, and they made an oath before a magistrate that they had capital to such an extent, and according to the amount of capital they got a grant, but in no case did it exceed 2,000 acres, whatever their capital was.

1248. Was this condition with regard to capital rigorously enforced?—You received land according to the amount of capital which you swore you possessed, but not to exceed 2,000 acres.

1249. Was the system of making oath as to the amount of capital found to work well?—My opinion is that it was holding out a great temptation to those who went out with large families and small capital to commit perjury.

1250. And were there many instances in which the oath was taken as a mere form?—I believe that it was in many instances not sufficiently regarded, or else they put a high value upon the property which they carried out.

1251. What were the inconveniences which appeared to you to result from this system of oaths, or were there any?—The system was afterwards changed from a declaration or an oath, to a certificate from a magistate or from some other person, of the amount of capital brought out; that was likewise subject to fraud.

1252. Do you conceive that system to have been an improvement upon the former system?—It was rather; it did not hold out the temptation to perjury, but still it held out a temptation to fraud.

1253. You mean that in the one case it was simply fraud upon the magistrate, in the other case it was fraud and perjury combined?—Yes.

1254. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Were the magistrates in general parties of respectability?—The governor tried to make them as respectable as possible; but some of them were anxious to be made magistrates, thinking it stamped respectability upon them.

1255. Upon the whole, were they the best class that the colony afforded?—I think so; they were principally retired officers of the army and navy.

1256. *Chairman.*] You do not mean, of course, to impute to the magistrates any neglect of their duty with regard to those certificates, but to say that the magistrates were deceived by the persons who applied for them?—Yes, there were various ways of deceiving the magistrates; the bringing forward documents which made the magistrates believe that there was capital which did not exist.

1257. Have you known many instances of this in your own personal experience?—I have often heard it reported, and heard the people who came out in one ship say that so and so, that had little capital, had got more land from having produced a false certificate, where they had got much less with larger capital; I have heard the complaint often, and I believe it to be correct.

1258. The system in this respect gave rise to great discontent among themselves?—Yes, those who acted conscientiously got little, and those who were not so scrupulous got large grants.

1259. When was this system of grants given up?—I suppose about eight years ago, or nine years ago; they first valued land, and sold land as low as 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or

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2 *s.* 6 *d.* an acre; there were two people, called the land commissioners, who valued it, and according to the value that was put upon it, you could apply for it.

1260. To what year are you now referring?—Eight or nine years ago, I think; but I am not quite certain of the date.

1261. Are you not aware that the system of selling land was not introduced formally, by order of the Colonial Office, till the year 1831?—It prevailed before then; I do not know on what authority, but I think by directions from home; I cannot speak confidently to it, but the present regulations were introduced in 1831; that is, making 5 *s.* the minimum price.

1262. Have you observed the operation of the present system of selling land?—I think that the effect is good; those that have capital can acquire land to please themselves, and it prevents a great deal of jobbing.

1263. Have you bought land yourself under the new system?—I have.

1264. Did you buy it at the minimum price?—I got it at the upset price; what I had was hills, adjoining my other land, and I suppose that it may be the average of what was considered the value of it generally; there was no competition, because it was of no value to others.

1265. But there is considerable competition at times?—Yes, if they are lots lying between two grants, those proprietors may bid against each other and another person may come in; the highest land that was sold in the colony, when I was there, was what was called Ross-reserves; it was 32,000 or 34,000 acres.

1266. Will you conclude your account of this land; what was the Ross-reserve?—It was land that government had reserved for cattle that belonged to government; it had been all disposed of some years before; it had been put up for sale.

1267. In what situation was this land?—It was uncommonly high sheep pasture on the Macquarie River; the township of Ross was one part of it, and Camilton, which is the residence of the police magistrate, is about 7 miles from it.

1268. And at what price did this Ross-reserve sell per acre?—It averaged 18 *s.* an acre.

1269. Have you thought at all of the best system of selling land in the colony?—I think the best plan is by public competition.

1270. By auction?—Yes.

1271. Setting up all the land at the upset price?—Yes, it is generally now, when they sell the land, that application has been made for it by individuals; they make application to government, and it is advertised that such land will be put up for sale on a certain day; a public sale takes place, and at times there is a considerable competition, at others it goes at the upset price.

1272. Are there sufficient facilities now afforded to all persons by the extent of surveys?—I think so; there are a number of surveyors, and there is a great deal of it that has not been discovered yet.

1273. You are speaking now of Van Diemen's Land alone?—Yes.

1274. And all the good land in Van Diemen's Land is already occupied?—The greater part of it.

1275. There is very little of which the government can dispose?—There is land in a great number of places adjoining lots which the proprietors of that land wish to possess, and they will purchase it in course of time; they would not like it to go out of their hands if it was put up for sale.

1276. Upon what terms is the pasture land occupied when not bought; is there a rent at all for it?—Yes, there are some places where, during the summer, two months during the summer, you can pasture your sheep or cattle, and that is opened for the season at a very low rent indeed.

1277. What is the rent put upon it per square mile?—I cannot say at present, but it is very low, for it is merely for a few months in the year; the winters are so severe that you cannot keep stock upon it during the winter.

1278. Is there any right of pasturage attached to land without the ownership of it?—No; in New South Wales there is, but not in Van Diemen's Land; in order to compel proprietors to purchase the land, the public constables impounded the stock, that they found trespassing upon government land.

1279. By government land, you mean unsold land?—Yes, whichha s not been brought into the market.

1280. Are those police regulations effectually enforced?—They are occasionally, not perhaps very generally, but still if they are to have their stock subject to that, they would much sooner purchase than be subjected to that.

1281. Then

1281. Then is it a matter of favour the obtaining a grant of pasturage land from Government?—No, it is by competition.

1282. Is it put up?—Yes, it is put up to sale the same as other land is; I do not think there is any matter of favour in it.

1283. The right of pasturage for a certain time over a certain quantity of land?—Yes, to whoever can give most for it.

1284. Have you considered the system of selling land as compared with the system of granting land?—I consider, though the colonial press is of the opposite opinion, that it is much better to sell land; for one reason, I think we can have no free institutions as long as land is given away by the Government.

1285. Mr. *Gladstone*.] When you say that the colonial press is of an opposite opinion, does that remark apply to the colonial press of all parties?—Some of the papers that I have been in the habit of seeing, have said that the land ought to be given away again, and they say that the colony has been ruined in consequence of that system of selling.

1286. What is the general tone of those papers?—Most of them at present in Van Diemen's Land are opposed to Government.

1287. And are they the papers which are opposed to Government, which approve the system of selling?—No, the one which advocates the system of granting most strongly is the Hobart Town Courier, which is considered as a Government paper.

1288. Do any of the papers which are opposed to Government, advocate the granting land as preferable to selling it?—I rather think they do, but I am not confident in that respect; I see it frequently in the Courier, which is the Government paper.

1289. *Chairman*.] Have you any other reasons for preferring the system of sale to the system of grants?—I think it will make the colony much more independent; no independence can exist when people are looking up to Government for it.

1290. Do you think that it will promote activity and industry among the settlers?—I do not know that, but if there is to be a legislative council to be elected among the settlers, it will make them much more independent.

1291. Mr. *Scott*.] How do you keep your flocks during a severe winter?—The snow on the northern part never lies for 24 hours, and hardly lies at all where I was; I had but one field completely covered with snow, and flocks wandered about a good deal, and are much injured by it.

1292. But you can keep them on natural pasture all the year round?—Yes, I can; but in consequence of the winter being severe, and likewise the wind and rain in summer, we are obliged to keep a very light stock on the land.

1293. *Chairman*.] You allow, in your calculation, two acres for each sheep?—Yes, it is considered as fair average pasture land.

1294. Mr. *Poulett Scrope*.] Do you cut no hay upon this pasture land?—Originally the grass was long; but where the sheep ran over the whole of it, there is no long grass now.

1295. Mr. *Scott*.] You can lay it up for hay if you choose?—Yes; but the sheep ran over the whole of it.

1296. Mr. *Poulett Scrope*.] How many sheep will a single shepherd look after on the average?—With us, generally, from 700 to 1,000.

1297. And you found one man competent to that?—With detached sheep grounds there are two men; one is the hut-keeper, who generally gives his assistance; but when sheep have been accustomed to the ground, they never wander.

1298. Are all your labourers convicts or free labourers?—I had always a good number of free labourers.

1299. Did you find any great disposition in those free labourers to leave you and to become settlers?—No; they remained during the time of indenture as long as I wished them; they did not break their agreement.

1300. Is it a general complaint in the colony that the free labourers, not under indenture, leave their masters and refuse to work for hire?—I have heard so; but people take out men of indifferent character.

1301. Mr. *Gladstone*.] What wages did you give your free labourers?—They were engaged for three years. I paid their passage-money out, which was about 40 *l*. a head when I went out, and then gave them 18 *l*. a head, and some occasionally I gave higher; but I think about 24 *l*., from 18 *l*. to 24 *l*.



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1302. Did you supply clothing and food?—No, not to the free labourers; not clothing; they are supplied with food.

1303. And also with lodging?—Yes.

1304. Can you give the Committee an idea of the relative expense of free and convict labour?—It is not an easy thing to do so, for sometimes you may get good convict servants assigned to you, and at other times very indifferent. Since I have been in Van Diemen's Land I have had only one appointed to me that was a ploughman.

1305. But of two ploughmen, one of whom is a freeman, and the other of whom is a convict, can you give an idea in such a case as that, supposing the circumstances equal, and the parties equally adapted in respect of mere circumstances, of the difference between the value of free and convict labour?—I have had some convicts that worked just as well as free people.

1306. Would the government in Van Diemen's Land sell any quantity of land to a person applying for it, however small?—Except in town allotments I do not think they sell very small lots; a quarter of a square mile is, I think, the smallest.

1307. Then that rule on the part of the government is in itself sufficient to account for the fact, that the labouring classes do not rapidly become settlers and proprietors of land?—They generally find it better to remain with their masters, getting wages, for some time till they can look about, to settling on land at once. It requires a considerable capital to settle on land.

1308. I understood you to say that they cannot buy less at a time than 160 acres?—Yes.

1309. Is there a facility of acquiring small lots of land of private individuals?—Yes, private individuals frequently sell or let their waste land.

1310. Is land often sold by private individuals in very small parcels?—I do not think so; generally a person, if he sells, if he has 2,000, or 3,000, or 4,000 acres, would sell it all at once, not in lots.

1311. Supposing an offer made for a small quantity of land for 10 or 15 or 20 acres, do you think that it would be accepted unless upon terms very high?—I hardly think it would, for people are more anxious to acquire property than to dispose of it.

1312. Supposing there was a general demand for lots of that size, would they not be brought into the market?—Yes, if the higher price was given; people would generally be inclined to let land perhaps on more advantageous terms than poor men and persons of small capital could purchase it at.

1313. Do you think that a very high offer would be necessary to induce persons to bring such small lots into the market?—I rather think so.

1314. Would not a person who had purchased a lot of a quarter of a square mile from government at a low rate be induced to divide that, and sell it in small portions, if there was a demand for it, at a high price?—Those lots, if they were sheep pasture, would be no object; it would be only land that was fit for cultivation that was worth buying. Originally a number of grants of 20, and 50, and 100 acres were granted to time-expired convicts; they generally selected land for cultivation, and those lots are occasionally in the market, and are not much improved by what has been done to them.

1315. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] But you find generally no disposition in the good labourers of the colony to leave off working for hire, and to settle upon those small tracts of land by purchasing?—No, I do not think it general; they do it ultimately, after they acquire some capital.

1316. But they work for some time, for a considerable number of years previous, for hire?—Yes; I can mention an instance in my own case. I had a farm servant that went out with me, and he got a grant of land shortly after his arrival of 200 acres, and he remained with me long after his agreement was out; he stocked his land; and when he left me to settle upon his land he was able to build a good house and live in comfort.

1317. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Was that grant of land procured through your intervention?—Yes.

1318. By way of favour by you to your servant?—They gave a small share to labourers going out, and I got him a larger one on account of his good character.

1319. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] He continued working with you for some time after having obtained his grant of land?—Yes.

1320. How long?—Several years.

1321. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that any part of that unwillingness in the minds

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minds of settlers to sell land in small lots is to be ascribed to a jealousy of the labourers becoming landed proprietors, and the labour market thereby becoming much narrowed?—No, I do not think it is that; but there is one reason, that people holding large sheep farms have been averse to sell or get leases to time-expired convicts, because they often stole their sheep when they were settled upon the land as cultivators.

1322. *Chairman.*] Have you any other circumstances which you wish to state to the Committee?—I think that land in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land should be granted as at present, but with regard to the Swan River, I think that something else should be done.

1323. What is that something else?—People who went out there are in a most miserable condition generally, and have no means of putting stock upon their land. Nearly two years ago I suggested to the Colonial Secretary to give grants of land to people that would carry stock there from the Cape, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land; to give part of that land for a certain period to the old settlers, to enable them to stock their land.

1324. But the great mass of the land at Swan River is already given away?—There are acres quite unappropriated; it is merely Perth and that part that much land has been granted, and the finest land has been discovered since.

1325. Have many of the original grants at the Swan River escheated to the Crown?—I believe not; I believe that a great quantity has been sold at very low rates.

1326. By the proprietors of the original grants?—Yes.

1327. Have you been in the Swan River?—No, I have not; but I have had a great deal of communication with people who have been there.

1328. What are the general accounts of the state of the colony?—I think that it has great capabilities; that it is fine land for sheep.

1329. But that there is no capital and no stock there?—No capital, and very little stock.

1330. And that the inhabitants are in very great distress?—Most of those who had the means have left it.

1331. And those who remain are in a state of great distress and suffering?—One of Mr. Fergusson's tenants, who was a most extensive farmer in Fifeshire, went out there with eight children, and they have now nothing but a kangaroo, when they can catch one, to subsist on.

1332. And he took out a small capital to the Swan River?—He had been unfortunate before leaving this, and I suppose he took out implements, which were, however, of no use to him. Most of them took out ploughs and carts, which were of no use.

1333. You mean that there was no labour to be obtained in the colony to cultivate the land with?—There were plenty of people went out, but they could not subsist them.

1334. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You said you considered that the present system of the sale of land ought to continue; do you think it would be beneficial to raise the minimum price at which Government should sell its lands to 1 *l.* or 2 *l.* per acre?—No, I do not; the land in Van Diemen's Land that is likely to come to market now will never be worth 2 *l.* an acre.

1335. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Would your objections to such an increase of price be removed if a provision were made that the whole produce of the sale should be applied in introducing labour into the colony?—It is not that, but that the land is not worth it.

1336. You mean that the natural powers of the soil are not such as to make it worth the application of labour at that price?—There is a great part where rocks come to the surface; there is a little peat upon it, but it will never be worth 2 *l.* an acre.

1337. Is there a very small portion of good unappropriated land in Van Diemen's Land?—I think very small.

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1338. *Chairman.*] THE Committee are informed that you have resided a great part of your life in the colonies, and have turned your attention a good deal to the subjects of emigration and colonization?—I have resided above 30 years in the colony of Trinidad; and seeing for many years past that there was a determination

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in this country to emancipate the slaves, I very naturally and anxiously turned my attention to the means by which we should be enabled to cultivate our estates when that period arrived.

1339. You are a proprietor in the island of Trinidad?—I am; I own several sugar estates.

1340. Have you heard the evidence of the preceding witnesses, as given before the Committee; and will you state to the Committee what your opinion is of the plan that has been developed here?—I have heard the evidence, and when last in England, in 1833 and 1834, I read the work entitled "England and America." I was immediately struck with the new principle developed in that work, which completely and entirely tallied with all the experience I previously had acquired amongst unsettled and uncultivated lands, and I consequently read it with the greatest attention.

1341. Have you had any experience or information derived from other colonies than Trinidad in support of your opinion in favour of the plan which is developed in the work to which you have alluded, and which has been adopted to a certain extent in the South Australian Act of Parliament?—I have. I went to the colonies in 1834, a short time previously to the Emancipation Bill coming into effect, with the view of ascertaining, in the first place, how that measure was likely to be carried into effect, and, secondly, with an intention of visiting other tropical countries and colonies, to observe how free labour was carried on in those places where it existed. I visited, in consequence, many of the small islands in the Antilles; I was in the French island of Martinique, the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, the colonies of St. Vincent's, Barbadoes, and I particularly visited Antigua, where the whole of the slaves had been suddenly and entirely emancipated. In the republic of Venezuela, I passed through Cumana, Caraccas and the valleys of Aragua, embarking at Puerto Cabello for the Dutch island of Curaçoa, proceeding from thence to Jamaica, Cuba and the United States, for the particular purpose of making inquiries relative to free and slave labour in all these states.

1342. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Did you not include Hayti?—I did not include Hayti, though I had great anxiety to do so; but from Curaçoa I could find no opportunity of proceeding to Hayti. I went in consequence to Jamaica direct; and, in fact, I had not sufficient time, without renouncing my visit to the Havannah, for it was then the month of June, and I found it necessary to be in England by the month of October.

1343. *Chairman.*] What information can you give to the Committee, derived from your acquaintance with the island of Trinidad, that bears upon the question of free labour?—The island of Trinidad presents a very wide field of observation with respect to free labour, more so than any other British colony. The exact number of the population we do not know; the statistical account of the slaves was very correct, but of the free inhabitants it was always difficult to procure an exact census. I should say certainly there are about 48,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants in the island, of which not more than 21,000 or 22,000 were slaves, the remainder were free people; consequently half the population always consisted of free inhabitants, a great many of whom are labourers occasionally working for wages; so that the planters were always in the habit of employing some free labour upon their estates.

1344. And of what classes of men did those free labourers consist?—There was the great body of free labourers of whom I have spoken, who generally were a mixed race of all colours, consisting of a mixture of African and European blood, of African with Indian, and occasionally a mixture of all three. But in addition to this free population, there were several settlements formed by government in the colony; one in particular, of American refugees, originally American slaves, who, I believe, in consequence of a proclamation during the American war by Admiral Cochrane, ran away from their owners, and escaped on board the British ships of war. They were first settled in the island of Trinidad about the year 1816, to the number of 774. There were, besides, disbanded soldiers from the African regiments which were broken up at the conclusion of the war, who were established in two distinct settlements, to the number of 800 and upwards. We have, besides, native Indians, aborigines of the island, found in the colony at its capture, and settled under the protection and surveillance of the government, and of certain Catholic priests attached to the missions, as they are termed; and latterly have been added about 1,000 native Africans, captured by our cruisers and liberated by the mixed commission

commission at the Havannah, who were sent from thence and landed in Trinidad. These different classes constituted the elements of our free labour.

1345. Were any of those settlements under the special protection of government, and how did they succeed?—All of those already described, except the great bulk of the free population. The American refugees, the African soldiers, and the native Indians, were all under the protection of the government. Viewing it as an experiment for the purpose of enabling us to cultivate estates by free labour alone, I must say it has not succeeded; they always afforded some little assistance to the planters who had estates in the neighbourhood, but it could not be depended upon, as they rarely applied for work unless they were suffering from want, arising from the failure of their crops, either from bad seasons, or from idleness and inattention to the cultivation; for the government, on the first establishment of the American refugees, gave to each settler 16 English acres of land gratis; when I say gratis, I mean nothing was required as the purchase-money, but they were expected to pay an annual quit-rent of 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling for the whole 16 acres, of which not one farthing has ever been paid, nor has it ever been possible, by any means, to compel them to do so.

1346. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do they raise no marketable produce?—They cultivate small patches of ground, such as are usually termed negro gardens; and they raise a small quantity of poultry, and occasionally pigs; but they cultivate nothing but vegetables, such as plantains, potatoes, and other ground provisions. I have heard some statement of a few coffee and cocoa trees being planted by them; and I believe that while they were under the care of a superintendent, who was extremely anxious to advance them, for he received a salary from government, and his situation depended greatly upon the success of the settlement, he induced some of them by persuasion to plant a few coffee and cocoa trees.

1347. Have they nothing that furnished them with money?—Nothing beyond the occasional sale of the vegetables and poultry which they raise.

1348. Might not the payment of a quit-rent be collected from the produce of these articles?—No, I made that inquiry myself, of the superintendent. A committee was established in the colony in 1825, for the purpose of examining into the state and condition of these settlers, and I put that particular question to the superintendent; for independently of the quit-rent, all the expenses of the medical hospital were left unpaid. The government furnished them with medicine and medical attendance, for which it was expected they should pay a small sum quarterly; but they could neither pay for that nor the quit-rent; and he gave as a reason for the impossibility of making them pay by levying upon their fowls and other effects, that if he did so, they would abscond and leave the settlement, where he had great difficulty in keeping them as it was.

1349. *Chairman.*] The settlements then under the care and protection of the government, have not succeeded better than the ordinary free labourers in the colony?—I should say that they had not succeeded as well, for the free labourers have been bred up in that condition, and having known from their infancy that they had nothing but their own exertions to depend upon, they have accustomed themselves to that necessity, and do generally maintain themselves in some way or other; but these American settlers, I believe, occasionally would have perished from want if it had not been for the existence of the estates and the slave-owners in their neighbourhood.

1350. Do you mean that they would have perished from want, notwithstanding each individual had had 16 acres given to him by government?—Decidedly, in many instances; for the seasons are precarious, and many of them had not sufficient forethought to reserve, out of an abundant crop, the means of maintenance until the next crop arrived; consequently the planters generally knew the seasons when those persons would always be dependent upon them.

1351. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Arising out of the improvidence of those people?—Yes; they had rarely sufficient to maintain themselves at those periods; I am speaking of them now generally as a body; there were many individuals amongst them of a different description, men who have acquired and are acquiring property there at the present moment.

1352. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that their labour was rendered more unproductive than it would have been, under other circumstances, by the very fact of their being separated on their little holdings of 16 acres each, which were given to each man by government?—I have given a decided opinion upon that subject already, in stating the view I had taken of the subject since reading "England and America,"

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America," combined with my personal knowledge of occurrences in the island of Trinidad; from these circumstances, I think certainly that the American refugees would have done much better for themselves and the colony if they had been kept in the class of labourers working for wages, instead of having 16 acres of ground given to them before they were in possession of the qualifications by which ground can be profitably cultivated, or at least before they were in possession of those qualities of mind and habits of economy which will alone enable a man to cultivate an estate, as a proprietor, to advantage.

1353. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] You are referring, are you not, to the class of runaway slaves from America, disbanded soldiers of an African regiment, and the native inhabitants; or only to one of those classes?—I am referring to the two first classes at present; but more particularly to the American refugees, as they are termed. The liberated Africans have been placed under very different regulations; no land has been given to them; they are merely apprenticed for a short period amongst the planters, and receive wages per day for their labour during the continuance of their apprenticeship.

1354. Those whom you speak of as having led so wretched a life on those 16 acres of land, were a class of persons who had never been habituated to work for wages?—Never before their arrival in the colony.

1355. Do you not attribute it in a great degree to that circumstance that they have failed in supporting themselves or in having recourse to free labour under the circumstances described?—I attribute their failure partially to that circumstance; I think that if instead of having 16 acres of land given to them, they had been compelled immediately on their arrival in the colony to labour for wages, they would have gone on very comfortably, and would have been enabled by their industry to gain a subsistence from day to day, or from week to week; but not being in possession of the qualities required for labouring on their own account, they had no idea of providing for the day of scarcity whilst they were in the midst of an abundant crop and in the enjoyment of superfluity.

1356. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you approve generally of the regulations under which the liberated Africans have been sent to Trinidad recently?—An answer to that question would lead me into a very wide field; I may say that I approve very much of most of the regulations, whilst others I highly disapprove of.

1357. Do you approve of the general principle of their being transported there, and their being sent to work as labourers instead of being located on land?—I certainly think that if they were located on land given to them, it would be the most disadvantageous and absurd measure that could be adopted. To apprentice them for two or three years, as has been done, is the best plan; they are very ignorant, and probably they have been habituated only to slavery on the coast of Africa. They certainly require to be supported for a time, till they are acquainted with the seasons, with the population of the island, and with the ordinary modes of proceeding in society to enable them to maintain themselves in any way.

1358. Do you employ any of them on your own properties?—I have some on one of my own estates.

1359. Have they worked well?—Yes.

1360. Might the American refugees have got good wages upon the estates of planters if they had been so disposed?—They might have got high wages.

1361. There has been generally a deficiency in Trinidad with reference to free labour?—Very great.

1362. You said that some of those refugees had acquired property, were industrious and well-doing persons; is that a small or a considerable portion of the whole uumber?—I should say a very small proportion.

1363. On your own properties as on others, I suppose that many negroes have acquired property; comparing the condition of the negroes upon sugar estates with the condition of the American negroes, can you say that the proportion of the American negroes who have acquired property is greater than that of the negroes on estates?—I can only speak to that point from the inquiries I have made of others, not having resided myself in the neighbourhood of the settlements of the American refugees; but there is much evidence existing on all these points, saken by a committee in the island, of which I was a member, which was laid before The House of Commons, and is to be found amongst the Parliamentary Papers of the Session of 1827. I took a great deal of pains in collecting the evidence therein contained, and I applied to every person who could give me the best information; to the superintendents of the settlements; to the planters who resided in the neighbourhood,

neighbourhood, and generally to every person who I thought could inform me; and that evidence contains the principal information in my power to give.

1364. Could you give your opinion upon this single point, whether more property was found to be realised among the American negroes than among the negroes on the sugar estates?—I should say not; because in riding through the settlement of the American refugees early last year, for the purpose of observing what change had taken place in their condition within the last three or four years, they appeared to me to be rather retrograding; there was less of cultivation around them, and in fact you might imagine that you were riding through a wood, but for certain openings in the bush, which led to their houses and gardens; the whole of the land on each side of the public road had grown up in copse, as high as a horseman's head, and I think the settlement is certainly retrograding. This may be supposed to arise from the superintendence which originally existed having been latterly relaxed. Government, I believe, has ceased to pay the superintendent's salary, and the refugees are now left to their own resources and management.

1365. What is the total number?—Seven hundred and seventy-four was the total number of American refugees originally, including a few African women, who were located with them for the purpose of equalizing the sexes.

1366. Are you aware whether they have increased in numbers considerably?—I believe they have.

1367. *Chairman.*] But without any improvement in their condition?—Without the slightest improvement in their condition. Their natural dispositions I believe would have led them to have deserted the settlement, and to have located themselves amongst the planters; but the regulations of the settlement, as framed by Sir Ralph Woodford, obliged them to remain there.

1368. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that they would have been willing to work on sugar estates, and have subjected themselves to continuous labour?—No, they would have worked only as they found it convenient.

1369. Mr. *Poulett Scrope.*] Then these American settlers, if they had not been tied down to the spot by government, would have become labourers for hire?—I do not think they would have become steady labourers for hire, but I think they would have worked in proportion to their wants, and to relieve their immediate necessities; they would have settled, probably, on other patches of ground, but they principally disliked to be under the superintendence of the police which prevailed in the settlement, where, if they got drunk or misbehaved themselves, they were liable to be punished immediately; they would rather have located themselves in the neighbourhood of the planters, where they would have had the society of the slaves and have been perfectly independent.

1370. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that they would voluntarily have placed themselves in dependence upon the planters, or that they would have come into contracts with them?—They would not have placed themselves in dependence upon them, but would have worked for them as they have been in the habit of doing.

1371. If they had left their settlement, they would have been subject to the planters for their entire subsistence, would they not?—What they would have done if they had left the settlement, I can only speak to hypothetically, because they are not permitted to leave the settlement. There is an immense quantity of public or Crown land in the island of Trinidad; in large districts the estates are settled in a belt on the sea-shore, and in many instances there is only one line of estates in front, and immediately behind them are Crown lands. I think they would have settled adjoining those estates on the Crown lands, if they had been permitted. In those situations they would have cultivated some land on their own account, and would have worked for the planters for wages only when they found themselves in want.

1372. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the results of free labour as you have seen them hitherto in the island of Trinidad, as bearing upon the future prosperity of the free labourers of that colony?—My opinion decidedly is that, if no new system is adopted, if we are to be allowed to remain as we are at the present moment, without further measures being taken, the cultivation will be in a great degree abandoned, when the period of entire emancipation arrives; and I think, consequently, that the free population will be frequently exposed to great destitution, because I am satisfied that in the present state of the colony, in numerous instances, they would suffer, and many would perish if it were not for the existence

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of the estates immediately in their neighbourhood, which always furnish them with some employment whenever they choose to come and demand it.

1373. Do not you conceive then that the planters will be able at all times to furnish employment to the emancipated negroes, and be able at the same time to keep up the cultivation of their estates, and the working of their establishments? —Certainly not, for the planters hitherto have always had a sure and steady resource in the labour of their slaves; consequently their establishments were kept up, their machinery kept in full operation, and they were enabled to carry on a profitable cultivation by the labour which they commanded; but if they are to be left altogether to the chance of procuring labour, I consider that although it may be possible to continue the cultivation of cotton or coffee, or cocoa, which requires no great capital to carry it on (though even the cultivation of those articles I am sure will diminish in a great degree), yet I conceive it to be perfectly impossible to keep up a sugar cultivation under such circumstances.

1374. Why should a sugar cultivation be more difficult to support than the cultivation of cotton or coffee?—The reason why sugar cultivation requires more continuous and better combined labour, arises from the requisite machinery being extremely expensive, so that a great loss is incurred the moment the machinery becomes idle. Then it is a cultivation which requires a direct and immediate combination of manufacturing with agricultural processes, and some of so delicate a nature that the delay of a few hours will create very great loss indeed. After the juice is expressed from the cane, if not boiled off immediately, the acid fermentation commences, and the whole of the liquor is lost. The canes must always be ground within a short period after they are cut; if they are kept for two or three days, which accidentally and for want of sufficient labour occasionally occurs, it is necessary, before they can express the juice, to cut off the outer joints which have been exposed to the weather, otherwise they would throw an acid taint into the whole body of the liquor, which would be entirely spoilt; consequently, not only do you require a perfect combination of labour on a sugar plantation, but also the command of that labour at the particular moment at which it may be required.

1375. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Generally there is a greater severity of manual labour, as well as a greater amount of skill, required in the cultivation of sugar than in the cultivation of coffee, is there not?—No, I should say not severer labour; that has been frequently asserted, but generally speaking, a man will only do a day's work; if it be harder, he will take it more coolly and slowly; I do not think myself that this is a very material point; as higher wages are always given on a sugar estate, you can generally get labourers as easily to work for hire as you can upon a coffee or cocoa estate.

1376. *Chairman.*] The work in a sugar plantation is not much severer as compared with the labour on a coffee or cocoa estate, than the work of the labourer in harvest time is harder than his ordinary work, but you would give them higher wages?—I should say that a case in point is that of mowers in this country; their labour may be a little harder, but there is no difficulty in procuring them at a price, nor do I conceive there would be any difficulty in getting labourers to cultivate the sugar estates.

1377. What principle should you propose to adopt to secure the supply of free labour, now that this apprenticeship system is about to expire?—At the present moment I am under great alarm and anxiety with respect to the results of emancipation; I see no certain mode of carrying on the cultivation of our West India colonies, unless the plan now proposed by Mr. Wakefield is carried into execution; this is the view which I have taken of the subject. My sole hope now is founded upon that plan being carried into execution.

1378. You mean a plan of affixing a price to land, and using that as a fund to increase the supply of free labour?—Decidedly.

1379. What should you consider a sufficient price for land in colonies situated like Trinidad, in order to secure a continuous supply of labour for wages applicable to sugar estates?—I feel myself quite at a loss to fix any price as a sufficient price; I think it is dependent upon a variety of circumstances, upon the fertility of the soil, the rate of wages at which the labourers will consequently be paid, and probably a good deal upon the race of labourers that are to be employed; but the principle of establishing a price for land I hold to be this: not so much for the purpose of apportioning the number of labourers to an acre of land, but principally to secure the comfort of the labourer himself; consequently, I should say that the chief

object

object in putting a price upon land is to prevent any labourer from ever hoping or expecting to become a proprietor, who is not by nature or by education qualified to undertake successfully the cultivation of land on his own account. This I consider to be the foundation of the whole scheme, and if it cannot be defended and supported by showing that it is for the good of the labourer in the first instance, I do not think that it will be found correct throughout; but as far as I have given attention to the subject, I think that the natural consequence of obtaining the first object, will be to produce all the other results which have been pointed out as desirable. I can fix no sufficient price, but I think it should be higher in fertile colonies than in those which possess only second-rate lands; and I think that a labourer in all colonies should be obliged to save the wages of at least three or four years before he is enabled to purchase land to work on his own account.

1380. Mr. *Gladstone.*] If you would withhold from him the occupation of land, except for such a sum as he would save in the course of three or four years by wages, would it not be a part of your plan to fix a minimum quantity of land, below which none would be sold?—Yes, I am of opinion that the allotments should be large, for a variety of reasons. I am satisfied, looking particularly to the island of Trinidad (and I profess to have little experience anywhere else), that the largest estates are cultivated the most economically; it appears to me that the more you introduce machinery into agricultural processes, estates necessarily become larger. If land could only be cultivated by a spade, a very small plot of garden-ground might be as profitably cultivated in that way as a larger; but the moment the use of a plough was introduced, the additional machinery and capital requisite necessarily extended the size of estates for economical cultivation. Now sugar estates require more expensive machinery and works than probably any other cultivation existing, and consequently a large estate is cultivated more economically than a small one. The tendency latterly in Trinidad has been towards large estates. The Spaniards originally settled on small properties, for they had little or no good machinery; of late years purchasers have joined small estates together, and thrown them into larger; then the cultivator of a large estate is more able to lay out money to introduce improved machinery, consequently the one process reacts upon the other, and larger estates are the result: as such I should recommend that the allotments of Crown lands sold by Government should be rather too large than too small, as the defect most easily remedied.

1381. Could a negro easily save 20*l.* in a year, supposing him to exercise all possible economy?—I should say that the average of wages in the island of Trinidad, for field labour, is not less than 2*s.* sterling a day for a free labourer.

1382. How much would an apprenticed negro save and have to dispose of for the purchase of land at the termination of apprenticeship?—At present the West India colonies are in a very extraordinary position, and I do not think that any sound information as to the future could be derived from their present state; I believe in many instances the sugar planters in Trinidad are giving at present very nearly 1*s.* for the apprentice's extra labour of two hours and a half.

1383. The whole or nearly the whole of those wages the apprentice may save if he is so disposed?—He may decidedly save the whole of it.

1384. During the course of the apprenticeship, then, he may accumulate such a sum as will enable him to be a purchaser in spite of any price you may throw upon land, if he is enabled to purchase land in very small quantities?—Certainly, every negro who has sufficient forethought and economy to content himself with the full subsistence furnished at the present moment by his master, may save the whole of the wages derived from his extra labour, for under the present system he is supplied with every comfort that a labourer can require.

1385. Would it follow then because he had forethought and economy sufficient to save that money, that he would therefore be likely to become a profitable cultivator of the soil, with a view to his own interests hereafter?—I think he would; but I do not think there are more than one in ten that would proceed upon that economical principle.

1386. Do you think that the one in ten whom you have supposed would be in a condition, as regards his general abilities, to cultivate the soil in a way which would be profitable to him, and place him in a good position as a member of the community upon his own account and his own resources?—I have already stated that without forming any very definite opinion as to the limitation of time, I think a labourer should be obliged to work for wages for the term of three years at least. In the case supposed he would labour for four years, and would exhibit all those

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qualities of economy and forethought which I suppose necessary to enable a labourer safely to cultivate on his own account. I think, therefore, that he would be entitled to become a proprietor of land, and that I should not apprehend any want of general industry on his part; but I should not think it a very profitable system, or one to be encouraged in the colony, as I do not think it would ever lead to the production of any exportable produce.

1387. Mr. *Scrope.*] Take the case of free labourers; you stated that the average wages of free labour were 2 *s.* a day?—I have given that sum as an average; but everything relating to the labour market at the present moment is extremely unsettled in the colony. Wages depend a great deal upon the ideas of individuals. The market for sugar, our principal export, is in an unsettled state; it has latterly been rising, and many have given much higher wages than 2 *s.* I state 2 *s.* generally, looking to the state of the markets for the last eight or ten years, in which case I believe that a proprietor of land in the island of Trinidad could well afford to give 2 *s.* a day to the labouring population.

1388. What is the annual cost of the subsistence of the labourer?—Positive subsistence, without any luxuries, sufficient to keep a man there in perfect health, may be obtained for one dollar per week, living simply on salt fish and vegetable food, with no excess in spirituous liquors.

1389. What is that per day in English currency?—A dollar is about 4 *s.* 4 *d.*

1390. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Would the mere food of the labourer cost so much as that in Trinidad?—I think it would nearly; I have mentioned a dollar as a round sum; the ordinary allowance given to every slave was 4 lbs. of salt fish per week, very little more than half a pound per day, which, when purchased in retail, added to other necessary articles which they would require, would amount to that sum.

1391. Mr. *Scrope.*] At all events the subsistence of a labourer would be considerably under 1 *s.* a day; therefore he would be able to save 1 *s.* a day?—No, he would have to purchase his clothes and furniture.

1392. What would be the sum he might save?—I cannot decidedly reply to that; much would depend upon the state of civilization in which the labourers were placed; a very small stock of clothes is necessary in that climate, and, as a positive want, is hardly required.

1393. What do you conceive to be the quantity of land upon which an independent labourer may maintain himself and his family with comfort, procuring from the sale of his surplus produce the clothing and ordinary comforts which he may require in that colony?—I think, without knowing particularly any individual case which has occurred, that a man with a family may maintain himself in Trinidad upon as small a spot as a couple of acres of ground, or possibly less, as the land is particularly fertile and produces in great abundance; I think some extraordinary calculations are to be found in Humboldt, in which he has proved that an acre of ground would maintain a much greater number of persons; but I have had no opportunity of ascertaining exactly the fact.

1394. Therefore, supposing the labourers to be extremely desirous to live upon their own lands instead of working for hire, it will be necessary, in order to counteract that desire, and to force them to work for three or four years for hire before they can purchase land, to affix such a price upon it as would prevent the labourers from obtaining two or three acres by less than the savings of three or four years' labour?—Yes.

1395. *Chairman.*] Does not the question which has been put by Mr. Gladstone bear upon that point, that you would, in addition to fixing a price, fix a certain quantity, below which land should not be put up for sale?—I think decidedly that land should bear a price in those colonies, and that a high one.

1396. But in addition to that, you would say that land should not be put up to sale in very small lots?—My opinion is, that in the first instance it should be put up for sale in large allotments, and that afterwards a further provision will be required, to prevent those allotments from being subdivided and retailed for profit at a low price; for I do not conceive that any price that Crown land can reasonably be raised to in that colony, will ever be sufficient to counteract the tendency and desire which, looking to the character of the negro race, they would have of settling themselves upon small plots of ground.

1397. Mr. *Scrope.*] Then it being assumed that the labourer could save at the rate of 15 *l.* a year, in order to prevent his purchasing two acres of land from the saving of less than three years' labour, it would be necessary to prevent his obtaining land under the price of 45 *l.* an acre?—I do not think that labourers will save

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15 *l.* a year; neither should I think it would ever be necessary to carry the principle of the price of land to that extent, because I am sure that it is not in the nature of the labouring classes universally to save. From the observations I have made, I should think there are a very few, a very small proportion that will save, and that the great majority of them will expend their wages, whatever the amount may be, from day to day, or from week to week; so that I should not think it necessary, for the establishment of the principle recommended, to put anything like so high a price upon land as 45 *l.* per acre; but I have not sufficiently considered the subject to decide upon the exact price to be put upon land. It is a very important matter, open to future consideration; but I think that the price of a single acre should be greatly higher than any price that will be placed by Government upon the sale of allotments of Crown land.

1398. If the labourer has so strong a desire to obtain possession of land from the savings of his industry, that desire will lead him to save and accumulate for that purpose?—It may induce some to save, but I do not think that feeling will ever be carried to any great extent amongst the great body of the labouring population; much probably will depend upon the first working of the whole system after emancipation. If the labourers find that they immediately get good and steady wages, and that they are living comfortably, I think a very large proportion of them will be well satisfied with that condition; but if, by too great a facility in procuring land, they are early enabled to establish cottages and provision-grounds for themselves, it may unfortunately become the fashion amongst them, and be very difficult subsequently to alter.

1399. But you think that if the labourers are induced, under the apprenticeship system, to become constant and steady labourers for hire, they will not be apt to desert that course of life and to refuse to labour for hire, even though they should have the offer of tracts of land upon which they might settle at a moderately low price?—Everything would depend upon the price put upon the land; all of them would take it if they could get it for nothing. I think, at the same time, notwithstanding the calculation of what a man might save if he were disposed to save to the utmost, that a much less price than 45 *l.* per acre would be necessary, for I look upon the African race to be improvident, luxurious in their tastes, very imitative, and disposed to go to any expense in their power to copy those who are settled around them; so that I do not think that more than one out of 10 could ever be induced to save his wages for a whole twelvemonth.

1400. You said, according to that, a moderate price would be sufficient for the purpose?—A price much more moderate than that which has been stated, taking into calculation what a man might save, if he saved everything beyond subsistence.

1401. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is there not this objection to laying on a very high price per acre, that it might operate as an obstruction or even as a positive prohibition to emigrants from the mother country?—I profess only to be acquainted with some practical portion of the subject; but I would by no means recommend a very high price to be put upon allotments of land; I am quite of opinion with the witnesses who have preceded me, that it should be only a sufficient price, a price which would prevent the labourer from getting possession of land before he could cultivate it with advantage to himself or the community.

1402. But you have stated that what would be a sufficient price in other colonies, would be an insufficient price in Trinidad, and therefore the price at which waste lands there are to be disposed of should be a high price?—I wish to insist only on this principle, that the price ought to be sufficient to oblige the labourer to save his wages for not less than three or four years before he became a proprietor; and in a colony where the land being fertile would enable the owners of estates to give high wages, I think that the price of Crown land should be fixed higher than in other colonies, where the soil being inferior, wages would necessarily be lower.

1403. Do you think that by a judicious distribution of houses and gardens, giving them as a matter of reward, and encouraging that disposition which the negroes have to attach themselves to the spot to which they have been accustomed, many may be induced to remain where they are, and that the disposition to become proprietors may be in a considerable degree counteracted?—I see no difficulty in their being made good and steady labourers under proper encouragement, if they are not to be allowed to cultivate land on their own account.

1404. Do you see any great difficulty in attaching them to their present location as tenants, and removing that disposition to become proprietors, independently of any prohibition?—I should say that every prudent proprietor would take care,

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before the period of entire emancipation arrives, to be furnished with houses for all his labourers, and under those circumstances I believe they will in preference remain on the spot to which they have been accustomed, and where a great number have been born and bred; but I think that nothing will prevent their forming settlements on their own account at a distance upon the public lands, if they find any facility in so doing.

1405. Comparing the disposition of the labouring population of the West Indies with that of the white free population in the United States of America, or in the English colonies, do you think that there would be a greater disposition in the former, that is, the population of the West Indies, to settle upon very small portions of land than in the others?—Most decidedly, for this reason: it has been correctly stated by one of the witnesses preceding me, that the white labouring population of America and Canada have a great ambition to possess large estates, being anxious to place themselves in the same situation as to power and influence which they have invariably observed men of large landed property to possess in this country; but I do not think that the African has any feeling of that description. In the colonies in which he is settled, he sees only white proprietors of large estates; but looking to his recollections and associations in Africa (and at the present moment one-third of the apprenticed labourers in Trinidad are Africans), I think that his present ambition would be limited to a small garden, and a small and miserable house, something that he could build in three or four days out of the forest in his neighbourhood, which he could remove and replace whenever he required it, and which, as far as regards taste and habit, probably affords to him a pleasanter residence than a house built in the European style.

1406. Do you think that if he were removed from contact with the white population, his wants and ideas of civilization would gradually become more and more contracted?—I think it most probable, but I cannot speak with any practical knowledge of such a case. No persons can be more imitative than the Africans are, and I certainly think that their being in contact with a white population more civilized than themselves, will in a great degree tend to civilize them, provided they are under a liberal government, and provided they are placed on a footing of political equality in every respect; at the same time I do not think that in the United States of America the association of the two classes of labourers has been advantageous or is likely to be advantageous to the African race.

1407. *Chairman.*] From all that you have said, the Committee may conclude that you think that no precise price can be fixed on public lands at the present moment; that it must be subjected to the test of experience, and that the price may be lowered or raised till at last what you call a sufficient price is attained?—I certainly think that a sufficient price cannot be settled immediately; that seems also to be the general opinion of gentlemen who have studied the subject much more than I have; but I have formed a very decided opinion on this subject, that the price when once fixed should never be lowered; and seeing the impossibility of fixing the just price in the first instance, I would rather see it fixed too low than too high.

1408. And gradually to raise the price afterwards?—Yes, because it would create great alarm amongst capitalists and owners of land, if they saw any probability of the price being lowered below that at which they had previously purchased; besides, in such a case the power to lower a minimum price, would include a power to lower it to nothing, which would be destructive of the principle of the whole measure as far as I understand it, consequently, I think that the price, if altered, should be made to rise gradually, and never to be lowered; and the Committee will observe, that this is the natural course in every new-settled colony, where the price of occupied land never falls, but continues to advance gradually.

*Lunæ, 4° die Julii, 1836.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Ward.
Mr. Hutt.
Mr. William Gladstone.
Mr. Francis Baring.
Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Poulett Scrope.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer.
Mr. Pusey.

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

*William H. Burnley*, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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*Witness.*] I WISH to be permitted to make an explanation before the examination commences, on the subject of the liberated Africans. I stated, in one portion of my evidence on Thursday, that they received day-wages for their labour; and in another part I have stated that they require to be apprenticed and supported to enable them to maintain themselves. These two assertions appear rather inconsistent without further explanation; but the fact is, that they are apprenticed and supported as fully and entirely as the apprenticed labourers, and they receive besides small daily wages, for it was considered advantageous to give them some trifling pecuniary remuneration to induce them to work steadily, for no power of punishing them is given by the Bill, such as masters have over apprentices in England. They can only take them before the magistrates and lodge a complaint, which, as against Africans not understanding the language, was thought would be perfectly useless. Wages, therefore, which could be stopped in the event of their not doing their duty, were given as a more efficacious plan.

1409. *Chairman.*] Did they understand the principle of wages, and had it a good effect upon them?—The system has not been long in operation in the colony; but from all the information I could procure, it appeared to work very well, and the Africans seemed to understand the use and value of money perfectly. Whenever I visited my own and other estates I was always in the habit of inquiring for the Africans, to ascertain their progress, and they always expected some little present, after I had been talking and making inquiries about them. In one instance, where four or five of them were assembled, I had no small change, and gave to one of them, who appeared to be a leading person, half a dollar, to be divided amongst them, there was a good deal of squabbling about the division; the others seemed to think that he would not give them their fair proportion; and I found that they fully understood the use and value of money.

1410. Would you deem it preferable to dispose of the land, if sold at a fixed minimum price or by public auction?—Upon the whole, I should think it preferable to dispose of it at a fixed minimum price. I do not think the system of auction would be particularly advantageous; it would certainly not prevent jobbing. Much influence would be made use of in a young colony to prevent one person from bidding against another. I am certain that an unpopular man might be made to pay very highly for his land, whilst a popular person would get it generally at the minimum price; much also would depend upon the nature of the government. In a Crown colony, it would be a bold man who would dare to bid against a person known to be a friend of the governor, or of any person in authority. The sale by auction would always create delay; because, to render it of any utility, it must be previously advertised that some individual wishes to purchase a particular tract of land, and a public sale must be fixed at some distant day, to enable the community to be aware of it. I think that this delay would throw discouragement in the way of the sale of land;

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land; and I can see no disadvantage in disposing of it at the minimum price to the first applicant. It is not proposed to be sold for the purpose of revenue; and if the first applicant should secure the best land, he is entitled to it from having first discovered it. Even then he has no great advantage over the rest of the community, for the first cultivator of the wilderness has to encounter a great many difficulties from the want of combined labour; and every one who comes after him finds advantages derived from the labour of the first settler; and although the latter may receive inferior land, he generally makes it equally profitable; and it will invariably be found in the settlement of every new colony, that the first rejected land ultimately sells at as high a price as the best land did in the first instance. I therefore think it preferable to sell the land at a minimum price; and the previous survey being made, that the first person who comes and puts his finger upon an allotment in the surveyor-general's office should have the right of pre-emption.

1411. And in the event of any dispute arising between two persons for a tract of land, would you decide that dispute by lot?—I see no better mode of settling it.

1412. Have you ever seen that mode adopted?—Never. In Trinidad, Crown lands have been sold within the last 15 years on the principle of competition, but not by public sale, tenders were made; but at last it became the practice to sell at a fixed price. The governor probably soon found that little advantage was derived from competition; and whenever an offer was made at the highest price which had been previously given the land was granted.

1413. You would have extensive surveys made considerably ahead of the population; and would you then allow individuals to select lands in any part of the colony, without reference to situation or to the advantage to be derived from condensing the population?—I would; but in that case the party selecting a distant tract must necessarily pay the expense of surveying it, and be bound to lodge a copy of that survey in the surveyor-general's office, which would be a great additional expense to him. I see no disadvantage in its being allowed under such an arrangement; on the contrary, rather an advantage.

1414. Then you would allow them to select land beyond the limits of the Government survey?—I would.

1415. Keeping the survey considerably anead of the population?—Keeping the survey sufficiently extensive round the previously settled parts ready for any applicant who should present himself. But if an enterprising individual should explore a distant country, and find a spot that would suit him, I can see no objection to his being allowed to have it; I am sure that he will never attempt it, unless there is some great peculiar advantage, such as a navigable river or superior fertility of soil attending it; for he must always settle at great disadvantage when removed to a distance from the rest of the population; he can have no assistance in the formation of roads and other essential objects; and a man will not do it, but for some striking advantage which the rest of the community would soon share with him.

1416. In what sized allotments or blocks do you conceive that the Crown lands should be sold with a view to the general interests of the colony?—I think the allotments should be large. I would prefer their being too large rather than too small, because the evil of too large an allotment is very easily remedied. I do not think that purchasers of land would be disposed to hold it uncultivated for any length of time; it would cost money, and consequently they would soon be disposed to resell it, if not prepared to cultivate it on their own account.

1417. But large and small are merely relative, and very vague terms; do you mean that you would fix a minimum measure, beyond which you would not go in selling land?—I would fix a minimum measure, to which the Government sales should be limited; but that would necessarily differ in different colonies. In New South Wales, where extensive pasturage is required, enormous tracts appear to be granted beneficially. But to come practically to the point. The Crown land in Trinidad was sold in lots of 100 Spanish quarreès each, or about 320 English acres; they were found by experience too small; for a sugar estate in that island cannot be conducted in the best and most profitable manner if it does not contain at least 600 acres, which I should consider the allotment of Crown land most advantageous for sale in the island

of

of Trinidad; and if in any instance too large for individuals, two will unite their applications and divide it between them: neither do I apprehend any mischief from speculators and jobbers holding immense tracts of land, because where municipal authority exists expenses always attach to the holding of land, for the formation of roads, bridges, &c., besides other parish expenses. In fact, I know that in the United States, so far from their apprehending that capitalists will come forward to buy up too large tracts of land, that they are rather encouraged to do so, for in the sales of public lands in the state of Michigan, which were taking place when I was last in the United States, the purchasers were guaranteed from all state taxes for a term of years, I think six or seven, to encourage them to buy land; therefore I think they find it practically an advantage to encourage individuals to buy large rather than small tracts.

1418. But still your wish is to encourage large estates rather than small, with reference to the superior mode of cultivation. Do not you think that there would be a danger of large capitalists buying up, on speculation, large quantities of land for the sake of dividing them into the smallest portions, and retailing them afterwards at a profit?—I think some measures might be adopted to prevent that evil, the details of which would require consideration. Assuming, however, the principle to be recognised, that it is disadvantageous in a community to allow of land being subdivided into small patches, I think it would be very easy by some legislative enactment to prevent it. Perhaps a simple way would be to levy a tax in the shape of a stamp duty upon all sales of land.

1419. Which tax you would make of the same amount for large sales as small ones?—Yes; it would consequently not interfere with cultivation on a large scale, as the tax would be trifling in amount upon the purchase of a large estate, while it would be quite sufficient to prevent the frequent sale of small quantities; and I am informed that in point of fact the same results are produced in this country, for that such are the difficulties and expenses attending the sale of land in small portions, that few persons think of buying 10 or 20 acres but on speculation, for building lots or market gardens.

1420. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think that such a tax as would affect sales merely would be enough to attain your object, which is to prevent the country being cut up into small parcels of ground held by small cultivators; would it not be possible for cultivators of large grants to let to small cultivators?—It might; and I think that the same tax should attach to leases beyond a certain period; but this is a part of the subject to which I have not so particularly applied myself.

1421. Without asking you what specific remedy you would propose, does it not appear to you to be also necessary to have some check even upon the annual letting of small holdings?—I think that few persons would hire land for a year, subject to the risks which always must attach to its belonging to another person; but no doubt this must be well considered when a colonial bill for that purpose is framed, and the object required may no doubt be easily attained by legislative enactments.

1422. Do not you think it far from an improbable case that at the period of the full emancipation of the negroes, speculators knowing their disposition to locate on small spots of ground, may be tempted to purchase considerable grants, particularly in colonies circumstanced as Trinidad is, and to drive a trade in subdividing those pieces of ground to the blacks, and that in such a case the interest of the speculator would give to the negro a sufficient security against ejectments from caprice or from any other motive?—I am certain that it would be a practice immediately followed, if not prevented by some legislative enactment.

1423. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that there is any class of people in this country to whom an enactment of that kind would be particularly objectionable, by whom it would be opposed on the score of inhumanity or hardship to the negro population?—I do not think it could be considered objectionable by any one who had maturely considered the subject. The object of imposing the tax is decidedly to promote the benefit of the lower classes; it is to prevent their embarking in a tempting but hazardous occupation, or rather more than hazardous, for every one attempting it without the requisite qualifications of capital and skill would be sure to ruin himself. The tax on gin may be considered an analogous proceeding; undoubtedly as a tax it falls consider-

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ably heavier upon the poorer classes than upon the rich; but the principal object in view is not to raise money from the impost, but to stop a bad and ruinous practice. I fancy that amongst humane persons there is no objection to this mode of proceeding, and with economists the only objection lies in the difficulty of carrying it successfully into execution. In the case under consideration it is to prevent a ruinous practice amongst the labouring classes; no smuggling could impede its success; and when successful, no tax in any shape would be levied upon them.

1424. Mr. *Hutt.*] You do not mean utterly to exclude them from the power of buying land?—No; I speak of its effects only generally; it would always be in the power of a persevering and industrious man, in a short period of time, to obtain land. I have no hesitation in saying that, whatever price may be put upon it in the colony of Trinidad, a determined and economical labourer, expending only what may be necessary for his subsistence, would, in a couple of years, save enough to buy land sufficient to maintain himself and his family; but I do not attach much consequence to this circumstance, because I think that the number of these provident persons will be very small indeed among the great body of Africans.

1425. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Would you wish to carry the restrictions upon the sale and the holding of land so far as to prevent those who have exercised industry and forethought for two or three years, and have made sufficient savings, from becoming occupants?—Certainly not.

1426. The general basis of your system is the application to the West Indies of that principle of combinable labour, of which Mr. Wakefield has developed the application to Australia?—It is.

1427. You conceive it for the advantage, not merely of the present holders of estates but of the community in general, that land should be held in large holdings rather than in small?—I consider that it would be decidedly advantageous to every class in the community, and more particularly to the whole of the labouring population in the first instance.

1428. You think that it would be more profitable to them in a pecuniary point of view?—I do, and tend more to their civilization; and if you will allow me to cite the case of Antigua, I think it bears immediately upon the present question, for in that island a state of affairs exists precisely similar to that which Mr. Wakefield wishes to secure by his regulations. It is a small colony with a large population; every acre of ground is in the possession of proprietors, and bears what would be considered a high price in a new settled colony; all the labourers are consequently obliged to work for hire. Now, in this case, the example furnished is very strong indeed, because they were not men who had been free labourers, and accustomed to provide for themselves, but had been West India slaves up to the very moment when emancipation took effect; yet such was the force of the circumstance of the whole of the land being in the possession of proprietors, and not available to a labourer to cultivate on his own account, that they immediately proceeded to work for wages in as regular a way as they do in this country; and after inquiring particularly into their condition, I have no hesitation in saying that the labouring population of Antigua seemed a more comfortable people, better dressed, and more civilized in their habits than any negroes I have seen in any other British or foreign slave colony where land is distributed to them in profusion.

1429. Mr. *Baring.*] What proportion of the land in Antigua belongs to whites, and what proportion to free blacks?—I think a very small proportion indeed to the latter; but I cannot answer directly as to quantity; the whole of the country appeared to be laid out in sugar estates, none of which belong to free blacks.

1430. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you know that any part of it belongs to black persons?—I do not believe that any does excepting town lots, and probably some gardens in the neighbourhood of the towns.

1431. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] All the blacks are free in that colony?—They are, perfectly so.

1432. Mr. *Hutt.*] Would you propose that the tax of which you are speaking should be an *ad valorem* tax?—No; a tax to attach to every sale without reference to the number of acres sold.

1433. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] You do not advocate the principle of large estates solely upon the ground that they are better cultivated than others; but you advocate

advocate it upon the ground that you would not wish every person to purchase land, and the colony be thereby deprived of labour altogether?—No; I advocate large estates, because I think they are more economically and profitably conducted.

1434. You take the whole system of large estates being the best?—Yes; and that a greater amount of exportable produce will be raised upon half a dozen large estates than upon a dozen smaller ones of the same aggregate extent of land.

1435. Then the scale by which you would regulate the price of land would be not merely to prevent every labourer from obtaining land, but so as to favour the distribution of the colonies into large estates?—I would so far favour it in the first instance, that I would recommend only large allotments being made by the Government; but I would afterwards allow things to take their natural course.

1436. You would not regulate the price with any idea to that system?—Not the price put upon it by Government.

1437. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion as to the disposal of the proceeds of the Crown lands. Do you think that it would be advantageous to reserve the whole, or any part of them, for the general purposes of colonial government, or to devote the whole to the purposes of emigration?—I should be disposed to retain the whole for the purposes of emigration. No doubt the probable contingency may arrive when the population may require no addition beyond its own natural increase, which, I think, may be left for consideration when the period arrives; but at the commencement I would devote the whole fund to emigration; for I think, with a witness who preceded me, that it would be more advantageous to the community to subject themselves to additional taxation for other objects required rather than retain any part of these proceeds for that purpose.

1438. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] Would it not depend upon the degree of adaptation of the different colonies for emigration; for instance, in the West Indies would emigration be of any value?—Of the greatest value; I more particularly allude now to the island of Trinidad, and other colonies having waste lands. In the island of Antigua, an immigration fund on the plan proposed would be impracticable because there are no public lands to sell.

1439. *Chairman.*] Will you continue your reasons for thinking that the whole of the proceeds of the land sales ought to be applied as an immigration fund?—I think it should be applied solely as an immigration fund; because on any other principle it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find purchasers for the land, which would be valueless without labourers. But we have been considering two modes of sale, one at a fixed minimum price, and the other by public sale; now, if Government determine upon the latter, the surplus fund which may be derived by the competition of purchasers beyond the minimum price, might be advantageously devoted to the making of roads and bridges, and the clearing of rivers, which is a very material object in a new settled country. This would be consistent with the general plan, as the next land put up for sale in the interior would naturally sell for a higher price, in consequence of these improvements; but I always think that the minimum upset price should be retained for the sole purpose of immigration, so long as immigration was required in the colony; and by the time it was fully peopled I presume that all the public land would be sold, and the immigration fund naturally cease of itself.

1440. Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to borrow a sum of money in the first instance, securing the repayment of it upon the proceeds of the future sales of land, to be applied to the expense of importing labour, or would you trust alone to the funds arising from the sale of land previously sold?—In our West Indian colonies, which are not yet fully settled, it will be absolutely necessary to borrow a sum of money in the first instance, because we shall want only labourers; already there is more than a sufficiency of land in the hands of individuals, and of capital expended in works and machinery. I am satisfied that under the most successful experiment of emancipation which can be contemplated, that all our apprenticed labourers will not work as steadily in the field as they have been in the habit of doing. It probably would not be advantageous that they should; the women, in a great number of instances, may occasionally be better employed at home. In the artificial state of cultivation

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which has existed, a great proportion of the food required for the population has been imported. No doubt a great change will take place in this respect, which will absorb a proportion of the labourers who hitherto have been working upon sugar, coffee, and cocoa estates. Wanting only labour, no man will think of buying land of which he has already more than enough in his possession, so that no fund could by possibility be derived from previous sales, and the colony must borrow money on the security of future sales to enable it to procure any labourers at all.

1441. Do you not think that the restriction which you propose to lay upon the occupation of all land, by creating a difficulty in the purchase of small portions, would excite a great deal of dissatisfaction and discontent among the labouring class; and do you think, in the population of Trinidad, there would be any difficulty in enforcing the system?—No, I can see no difficulty at all; I do not think there would be the slightest discontent in a labouring population, in possession of the comforts of life, with abundance of employment and good wages, which the system recommended is intended to ensure. No doubt, if they were starving, and thought they could escape starvation by occupying the waste lands within their reach, they would be highly discontented with any restriction; but such circumstances could never arise.

1442. And you see no difficulty in enforcing any regulations which might be adopted upon this subject, by the establishment of a sufficient local police force to prevent squatting?—I see no difficulty, neither do I think that a large police force would be requisite. Settlements, such as those of the Marones in Jamaica, have resulted solely from the existence of slavery; men absconded from compulsory labour, and were deterred by the fear of punishment from returning; and gradually they were joined by other individuals in similar circumstances; but my opinion of the African character is, that they will be too fond of hanging about the towns; and that that propensity will be an evil more to be apprehended than their hiding themselves in the woods.

1443. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you happen to know whether, since the emancipation in Antigua, a considerable number have resorted to the towns?—I am not aware that it has occurred; I generally understood that they were obliged to work for wages in consequence of their having no other means of subsistence.

1444. Have you not heard that immediately upon the emancipation taking place, a portion of the labouring population did leave the estates, and that all that portion did repair to the towns?—They did so for some days, and partially for two or three months after emancipation was first proclaimed. I looked over the lists of several estates, and found that during the month of August there were very few labourers for hire. In the next and subsequent months the lists gradually improved, and after Christmas they generally had a sufficient gang in the field.

1445. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] Do you mean to place a double impediment in the way of the labourer; first, in respect of the price at which land is to be bought, and, next, in respect to the quantity in which it is to be allotted?—The allotment of a large quantity would never prevent its being subdivided and sold by retail afterwards.

1446. Supposing there are persons now in condition to purchase land, do you think that they should be visited differently from persons who, after these regulations, would be so situated?—I have no doubt that the moment entire emancipation takes place, there will be a great many individuals amongst the negroes, possessing the means, and disposed to buy land immediately; and I do not see that any price can be put upon it which will prevent their doing so; neither can I see any objection, for they must have been thrifty industrious men even as slaves and apprentices.

1447. But if you increase the size of allotments that would prevent it?—No; the extent of the allotment could not prevent an owner from selling it in portions of 10 or 20 acres, if he saw any advantage in so doing.

1448. Supposing there were labourers anxious to buy a small part of the Government land, men who had been labourers, and who were qualified to be small proprietors, would you place any impediment in their way?—Certainly; because if you were to attempt to make the price alone a sufficient impediment, you would prevent the extension of all cultivation on a large scale. If you required the applicant for 1,000 acres to pay as high a price per acre, as

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it would be necessary practically to establish for the benefit of the labouring classes to check the cottier system, you would have no purchasers.

1449. Do you not think that the price would be a sufficient restriction to prevent labourers from obtaining land?—I do not think that it would, under the circumstances I have described.

1450. *Chairman.*] By your replies to the questions you seem only to contemplate the establishment of a race of negro labourers in the West India islands; are you of opinion that emigrants from the United Kingdom would answer in the colonies?—I am satisfied that they would not answer in a colony like Trinidad, nor in any low tropical lands. I have heard that in the island of Jamaica the inhabitants wish to encourage the introduction of Irish and Germans; but I am very apprehensive that the experiment will prove a failure. It is possible that in the high lands of that island Europeans may live, and cultivate pimento and provisions; but I see no advantage in such a plan of colonization; and looking to the benefit of the emigrants, which I think is the first principle, and never to be lost sight of in the present inquiry, I see no advantage in English labourers going to a West India colony, when we have the whole of Australia open to us; and my opinion is that the cultivation of the exportable produce of the West Indies can only be carried on advantageously by people of the African or other southern races.

1451. Is there any other class but the negro from which you think a good race of labourers for the use of the West India colonies might be obtained?—I think the negroes in every point of view preferable; but there are the inhabitants of the Azores, of the Canaries, and of the Cape de Verds, who probably have all of them some African blood in their veins, and who, in point of fact, have largely emigrated to the Spanish colonies. At the present moment I believe there is a large population, originally from the Canaries in Cuba; a great many are found in Venezuela; and, I think, in default of procuring a sufficient number of Africans, they might answer the purpose perfectly well. There are, besides, the inhabitants of Malta, who, from all the information I can procure, would, I believe, answer very well in the West Indies; and, looking at the proper object of this inquiry, as I understand they are greatly distressed for the means of subsistence, caused by a superabundant population and a great scarcity of land, it would be highly advantageous to remove them to some West India colony, where their circumstances would be improved.

1452. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] Are the native race quite extinct in Trinidad?—No, there are some aboriginal Indians existing; but they are useless as a labouring population; they are kept together by the Government, and maintain themselves, but they are reducing in numbers every day.

1453. They have no social relation to the colony?—Very little; they occasionally labour for hire in the immediate neighbourhood of the missions, by permission of the priest who superintends them; but in a very few years they will become extinct, such is the rapid decrease in their population.

1454. *Chairman.*] What is the number of the natives there?—I cannot say from recollection. Under 500 or 600 in the whole island.

1455. Are you aware of the fact that the Indian population on the main, in almost all the Spanish old colonies, among others Venezuela, does labour for hire, and constitutes, in fact, the labouring population of the country in many parts?—I am not aware of that fact; and I do not think it is altogether the case in Venezuela, having no recollection of seeing in any working gang many pure Indians.

1456. You are not practically acquainted with Mexico or the interior of Colombia, where the Indians decidedly constitute the mass of the working population?—I am unacquainted with both those states; but I have always heard that the number of native Indians throughout America was declining every year.

1457. Mr. *Gladstone.*] You have mentioned several countries from which you think labourers might be obtained with a prospect of success; are you aware of any cases in which it has been attempted to import labourers from Bengal; and what is your opinion of Bengal in this respect?—I have never heard of the importation of any of the natives of Bengal into the West India colonies; but about 25 or 30 years ago Chinese were imported into Trinidad; and from the little experience which we derived from that experiment, if the Bengalese are at all equal to them, it would be a most advantageous measure.

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But I think the extreme expense of bringing them from that distance would prove an insuperable obstacle.

1458. Have you not heard that people have been imported from Bengal into the island of the Mauritius since the Emancipation Bill passed?—I have heard something to that effect.

1459. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] Were there many Chinese brought to Trinidad?—I cannot charge my memory with the number; I suppose there may have been from 100 to 200 men; they came in one transport.

1460. Do you know how they were obtained?—Government paid the whole expense; they were brought principally from Prince of Wales's Island. I have been told they were not the best class of persons, but they succeeded so well that the majority made a sufficient sum of money in a short time, and found their way back to the east by the way of Great Britain, and there are only two or three remaining now in the island.

1461. *Chairman.*] As you seem to be of opinion that the principal dependence upon the West India colonies must actually be on the negro race, how and where do you expect to procure the number of labourers that might be required?—There is a large free negro population in all the slave colonies around us, as well as on the Spanish Main, and, with a liberal government in our colonies, with full and entire emancipation, and with equal political privileges accorded to all colours, there would be great attractions for all those classes of free labourers I have mentioned, who find themselves at present in a very galling and unpleasant position in the countries in which they reside. But I should more particularly look to the United States of America for an abundant supply of free negro labourers, who, in the uncomfortable state in which they find themselves placed at present in that country, would be very well disposed to emigrate if they were sure of finding their circumstances improved by their removal.

1462. You mean their situation morally and politically?—I mean their situation morally, politically, and physically.

1463. Do you think that the government of the United States would have any objection to our removing a portion of the black° population from their country?—On the contrary, I think that they would be rather disposed to encourage it. They are very anxious at the present moment to get rid of their free coloured population, and have attempted to do so by the establishment of the colony of Liberia; but either Liberia has failed from some particular causes connected with its locality, or from the expense of conveying passengers so great a distance. When I was last in America I found it generally admitted that Liberia would never answer the purpose intended, and that any numbers they might, under the most successful circumstances, be enabled to send there could by no means keep pace with the increase of the free black population by births, to say nothing of the ordinary manumissions amongst the slave population. I think therefore that the inhabitants of the United States would be glad to see some foreign colony opened, where, at no expense, the free population could be removed, and find themselves comfortable. I am convinced that the Americans in the northern slave states are not attached to slavery, and that many would liberate their slaves to-morrow if they knew how to dispose of them safely afterwards; but they consider their future existence in the United States to be a great political nuisance, so that men of undoubted philanthropy have too much patriotism to think of throwing what they consider a useless and dangerous population as a burden upon the country; indeed I heard it asserted as a fact, that many slaves have been liberated by will, provided the executors can find the means of sending them to Liberia, or elsewhere; and that those persons were still working in slavery from the difficulty, arising from want of means, in carrying the testator's wishes into effect. Under these circumstances, if it were a known and established fact that our colonies in the West Indies presented a sure asylum where free negro labourers could be comfortably located, and furnished with profitable employment, I think that a very large number would voluntarily emigrate from the United States of America, and give additional encouragement to future manumissions.

1464. Was not a similar plan tried at St. Domingo some years ago, and was it not the case that the removal of the American free negroes, although they were placed among persons of their own race and colour, proved a total failure?—It was so.

1465. What

1465. What were the causes of that failure, and why do you think that we should succeed with a similar experiment?—In the first place, the negro inhabitants of St. Domingo are all French; and it is a very singular circumstance how perfectly and entirely the negroes take the stamp of the nation with whom they have been brought up. A French negro, as compared with an English one, is as completely a different person in his tastes and habits as the individual owners by whom they have been educated. In the next place, the institutions of Hayti are entirely despotic. If the American negroes were expected to work as labourers under the regulations of the Haytian agricultural code, it would naturally disgust them immediately on their arrival; and if, in addition, the government of Hayti commenced by giving each settler a patch of land, which I think very probable, it would in itself be destructive of the whole experiment. I think that these causes are quite sufficient to account for the failure of the attempt at St. Domingo, none of which would exist in our English colonies.

1466. Does the Haytian code enforce the system of compulsory labour on all residents of St. Domingo?—I know no more of the Haytian code than what I have read in the papers laid before Parliament; but I believe that all the labourers are compelled to work (whether they desire employment or not) by military force.

1467. Not for wages, but as a duty?—I believe they were entitled to receive a portion of the produce of the estate; but a free man considers himself privileged to work or not, as he pleases, provided he makes no claim upon the community for relief.

1468. You therefore think the abortive experiment of emigration from the United States to St. Domingo affords no criterion by which to judge of the success of an emigration to our colonies?—I certainly am of that opinion.

1469. In adopting the plan of colonization which you have submitted to the Committee, would you also adhere to the plan of importing only young couples of both sexes as much as possible?—If a colony is to pay for imported labour, the more efficient that labour is the better; consequently young people would always be preferable to old. But we have already an established population in our West India colonies; in some of them there is a majority of males; consequently it would be more advantageous to import an increased proportion of females. In other cases the females preponderate, so that much must depend upon the different circumstances of the different islands. Trinidad is so contiguous to the Spanish Main, that there is some apprehension that, after having paid the passage of males to that island, they might be disposed, from caprice or other motives, to move off to the main, and then, from similar feelings of inconstancy, to return again, getting their passage expenses repeatedly paid; so that we consider it safer to give a bounty only on the introduction of women and children, under the impression that, when once located in the colony, a woman with a family, if she finds herself comfortable, is by no means disposed to move; and that where the women and children are the males will always be, and that we need be under no apprehension of not having a sufficient number of men in the colony; but this is a question which will require much further consideration.

1470. But as those circumstances must vary considerably in each colony, you would be inclined to think that the regulations respecting transport and conveyance of labourers should be framed by a board in the colony rather than by a board here; or what is your opinion upon that subject?—I think that the leading principles of the whole system, those which must be applicable to all colonies and all classes, should be engrafted in the Act of Parliament, leaving the details of management to which these principles are to apply under the control and superintendence of a central board in this country, at least till the system has been carried for some time into execution; because I do not conceive that it would be understood sufficiently in the colonies at an early stage of the proceedings; but there ought to be an assistant board always established in each colony, and the central board should take no step in opposition to their wish, without considering the subject seriously, and being able to give good and sound reasons for their determination; and the greatest publicity should attach to all their proceedings.

1471. You are of opinion then, that the board must have powers almost independent, but that the settled principles upon which they act should be laid

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down in the Act of Parliament here?—I think that the principles should be laid down in the Act of Parliament, and that the power, for the present at least, should be lodged here.

1472. Is the Committee to understand that, from the best consideration you have given to the subject, you are of opinion that if the principles of colonization which have been developed here be fairly applied to the West India colonies, they might enable them to continue the profitable cultivation of produce after the term of apprenticeship has expired, and to compete successfully with those foreign colonies in which slavery is still continued?—The only hope I have of our being able to do so arises from expectations derived from the consideration of this plan. Venezuela is a country which at the present moment affords an example which may materially assist us in the inquiry now before the Committee. It possesses a large free population, and a great abundance of fertile land. Now we may judge in some degree by the success of agriculture in that republic, how far we shall be able in our British colonies, when the period of emancipation arrives, to dispense with the necessity of some improved system, such as we are now inquiring into; and therefore, with the permission of the Committee, I will state some observations which I made in May, last year, during a visit to that country. The Committee will recollect that, at the period of the Negro Emancipation Bill being passed, great exertions were made in this country to persuade the West India proprietors voluntarily to consent to its adoption. It was very strongly insisted upon by individuals who were only acquainted with Great Britain, or the temperate regions of the world, that free labour was in all cases more profitable than slave labour, an assertion which every fact connected with the tropics disproved. Lord Stanley, however, when proposing the Emancipation Bill, stated in the House of Commons that a practical example of the superiority of free labour in the tropics then existed in the republic of Venezuela; that it was the only example which the world afforded of emancipation on a large scale, carried on with complete and entire success; the proof of which was found in the fact, that until a system of free labour was established, not a pound of sugar was grown in Caraccas, but subsequently it had been cultivated and exported to a large amount. I consequently determined to examine into the correctness of this statement, with the view of ascertaining how far we might entertain any well grounded hope of keeping up our sugar cultivation in the British islands, and went there for that purpose in May 1835, carrying with me Lord Stanley's speech, and the evidence taken by a Committee of the House of Commons, in my pocket. The first question that I inquired into was the number of slaves in existence, when Bolivar passed a decree for their emancipation. We had been told by Lord Stanley that the number of slaves had been 100,000, about 75,000 of whom had been freed; all of whom, at the time he was speaking, were working most successfully. With respect to that particular fact, I found that the whole number of slaves in Venezuela had never exceeded 60,000, which is the number given by Humboldt; and, in addition, a free population of about one million, in round numbers. I found that in fact, at the period when Bolivar's decree of emancipation took place, only one half of this number of slaves were then in existence; the remainder had been destroyed by death and dispersion, by war, misery, and distress; so that about 30,000 only, instead of 100,000, as had been stated, then remained.

1473. A great many obtained their freedom by entering the army?—I believe so; the number of slaves however remaining did not exceed 30,000 at the period when Bolivar first emancipated them, consequently could not be considered as an experiment of emancipation upon a large scale, when compared with the amount of the free population. By this Act of Bolivar's, which was passed in July 1821, all children born after that period were to become free at the age of 18 years; so that no slave can have been emancipated under that particular clause of the Act, up to the present day, as the 18 years will not expire until 1839. But there was another clause which provided for emancipation by a tax upon the property of persons dying intestate, as stated by Lord Stanley, by which a fund was to be provided for the annual manumission of deserving slaves; so that the whole number of persons who could have been emancipated under Bolivar's Act, by which Lord Stanley's 100,000 slaves were reduced to 25,000, could only have been manumitted by that fund. I will now crave the attention of the Committee to a very material fact:—Nine years after

after Bolivar's act was promulgated, the proprietors of Venezuela began to be apprehensive of its consequences; and, under the presidency of General Paez, they passed a new law in October 1830, which abrogated the old law, but revived some of the principal parts of it; declaring that after that period no child born should become free until 21 years of age; and further, that whatever might be the future amount of the manumission fund derived from the tax on intestate property before alluded to, that no greater number of slaves should ever be manumitted annually from that fund, than had already been manumitted under the operation of Bolivar's act; consequently it became necessary to ascertain what number had been actually manumitted by that act, and a Committee was appointed for that particular purpose, which, after full inquiry into the subject, declared that the whole number manumitted had amounted only to 20 annually, making, from the year 1821 to the year 1830, a gross total of 180 instead of the 75,000 persons, who were supposed by the people of Great Britain to have been emancipated so suddenly and successfully; and of the truth of this there can be no doubt, because the 12th article in the new Act of October 1830, declares the exact annual number previously manumitted, and provides that for the future no more should be annually manumitted than the number specified. Further, I did not find a man in Venezuela who believed that the Act of Emancipation could ever be fairly carried into execution. At that time no register was kept of the age of the slaves by the Government, and no responsible board to superintend the execution of the Act.

1474. The whole law applied to 30,000, who were left at the end of the revolutionary war?—It applied only to 30,000, which number is corroborated by a statement I now hold in my hand of the whole number of slaves in Venezuela in 1830, drawn up by the same Committee, at the time the last Act was passed, showing the total number of slaves to have then amounted to 29,201.

1475. Mr. *Chalmers.*] No period was fixed then for the entire extinction of slavery?—No period is fixed in the last Act.

1476. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] The object of this new Act was to restrict as much as possible the manumission of slaves; therefore the object of the commissioners appointed would be to discover as few manumitted as possible; do you think that they took a fair estimate of the number of persons who had been manumitted under the Act?—I think so. They were men of the first standing in the country. But admitting the reverse, it applies immediately to the question before us; because, supposing these commissioners were disposed to falsify a document for that particular object, it only shows how strongly they felt in Venezuela that no combined labour was to be procured under the actual circumstances of that colony, containing a free population of one million, which could be compared to slave labour in efficiency; consequently, if they were actuated by those motives, it only strengthens the opinions I have formed, that, unless we introduce some new system of additional regulations, the mere circumstances of an abundant population, and extensive fertile territory, will never secure efficient free labour in our colonies.

1477. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Did you mean to state to the Committee that no register had been kept of the manumissions that had taken place, or only no registry of the births?—A registry must have been kept of the manumissions, or the return of the number included in the law of October 1830 could not have been made; but there is no public registry kept of the births. I will now further state to the Committee, that, with respect to the cultivation of sugar having been commenced only subsequently to the Emancipation Act by Bolivar, that I met with not one sugar estate, and heard of none, which had not existed as sugar estates in the time of Humboldt. And as it had been also stated that there had been a considerable export of sugar latterly from Venezuela, and also of rum to the island of Trinidad, I made particular inquiries into both subjects, and I am now in possession of an official document, published in Caraccas by the government, showing the whole exports and imports of Venezuela, which is laid by the Minister of Finance before the Congress every year. It was published in 1835, when I was there, so that it includes the latest information. The whole quantity of sugar and papelon exported from Venezuela in 1834 amounted in value to 20,000 dollars only, which is under 5,000 *l.* sterling. Knowing that the importation of sugar was prohibited in Venezuela, and finding that it bore a considerably higher price

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in the country than sugar did at the time in the British colonies, it struck me as a curious fact that there should be any export at all; and after making a little inquiry, I found that, with the exception of the papelon, which is a sugar of an inferior quality and of a doughey texture, something like sugar and flour mixed together, which is eaten in the hand, and was exported for the consumption of the negro population in the Dutch island of Curaçoa, about 15 or 20 miles distant only from the main land, and carried over in open boats in small quantities; I found, with this exception, that the whole sugar exported proceeded from one single estate, called the Cambury, belonging to Mr. Ackers, who ships his crop to Liverpool, for this simple reason, that the estate is on the sea-shore, and he can find no ready market for it in Venezuela, unless he carries it over the range of mountains which divide Laguayra from Caraccas by a precipitous road, 6,000 feet high, upon the backs of mules.

1478. Mr. *Gladstone.*] But the amount of 5,000 *l.* comprises both the descriptions of sugar of which you have spoken?—It comprises the whole sugar and papelon; and I believe that Mr. Ackers shipped much more than half of the whole value enumerated. For this sugar he finds a saving market in Liverpool, to which port it is sent in barrels, and lodged in the bonded warehouse, where it is purchased, by the barrel or two at a time, for the use of outward-bound ships, and is procured in that way free of duty. This is the history of the boasted production and export of sugar from Venezuela.

1479. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] The small production of sugar there is no proof of emancipation being unsuccessful, because you have said that these people are not emancipated?—I do not adduce this to prove that emancipation has been unsuccessful, but to show that, without the adoption of the regulations recommended by Mr. Wakefield, the cultivation of sugar cannot be carried on successfully in a country possessing an abundant population and the finest land in the world. Farther; it was stated in the evidence laid before Parliament with reference to Venezuela, that the cultivation of wheat had increased to such an extent as latterly to have driven the American wheat out of the market. I do not believe, from all that I heard or saw, that a single bushel of wheat ever was imported into Venezuela from America, for it could not be brought into consumption but by a very heavy land-carriage over the mountains; but there is always a large quantity of flour annually imported from America. Good wheat will no doubt grow very well in Venezuela; and the inhabitants are certainly of that opinion, for, immediately after the independence of the country was established, a duty of eight dollars a barrel was laid upon all flour imported. This enormous bounty, for it is sold in Baltimore at five dollars frequently, and on the Ohio and the Mississippi at four dollars; so that it amounted to about 200 per cent. upon the original value.

1480. What are the contents of the barrel?—One hundred and ninety-six pounds; this bounty produced no useful results at all; it was found not to promote the home-growth of wheat, and only made the price of bread higher; they consequently reduced it to four dollars, at which rate the duty now remains, and is kept on solely for the purpose of revenue. In Vittoria, which is the district from which the famous Vittoria wheat derives its name, which has been heard of in Europe as producing two crops in the year, and, I believe, has been tried in some parts of England; in that city I endeavoured, in vain, the whole day I remained there, to purchase even so small a quantity as half a pint. It grew there in the time of Humboldt, but I could get none; and I found that what was sent to Europe, under the name of Vittoria wheat, came from Merida, a considerable distance to the southward on the road to Bogota. Throughout the whole of the route from Caraccas, through the valleys of Aragua to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, there was not a flour-mill to be seen; the labouring population live upon plantains and Indian corn, and roots, grown in the country; and the whole of the wheaten bread consumed in the cities and towns is made from American flour, subject to a duty of four dollars, and the expense of land-carriage, amounting in some instances to four dollars more. The history, therefore, of the extension of the growth of wheat in Venezuela is a mere fable. But with reference to the state of free labour in Venezuela, it was also stated in the evidence before the House that the Marquis del Toro had emancipated all his slaves on the "score of profit." The Marquis del Toro is personally well known to us in Trinidad; he was there an exile for one or two years after the failure of Bolivar's first attempt at independence; and I particularly inquired of

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of him, on my arrival at Caraccas, as to that fact. He assured me that he had not emancipated a single slave; that the only person in Venezuela who ever had, was Bolivar, and that not on the score of profit, for that he had emancipated them only upon one out of the four estates which he possessed, but from political motives. To that estate I paid a visit; it is called the San Mateò estate, being immediately in the neighbourhood of the town of San Mateò. Having procured a letter of introduction to the proprietor, I remained with him a day and a night, and was treated with much hospitality. I received from him the following history: When Bolivar emancipated the whole of the slaves upon the San Mateò estate, the greatest proportion of them followed him to the army. At the time I made the inquiry only about one-fourth of them were known to be in existence, and were residing in the neighbourhood. After this event the cultivation of the estate was necessarily abandoned; but at the death of Bolivar it became the property of his sister, Donna Maria; she immediately put 40 slaves, which she owned, upon it, and resumed the sugar cultivation, which had been previously abandoned. Subsequently she leased the estate to her nephew, Signior Camachio, my host and entertainer; he possessed besides, 40 slaves more of his own, and at the time I was there the sugar cultivation was entirely carried on by those 80 slaves. He assured me that not one of the former slaves emancipated by Bolivar ever worked for wages upon the estate; that, in fact, he never employed any free labour, although San Mateò contained a population of 2,300 persons, and that he did not conceive it possible that any sugar estate could be conducted with advantage by free labour.

1481. Do his slaves receive wages?—Not at all; they work entirely as slaves; the system and discipline was pretty nearly the same as it had been in our West India colonies.

1482. *Chairman.*] What are the inferences that you draw from this state of things, as bearing upon the present question?—Seeing that in a country so favourably situated as Venezuela, with respect to population and extent of fertile soil; that it was the only country which Lord Stanley could discover on the globe as affording a successful example of the cultivation of sugar by emancipated slaves, and seeing what is the real state of that country, I certainly apprehend that we shall be placed in the same disastrous condition after 1840, in our West India colonies, unless we find out some mode of inducing the labouring population to work continuously for wages. The depressed state of agriculture in Venezuela may be partially owing to a defective government; but I conceive the principal cause to be the facility with which the labouring population can support an existence on small spots of land without working for wages. I found that to be the opinion at Caraccas when conversing with leading individuals upon the subject; but they alleged the impossibility of making remedial regulations, from the difficulty of discriminating public from private lands, which could only be ascertained by calling upon all persons to prove their titles, which they candidly avowed to me they were afraid to attempt in the then political state of the country. In the valley of Aragua, at Maracay, I met with a cotton planter, a Scotchman, by the name of Miller, a man of some enterprise and industry, who was cultivating cotton by free labour. As there had been recently an immense rise in the price of cotton in Europe, I questioned him as to the possibility of extending his cultivation considerably. He seemed to think that he could, but only in a trifling degree upon the particular estate where he resided, from the difficulty of finding an increased supply of labour; but that by farming other estates in the neighbourhood of other settlements, he probably might increase his cotton cultivation considerably. So that I found that the great difficulty lay in procuring labourers for hire. The whole population consisted of a certain description of cottagers who would labour only for some portion of the year; but to induce them to migrate from one part of the country to another for additional wages was quite impossible. I am fully satisfied, therefore, from what I saw in Venezuela, that it will be impossible to support a sugar cultivation in our colonies after the year 1840, if the emancipated population are to be allowed any great facilities in cultivating land on their own account.

1483. Mr. *Bulwer.*] Do not you think that it would be a great inducement to labour for hire, the possibility of the labourer afterwards becoming a proprietor; and do not you think that you would be removing one of the great means

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of obtaining labourers for hire, if you made the price of land too high?—I certainly think that it would be impolitic to make the difficulty of obtaining land too great; but a price which would oblige a labourer to work for hire for a reasonable period would ultimately facilitate his chances of success as a proprietor.

1484. In every regulation you would always bear in mind that it would be necessary to make it easy for every labourer working well to obtain land?—The only proper plan would be to render it just so easy as to enable him in due time, by economical industry, to purchase land on his own account, with the expectation of finding labourers to assist him in working it; but if it were made too easy the population would be all proprietors, and no labourers.

1485. *Chairman.*] To effect that object you would look to a specific price of land, neither too high or too low, but leaving it to be fixed by circumstances?—Exactly so.

1486. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Though you have not stated any fixed amount as a specific price, you consider the test of its efficacy to be its ensuring a sufficient quantity of combined labour in the colony?—I have ventured to fix no price, for in the absence of all practical information upon the subject, I should probably be disposed to fix a different price at a future period, when some experience would enlighten us. I will mention, however, as a practical fact, that Sir Ralph Woodford sold the public land in Trinidad at about two dollars an acre, a price which I consider totally insufficient to effect the objects desired.

1487. The object of the question was not to ascertain what you thought a proper price, but whether you did not think that its effect in producing combined labour would be the best test of its sufficiency?—Most certainly; and I would endeavour to fix it neither too high nor too low.

1488. And you are distinctly of opinion that that arrangement would be no less conducive to the prosperity and comfort of the labouring population themselves than to the large proprietors of land?—I certainly think that it would be most conducive to the benefit of the labouring population, being satisfied that you cannot have a comfortable and well employed race of labourers in any country unless the proprietors around them are also prosperous; and unless the power of combining labour, when apprenticeship ceases, be ensured by some means or other, all the capital already invested in expensive works and machinery, hitherto supported by the combined labour of slavery, will perish; and my feeling is, that unless the system now under consideration is well established before 1840 in our West India colonies, the most mischievous consequences will arise. For if the first commencement of the experiment of free labour should prove disastrous, it will at once create such an unfavourable impression throughout the world, as no subsequent efforts will be able to counteract. I feel strongly that our only remaining hope and expectation of getting rid of the slave trade rests upon the adoption of this principle. I think that if it had been earlier understood and incorporated in the Abolition Act, the West India planters would not have felt half the alarm which they experienced at the adoption of that measure, and it would have spoken a very different and more convincing language to all the present slave-holding states; for there is not a man living in Porto Rico, in Cuba, or the United States, who does not believe that a ruinous crisis must arise in 1840 in our West India colonies; and I am not surprised at this opinion, because they are better acquainted than ourselves with Venezuela and other tropical states where free labour prevails. At the present moment the slave trade is rapidly increasing; one of the independent states of South America has lately resumed it. I am satisfied of the fact. There can be no difficulty in producing the proclamation, as it appeared last year in the London papers, in which it was declared that seeing that agriculture had fallen entirely into decay for the want of labouring hands, it was found necessary for its support to introduce slaves; and that viewing the slave trade on the coast of Africa to be an abominable crime, they would buy only those who were already enslaved in South America. The consequence of this will be an increased import of slaves from Africa into the Brazils, and they will easily find their way over the Andes to the Pacific.

1489. *Chairman.*] You are aware that all those states which have been recognised by us, are bound by their treaties to do away with the slave trade?—Whether any such treaty exists between the particular state to which I allude and Great Britain, I am not aware, but I believe all our treaties apply only to the

the slave trade with Africa, which could in no way affect the proceeding described. I understood whilst I was in the Havannah, that a great many slaves were frequently sent from thence to Texas. They were carried there in American vessels, as passengers; I conversed with some American captains on the subject, who were highly indignant at my supposing that it was contrary to the American navigation laws. These slaves were landed in Texas, where some of them were retained, but I believe the greater number passed on into Louisiana, where I understood gangs of slaves were then selling at the great price of 800 to 1,000 dollars each negro; consequently I am satisfied that nothing can ever put an end to the slave trade, but a perfect conviction on the part of all owners of slaves, that free labour can be made cheaper than slave labour; and certainly we must adopt some new and improved system for the promotion of free labour in the tropics, before we can establish that fact. From every inquiry, and from every observation I have been able to make, the stopping the slave trade by naval force is totally impracticable; no man who has ever been in the western hemisphere, and looks at the form and boundless extent of the wild coasts of those regions, can flatter himself that whilst purchasers are to be found in America, and sellers in Africa, that the slave trade can be prevented by any exhibition of naval force; in fact, it is rather creating a maritime jealousy, as other powers are afraid that under that plea we may extend it to other purposes; it is exciting, I believe, an ill and an angry feeling.

1490. In the United States?—Yes; and I do not think that it is liked in France or Spain, or Portugal; so that if we have any hope of ever putting an end to the slave trade, it can only be effected by promoting a system of cultivation in our colonies by which we shall be enabled successfully to continue the export of sugar, coffee and cocoa, by the means of free labour alone; and from the attention I have given to this subject, and greatly interested as I am in its results, I do now firmly believe that if the principle developed by Mr. Wakefield is fully, fairly, and without unnecessary delay carried into execution, that those great staple articles of West India produce will ultimately be raised cheaper by free than by slave labour.

1491. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you think it might often happen that a man might be a good and industrious labourer, and yet a very bad proprietor both for his own interests and the interests of the community?—I have known that to be the case with men of a superior order to Africans. I have imported many carpenters and other tradesmen from Scotland, who whilst in my service were excellent steady working men, and saved money; at the expiration of their apprenticeship, they usually attempt to establish themselves on their own account, but in very few instances have they succeeded; and after suffering from their own improvidence, some have come back to me and requested to resume their former situations.

1492. Do you think the same remark would apply in a still greater degree to the case of the black population?—Certainly, in an infinitely greater degree; the lower a man is in the scale of civilization and education, the less he is able to provide beforehand against sudden casualties.

1493. Mr. *Scrope.*] You have not mentioned the terms on which in Venezuela the labourers can purchase land; is it open to every workman who wishes to get land?—I am not able to speak positively to this circumstance, from my own personal knowledge, but from what I saw of the nature of the country, I believe they would be enabled to procure it without difficulty.

1494. To enclose land from the forest?—No; they never think of enclosing the land. You may see an opening in a wood, and, by following it on foot or on horseback, you will arrive at a small open space of two or three acres, sometimes more, but of which not more than two or three acres are cultivated; for the usual mode of proceeding is, after cutting and burning the trees or bush, to take a certain number of crops till it becomes less productive, and then proceed to the adjoining acre and commence a new cultivation.

1495. Does that class of persons ever work for hire?—I believe they do; and in the event of bad seasons and bad crops, or if suffering from extravagance or gambling (which all that class of persons are very prone to), I think they would immediately repair to the nearest established estate to offer their services for wages.

1496. Of what does the labouring population consist by whom the products of that country are made?—Classes of all colours; amongst whom are a great

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many of the people of the Canaries, whom I observed as attendants upon the mules; the regular mode of conveying goods and produce being upon the backs of mules and asses. As an additional proof of the depressed and torpid state of agriculture and commerce in Venezuela, there is not a carriage road throughout the whole of the country. But the great bulk of the labouring class is similar to our free population in Trinidad, who go by the general name of Peons.

1497. Then the larger proportion of the labourers of Venezuela are not occupiers of land, but live entirely by hiring out their labour?—I cannot speak to the proportion; but I believe the agricultural labourers almost all cultivate land on their own account to a certain extent; but I have here a list of articles exported from Venezuela which will afford information as to the extent of the cultivation.

1498. Is there not a great deal of cotton exported?—A very small quantity. This statement is taken from an official return laid before Congress in 1835; the quantity of sugar and papelon exported amounted to 20,500 dollars; the quantity of cotton to 45,000 dollars; cocoa, 706,000 dollars; coffee, 1,293,000 dollars, being the largest article of export; tobacco, 135,000 dollars; indigo, 504,000 dollars; and sundries of all descriptions, including cattle and mules, to 688,000 dollars; amongst which sundries I find wheat to the amount of 32 dollars, which I conclude to be samples sent to Great Britain of the famous Vittoria wheat. The aggregate value of the whole of the exports is 3,394,000 dollars, from a population exceeding one million of inhabitants, whilst I am satisfied, without being able to speak exactly to the fact, that the exports from Cuba, with a population of about 700,000, greatly exceed 20,000,000 of dollars.

1499. Then it does not appear that there is an indisposition to labour for the production of those commodities amongst the free labourers, though they will not addict themselves to sugar cultivation?—I think they would be as well disposed to labour on sugar as other plantations; but the reason why so small a quantity of sugar is exported, arises from the circumstance that no capitalists in Venezuela can engage without slaves in the cultivation of sugar. No man will venture to expend so large a sum of money as a sugar estate, to be profitably conducted, requires, unless he is sure of a command of labour at all times; whilst on cotton, cocoa, or coffee estates, where there is little or no machinery to stand idle, if you are short of labourers at any particular time, the consequences are not so injurious; so that I should say the great test of a sufficient supply of hired labour in our colonies would be found in the export of sugar.

1500. That is, looking to the export of sugar as the end; but if you look to the prosperity of a colony, or the happiness of its population, may not these objects be as well brought about by the export of cotton or coffee?—I can easily believe that if sugar were not in existence, a very happy labouring population would always be found under favoring circumstances; but I conceive that nothing tends more to favor the growth of such a population than high wages and daily employment, which a sugar cultivation eminently promotes.

1501. Are not those free labourers in Venezuela living a tolerably happy life, cultivating their own ground, and labouring occasionally for hire?—Those whom I met with appeared comfortable enough; they did not possess any luxuries; but I think it has been generally admitted that the greater the amount of produce raised by any given population, the greater is the amount to be divided amongst them, and consequently the greater their prosperity. Now looking merely to cotton, coffee, cocoa and indigo, I do not see that the quantity raised and exported from Venezuela can be compared with that which is produced by other states, where the combined labour of slavery exists; the export of cotton amounts to nothing; it is valued at 45,000 dollars, equal only to 10,000 *l.* sterling.

1502. Mr. *Hutt.*] Looking at the evidence you have given, I conclude that it is your opinion that the system developed by Mr. Wakefield holds out a practical means of ultimately abolishing slavery throughout the world?—I think so; I do not see, from all the inquiry I have made into the subject, that we have any other possible means of effecting it.

1503. Allow me to read to you a passage from a letter which I have in my hand, from Captain Basil Hall, in reference to that part of your examination which

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which touched upon the United States, addressed to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, of the 14th of June 1830. He says, "The truth is, that there is no hired labouring class, properly so called, in any part of America, excepting where the ground is tilled by negro slaves. I mean that there is no class of men who support themselves permanently by wages derived from labouring in the service of others. There is in fact no labour to be had for hire, of such a sort, at least, as to produce permanently a return greater than the wages which such hired servant requires. I speak now of agricultural labour, and I may say that it is almost an axiom in those countries, that there is no productive labour in the fields of a new country, except that which results from the sweat of the proprietor's own brow."—If this assertion relates principally to the new settlements in the western parts of America, which I presume it does from the expression of "no productive labour in the fields of a new country, except that which results from the sweat of the proprietor's own brow," I should say it is correct; but in the Atlantic free states, and in the neighbourhood of the great cities, there is a large class of persons who labour regularly for hire; probably a considerable portion of these are Irish emigrants; but there is a dense population in the old states not disposed, in the aggregate, to leave their homes, or to migrate into the interior. With this observation, I perfectly agree with everything stated in that letter.

1504. Then it would appear to you that the price demanded by the United States for the wild land of the country, is insufficient to secure a permanent supply of labour?—I believe it is; at least I think that the labourers are in no proportion to the demand for them, resulting from some cause which a reduced facility in obtaining public lands, I am disposed to think, would remedy. I have been on farms in the state of New York, 150 and 200 miles in the interior, where I had an opportunity of inquiring particularly of the farmers as to their mode of proceeding, and what chance I should have were I to purchase an estate in the neighbourhood, of being able to carry on the cultivation. I found that no wages that I could give would in themselves be sufficient to procure labourers, unless I adopted the customs of the country; that I must constantly work in the field with those labourers; that I must not pretend to any social superiority over them; and that they must dine with me at my table, &c. &c. Under those circumstances they cultivated their small estates, and, unacquainted with any other system, were very well satisfied with their condition; but it is clear to me that no great field for the employment of agricultural capital can exist, where wages alone are not sufficient to procure labourers, and where they must possess privileges in other respects, to induce them to work for hire. And this was in one of the old states.

1505. Mr. *P. Scrope.*] Such a state of things is not injurious to society in the United States at all?—No.

1506. It is compatible with a large amount of happiness among the poor class?—I should say perfectly, and they are going on very comfortably under those circumstances; but a similar state would be highly ruinous in our West India colonies, where we have already a large fixed capital expended, which must be supported by active employment, or entirely lost. The Americans extend their capital only in proportion as they find a command of labour, so that no direct injury arises from their system; but I believe their fund of labour would be augmented, and their prosperity greatly increased, if an additional price were put upon their public lands.

1507. Do you know anything of the terms upon which land is to be obtained in the neighbouring states of South or North America, in Mexico and the Spanish provinces upon the Main?—I am not at all acquainted with Mexico. I rather suppose that in Venezuela there is no public land for sale. The land which has been already appropriated is either cultivated and probably held at a high price, or totally abandoned; for, in fact, waste land is of no value in a new country, where there is not a stock of labourers.

1508. Might not abundant land be taken possession of by labourers who might migrate there?—Not that which belongs to proprietors, who would insist upon their paying rent or purchasing it.

1509. But at low terms of price or purchase they might obtain, in those continental states, a certain portion of land?—Alluding to negroes and coloured labourers, I think it very probable that they might cultivate land there for nothing, as, I believe, they do at the present moment.

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1510. Do not you think if, in Trinidad by fixing a high price upon land you prevent the labourers from settling there, that they would be induced, by the difficulty of obtaining land, to migrate to other countries in the neighbourhood, where they could procure land on easier terms?—If the price were not too high I do not think they would, at least to any injurious extent; many individuals would no doubt do so; but with my understanding of the subject, I am satisfied that, after a year or two, they would find themselves in such distressed and destitute circumstances, that they would be glad to return to Trinidad, where they would know they could find employment for good wages. So that, far from apprehending, as I did originally, that all our labourers might leave us and go to the Spanish Main, I rather think now that we should attract a considerable number of their labourers to Trinidad, where we can afford always high wages, if such a system is adopted as will enable us to keep our present establishments and fixed capital employed. I am, besides, not of opinion that the Africans are a wandering race. I believe that the negro population of our different islands, if they only find employment and good wages immediately that apprenticeship ceases, will remain stationary. For example, they have done so in Antigua; and they well know that if they come to Trinidad they will get much higher wages. If the negroes in Antigua were to find that if they came down to Trinidad they would get land for nothing, or next to nothing, it might prove an insuperable temptation; otherwise, unless driven by distress, I do not think they will be disposed to leave the spot they have been born and bred in, so long as they find themselves tolerably comfortable.

1511. There is no emigration of the black population to Hayti?—I think not; run-away slaves would hardly be disposed to go there. On the contrary, they have many free labourers now in Cuba who have ran away from St. Domingo, of whom they are very much afraid. They have lately been contemplating the expulsion of the whole of them from the island, under the impression that they were instilling dangerous ideas into the minds of the slaves. From amongst that class of people, and many others in different places, who are considered dangerous where they are, I believe that we may get a considerable body of free labourers for our colonies; and so little should I fear their opinions, that were I a resident in Jamaica, I should have no hesitation in attempting to attract labourers from St. Domingo, and with little doubt of finding it advantageous. But at the present moment all communication with Hayti is interdicted, I believe, in Jamaica.

1512. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] Is there any regulation which prevents vessels clearing out there?—I do not speak very positively, but I believe there is a law which prevents a vessel cleared out at Hayti from entering a port in Jamaica.

1513. When you are speaking of the prosperity of the colonies, what do you mean by the word prosperity; do you mean the property of the colonies, and the increase of the colonies?—What I mean by prosperity is, producing the greatest amount of valuable produce from a limited population, which must be productive of prosperity to all classes in the colonies. I can certainly imagine a state of affairs in which a colony might consist of nothing but cottagers, who as long as they had the means of subsistence, would be a very happy people, just working when they found it agreeable; but then the British nation must be at the whole expense of maintaining a government for them, for they would have no surplus produce to support the expense of it themselves, and even then they would be liable frequently to very great misery from any sudden failure in their crops; and probably in our West India colonies, which are particularly subject to hurricanes and droughts, the negro population could less depend upon their own exertions than in any other part of the world. Whenever a hurricane has occurred in any of our islands, the proprietors were obliged to draw upon their capital to supply their labourers with food, so that I do not think they could exist as cultivators on their own account, unless there were always capitalists in their neighbourhood to supply employment and food in time of need, and those capitalists will not and cannot exist unless they are sure of commanding labour for the cultivation of their estates at all times.

1514. Mr. *Scrope.*] Cultivating sugar?—I do not wish to attach too great importance to the cultivation of sugar, but I wish to create a state of affairs in which the labouring population shall always find constant employment; and a sugar cultivation requiring more capital to support it than any other, must command

command continuous labour to which it will afford permanent employment; and unless such a state of affairs is created in our colonies, sugar will continue to be manufactured by foreign slave populations principally.

1515. Mr. *H. L. Bulwer.*] You have stated that the prosperity of the colony consists not only in its cultivation, but that it is more necessary for the happiness of those in that part of the world, that it should be maintained by large capitalists than it would be elsewhere, from the different circumstances of hurricanes and so forth, which render the assistance of large capitalists more necessary than elsewhere?—I cannot speak to that decidedly, not being acquainted with other parts of the world.

1516. You speak of Trinidad?—I speak of the West India islands; I think that the cultivation there requires the largest amount of capital, and necessarily, therefore, requires a strong assurance of a command of combined labour.

1517. Mr. *Scrope.*] Have you any knowledge of the state of the free labourers in Cuba?—I inquired respecting them at the Havannas, where I remained two or three weeks, and I found that they lived partially by the cultivation of the soil. The cartage of sugar in Cuba is not managed as in the West India colonies, by each proprietor keeping his own teams, but is done by contract with free labourers, who are also the principal breeders of cattle. Then there is a great quantity of wax exported from Cuba, with a large amount in value of the best cigars, and a variety of other minor articles which employ the free population. The free population in Cuba may be about 400,000, one-half, I believe, of the whole population; but all the sugar estates are invariably and without exception conducted by slave labour.

1518. Is the land in Cuba to be had for nothing, in the way you have described of Venezuela?—I do not know; there is an immensity of spare land there; how the government disposes of it, I cannot say.

1519. Are not other employments, exclusive of those you have mentioned, such as trades and the arts, carried on by free labourers both in Venezuela and Cuba; there is no want of combinable labour for those purposes in either country?—Upon the estates generally in Cuba all that they require is done by slave labour. In Venezuela there is no want of free labour; but with respect to trades and arts, they import almost everything that they require in both countries from the United States of America.

1520. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Can you form any idea in what proportion the exports of Venezuela are raised by slave and what by free labour respectively? I cannot; but observing that there are not more than 30,000 slaves in the whole of Venezuela, I am of opinion that they are principally engaged in the production of sugar, for although the export amounts only to 20,000 dollars, the internal consumption is very great in proportion to the population.

1521. Is it Muscovado sugar or papelon?—Principally papelon, and some clayed. In hiring a free labourer and engaging to feed him, you usually contract to give him half a pound of papelon a day, and I believe throughout the country they consume it nearly in that proportion.

1522. Is the cultivation of papelon sugar laborious?—It is the same thing in every respect as the cultivation of sugar in our islands, except that the manufacturing process is more coarse and easy; it is cultivated for the purpose of selling in the neighbourhood, except on some large estates, so that it struck me that the manufacturers of papelon only put their mills about when that demand existed; and as the climate about Caraccas is generally dry, and the canes are principally supported by irrigation, there was no impediment in the nature of the seasons to prevent their doing so at any period of the year. Seeing, therefore, that the sugar cultivation is considerable, that it is principally, if not entirely, cultivated by slaves, and that the slave population does not exceed 30,000, I am inclined to suppose that the great bulk of the articles exported from Venezuela are raised by free labour.

1523. Mr. *Scrope.*] Including all the articles consumed in that country?—Yes, including all articles, as the whole or major part of the slave population are devoted to sugar cultivation, which is always profitable in consequence of the internal demand and prohibition to import.

1524. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you know the gross value of the exports of Trinidad?—I cannot state the amount exactly without referring to documents, but I think it will amount, in round numbers, to 500,000 *l.* in the present year.

1525. About two-thirds of those of Venezuela?—Yes, nearly two-thirds.

*Jovis, 7° die Julii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Mr. William Gladstone. |
| Mr. Poulett Scrope. | Mr. Childers. |
| Mr. Chalmers. | Sir George Grey. |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

*George Poulett Scrope*, Esq., a Member of the Committee, Examined.

*G. P. Scrope*, Esq. M.P.

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1526. *Chairman.*] HAVE you turned your attention to the subject of colonization for some time past, and formed some strong opinions which you wish to communicate to the Committee?—I have; for a long time past I have been of opinion that a general national scheme of colonization carried on by the government, would prove to be perhaps the only, certainly the most effective, remedy to many or nearly all of the great economical evils under which this country has been labouring for a long time past, evils which have alike puzzled political economists to account for, and practical men to correct. Those who have examined the condition and the conduct of the industrious classes of this country, must be quite aware that there exists a very great and injurious congestion both of labour and capital here, as compared with land or the field on which those elements of wealth are to be exerted.

In our colonies, on the other hand, there exists a very opposite state of things, namely, a redundant and almost unlimited supply of land, coupled with no less a deficiency both of labour and of capital. It would seem therefore to be highly desirable to redress this balance, and to transfer the redundant labour and capital of the mother country to supply the deficiency of the colonies. Now the question arises, why this process does not spontaneously take place.

With regard to capital, there can be no difficulty in capitalists transferring their capital so soon as they think it advantageous to the colonies. But then this practical difficulty occurs, that they will not do so unless they are secured in an ample supply of labour, without which, when their capital arrives in the colony, it can be employed for no available purpose. But the very circumstances of poverty and want of employment, which in this country prevent the labourer from obtaining a return for his industry, impede him in transferring himself to the colony at his own expense. The capitalist will not advance the necessary sum for this purpose, since he cannot be assured of repayment. The attempt to secure the services of labourers carried out to the colony under indentures, has uniformly failed, for obvious reasons. Here then we are at a dead lock. And unless some means are provided for gratuitously conveying the surplus labour of the country to the colonies, the redundancy both of capital and labour here must remain unrelieved, and the colonies unimproved. The desideratum, therefore, would appear to be to create some fund of a national character, by which the labourers in this country, volunteering to emigrate in search of better wages, and better circumstances than they can obtain here, should be gratuitously transferred to a colony where those circumstances await them. Now, in considering the subject as I have done for a long time past, it has always appeared to me that several sources exist, from which this fund could be very properly and without much difficulty derived. In the first place I do not hesitate to say, that I think it would be a very judicious and justifiable application of the public money, raised by general taxation, to apply a sufficient sum, say even to the extent of a million per annum, or upwards if required, to the gratuitous transfer of the redundant population of these countries to the colonies; looking to the fact that as long as they remain here unemployed, or nearly so, they must remain a burden to the country, whereas by their transfer to the colonies there is no question they will become a source of such abundant and accumulating wealth there, and, by the commercial connexion of the colonies with the mother country, here likewise, that they cannot fail to produce an increase of the

the annual revenue of the country, quite sufficient to repay the expenditure that may be made out of it for this purpose. Another source has been already applied in part to this object, which seems to me an equally fitting one, namely, the raising money upon the parochial taxation, or poor-rates of England, and those likely to be shortly assessed in Ireland, for the purpose of removing that redundancy of population which makes so very heavy an item in our poor rates, and is likely to form a still larger claim upon a similar rate, when the Legislature decide that such shall be raised in Ireland. A third source has been proposed in a tax on the wages of labour in the colonies; something similar to the household servant tax which has been imposed in this country. And it really does not appear improbable that the colonial employers would very willingly pay a tax of, say 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* a head upon the servants they employ, if they were secured in the expenditure of this tax in the importation of labourers to meet their demand, whom they cannot otherwise now procure. A fourth source of revenue to be applied to this purpose might be looked for in the repayment by instalment within the colonies, of loans made to individual emigrant labourers. I believe to some extent that system has been adopted by the Colonial Office; that partial loans have been made to emigrants to New South Wales, and it has been found practically such sums are very easily recoverable. But the example of the United States, which we are now all so thoroughly acquainted with, proves that there is another resource, perhaps the best and the most properly applicable of all to this particular purpose, namely, in the proceeds of the sale of waste or unappropriated lands belonging to the Crown, or the central government existing in the colonies.

I believe, therefore, that it would be extremely desirable for the Legislature of this country to lay down a principle that all the waste lands of our colonies should be disposed of after the American system, at not less than a certain minimum price; and that the entire proceeds of those sales should be appropriated to an immigration fund to defray the gratuitous introduction of labourers from the mother country.

1527. You concur with the witnesses who have already appeared before the Committee in many points; you agree that the Legislature should declare that all Crown or waste lands in the colonies should henceforth be sold at a certain minimum price, and the proceeds of those sales employed for an immigration fund?—Yes.

1528. Do you agree also in another principle which has been mooted here; that it would be advisable to make a selection of emigrants, in the way recommended to the Committee, though they have not yet full evidence respecting it?—Yes, I consider that the selection which has been proposed in the publications of Mr. Wakefield and others to be most judicious: the selection, I mean, of adult labourers between the ages of 15 and 25, married, and in equal proportions of both sexes; in such a way, in short, as to obtain the greatest possible productive capacity among a given number, for introduction into the colony; and that the adoption of this principle, in conjunction with those already enumerated, would tend to augment the prosperity of the colonies, and with them of the mother country, in an incalculable degree.

1529. You have heard Mr. Wakefield's evidence; do you agree with him as to the importance of fixing such a price on waste lands as shall be sufficient to secure a due supply of combinable labour?—No, I do not; and the difference of opinion I entertain with Mr. Wakefield on this point must be my excuse to the Committee for troubling them with my opinions at all, being led to do so from the circumstance that the principle to which the question relates has been very strongly insisted on, not only by Mr. Wakefield, but by several others of the witnesses examined before this Committee; and I have been inclined to think, from the first time that I saw it promulgated in the publications of Mr. Wakefield, it was founded on a fallacy, and dangerous, if carried practically into operation, to the very objects we all have in view. If I understand that principle it is this: that the price of land should be such as to be "sufficient" to secure an adequate amount of combinable labour for the purposes of capitalists in the colony, by restricting the settlement of labourers on purchased tracts of land, through the imposition of a price which will prevent their obtaining land until they have served as labourers for hire a sufficient period to meet the demands of the capitalists. I think the theory on which that principle is founded a very doubtful one, namely, that man has a strong though unaccountable desire to settle on a tract of land of his own, even though he may be thereby obliged to forego the advantages of civilization and society, nay, even to risk starvation and absolute want of the necessaries of life, in preference to labour-

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ing for hire in the way in which he has been accustomed to do in another country, and on wages which will supply him with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of civilized life, the enjoyment of society, and the exercise of his religious worship. I have always been in the habit of believing man to be by nature a gregarious animal, to be disposed to harbour together, to co-operate and combine their labour, and not to isolate themselves in the way Mr. Wakefield's theory seems to suppose.

1530. Do you conceive that Mr. Wakefield has proved the truth of his theory, at all events by reference to the history of colonies founded under other systems? —No; I think the proofs Mr. Wakefield has sought for in the obscure history of the ancient colonies, and in the almost equally obscure history of the early settlements of modern colonies, do not afford a conclusive argument on the subject. I think that so many other causes acted upon those colonies to promote their success or their failure, it is utterly impossible to attribute them to any one cause in particular; I think, on the contrary, that the example of a great number of countries well known and well authenticated, goes to refute entirely this doctrine. In particular I would refer to the example of the western provinces of the United States of America. There, it is true, there is a price affixed to land; but so low a price as to be utterly inadequate to Mr. Wakefield's conception of a "sufficient price;" nay, so low that the very similar price Lord Goderich established in 1831 in the Australian colonies is considered by Mr. Wakefield to be so low as to have done more harm than good. Then, if there is any truth in the theory proposed, the western provinces of the United States ought to exhibit no combinable labour, wages and profits ought to be exceedingly low, the produce of industry ought to be very small, there should be no accumulation of capital, civilization should be at a low ebb, and the advance of the settlements scarcely any; whereas, on the contrary, it is well known that combinable labour exists there to a very great extent; wages and profit are both higher, the produce of industry greater, the advance of the settlements and the spread of civilization more rapid, than is or ever has been known in any other part of the world. I know that Mr. Wakefield attributes the existence of combinable labour in the western provinces of America to the co-existence of slavery in the southern provinces; but I own it is an enigma to me how the fact of sugar and coffee being raised by slave labour in Georgia or Carolina should produce that effect on the mind of the labourer or artizan in the provinces of Ohio or Illinois, as to induce him to remain a hired servant, when but for the existence of slavery in those states he would immediately take to the wilderness as a settler. It appears to me it is simply the high rate of wages existing in those western provinces of the United States, that alone is the plain and obvious cause why so many of the labourers and artizans prefer remaining as labourers, to settling in the wilderness as farmers, and that so long as they are able, or labourers under similar circumstances are able, to obtain by their labour an ample remuneration enabling them to command the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life, society, and the exercise of their religious worship, they will continue, after the example of those labourers in the United States, to work for hire, in preference to leading a sort of savage and precarious life on farms of their own, even though they could obtain these at a low price. If the object of Mr. Wakefield's theory were to lower the rate of wages, I can understand its application; but if the rate of wages is to continue as high as it exists at present in those settlements of the United States, I think there can be no fear, after that example, of labourers betaking themselves to the wilderness. And if the principle is intended to raise wages, I must say that it takes a very strange course to obtain this object; for it is quite clear to me, that the cause of wages being high in the United States, is that land being extremely cheap, unless a labourer can obtain as large a command of the necessaries and comforts of life by labouring for wages, he will prefer taking to a farm of his own. The capitalists are therefore obliged to bid a sufficiently high rate of wages to tempt them to remain in service. Take from the labourer the resource of settling upon a farm of his own through the cheapness of land, and you diminish the power he has of compelling the capitalist to give him a high rate of wages. You place him more at the mercy of the capitalist than he is at present, and the consequence must, I think, be a reduction, and not a rise, of the rate of wages.

I would add another example to that of the United States, namely, Venezuela, as described by Mr. Burnley; in which it appears that the slaves amounted only to 30,000 in a population of above 1,100,000. Those slaves are almost exclusively

sively employed in the production of sugar. Now it appears that a very large proportion of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton and indigo, of which upwards of three millions of dollars are exported annually, and probably a considerable quantity consumed in the country, besides all the mass of the other products of the country consumed there, are the product of free labour. That free labour also supplies the different trades and artificers in the country, the important trades of the carriers, muleteers and others; in short, there must be in such a country of 1,100,000 inhabitants a very large amount of combinable labour; and yet this state of things exists in a country where, according to Mr. Burnley's statement, the most fertile land may be had for nothing by anybody who chooses to take it, and where, therefore, if there be a shadow of truth in Mr. Wakefield's theory, there ought to be no combinable or hireable labour at all; every labourer would be settling upon land of his own, and it would be impossible to retain them for a moment in service.

The example of Van Diemen's Land, which was given us by Mr. Bryan, is equally strong. Labour is scarce there, it is true, but it is because free labourers are few in the colony, the population being very small as yet. Those that exist there are, however, very willing to work for adequate wages. They appear to exhibit no extraordinary tendency to settle on tracts of land, and to desert a life of service on hire; and though Mr. Wakefield, if I understand him, would attribute the existence of combinable labour, in that country and in New South Wales, to the co-existence of convict-labour, it is very unfortunate that his reason for doing so is precisely the reverse of the fact, as shown by Mr. Bryan, namely, that convict-labour, like slave-labour, is certain, and the capitalists will be certain of obtaining a sufficient supply of it to supply their demand, and will therefore engage in productive labour on a large scale. Whereas Mr. Bryan in his evidence declares that the great evil of convict-labour is its uncertainty; that it is here to-day and gone to-morrow; that the governor who gave it one day may take it away the next, and that the substitution of an equal number of free labourers would be a very great improvement in the state of things, and would tend to that security to capital, which is the one thing needful to the prosperity of the colony.

1531. Do you altogether deny the tendency of labourers in the colony to become settlers, if they can obtain land cheap, or do you only dispute the propriety of restricting this disposition in the way and to the extent recommended by Mr. Wakefield?—I fully admit that labourers coming into the colony from an old country, where the possession of land is synonymous with the possession of wealth, may be apt upon their first landing to form an exaggerated notion of the advantage of possessing a large tract of land, and that they might be induced therefore to undertake farms before it would be possible for them to cultivate them to advantage; and that therefore it would not be undesirable that a certain moderate restriction should be placed upon the tendency of this error to lead those who arrive in an uninformed state there into mischief. I am also fully of opinion, that the affixing a moderate price to waste land is a most desirable thing on other grounds. It is desirable as being found by the example of the United States a source of vast and very increasing revenue, applicable to any public object. I think that it is still more desirable, as the only means that I can discover for regulating the appropriation of land in such quantities only as are likely to be, in no long time, duly improved and cultivated, and for checking that system of favouritism and jobbing, that system of granting land away to anybody or to somebody, which has prevailed to so great an extent in our colonies, and which it is obvious must be exceedingly injurious, as enabling individuals to lock up vast tracts of land from the hands of the industrious settlers, who are thus either placed at the mercy of those monopolists, or are driven into the wilderness on the outside of this tabooed land to settle at a distance from each other, thus depriving the colony of the advantages of co-operation and combination, which every one is aware are so necessary to its progressive improvement.

But these opinions, which I believe are very generally entertained, and which at all events the United States have acted on for the last 50 years, stop very far short of the extent to which Mr. Wakefield proposes to carry his principle of a restriction on the purchase of land. He puts forward, as I understand him, that restrictive principle as the sole consideration which is exclusively to determine the price to be affixed upon land. If to some small extent I think a restriction desirable, I think at all events it ranks very much below the other advantages of a price which I have named, namely, the raising of a revenue and the putting an end to jobbing and favouritism. For, as I have said, I do not believe in the existence, to any pernicious extent, of that insane desire to obtain land he dwells so much upon—

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a mania which would induce labourers and artizans who could maintain themselves in comfort by their labour, to isolate themselves in a desert at a distance from society, and to exchange the advantages and comforts of civilization for a kind of half savage existence.

1532. Do you see any difficulties in the way of the practical adoption of Mr. Wakefield's principle, supposing his theory to be a correct one?—Yes; I think the practical adoption of that principle would be checked at a very early point by circumstances, which would practically prevent the raising the price of land to any thing approaching to the extent required by the principle. The first of those circumstances is, that the demand of a price for land much exceeding the terms at which land of equal fertility is to be obtained in the United States or other countries in the world, would have the effect of diverting the stream of colonization from the country where such high terms were demanded, to those where land was to be obtained cheap. Secondly, the inhabitants of a colony wishing for land and prevented from obtaining it but at a high price, would be driven to settle as squatters, to appropriate to themselves the occupation or use for a certain period of the land denied them to purchase, except at an extravagant rate; and I think this obstacle would be particularly felt in a country like South Australia, a country of pasturage, the chief product of which is wool; knowing from the example of early nations that it is very profitable to flock-masters to lead a nomad or migratory life, travelling over a wide range of pasture. There can be no effective check imposed on such a productive though unauthorized occupation of unappropriated land by the colonial government. The only check in its power to apply, is the refusing a legal title to the occupiers of such land to their permanent ownership, and would be wholly ineffectual as a bar to their temporary occupation. Thirdly, I think the avowed and declared object of the demand of a high price for land, namely, preventing labourers from settling on land, if they so choose, before they have served a considerable term as hired labourers, will be found to create great discontent amongst the labouring classes, which would prevent the principle being actually enforced. People never like to be prevented from doing what they wish, and forced to do what they dislike for their own good. They generally suppose themselves to be the best judges of their own interests; and any restriction upon their giving that direction to their industry which they think most conducive to their own interests, that can be avoided, is now recognized to be as unwise and impolitic as it must be unpopular. The endeavour to prevent labourers from settling on fertile and unappropriated land if they choose, and compelling them to work for a certain time as hired servants, would, I conceive, raise a discontent among them which it would be difficult to control. I only ask what would be the conduct of the democracy of the United States of America, if it was proposed by the legislature there to raise the existing price of land with a view to compelling the labouring classes of that country to work for hire for a longer period than they are now willing to do. In a free country such a principle cannot be avowed and maintained; or at all events, in a country where the labouring classes stand in the position of the labouring classes in the United States. They would be apt to look upon the imposition of a high price as a device of the capitalist for lowering the rate of wages of labour, and for obtaining their services at an inadequate price; in short, as a specious and ingenious attempt at establishing a sort of modified white slavery.

1533. Why do you think a sufficient price, which is only the price Mr. Wakefield has ever mentioned, must be still higher than circumstances could render either safe or expedient?— Mr. Wakefield has declined stating what he should consider to be a sufficient price, with reference to any colony or country in the world; he has only given his view of a sufficient price, as such a price as would prevent any labourer becoming a settler until he had worked for hire for a considerable number of years. Colonel Torrens, however, who as chief commissioner of the Australian commission, has carried into execution some of the views of Mr. Wakefield, has given us his data by which we may form an approximative conclusion as to the price which Mr. Wakefield's principle would require. Colonel Torrens calculates that for every 100 acres of land sold in New South Wales, the average of four agricultural labourers would be required for its cultivation, and an additional four for mechanical and handicraft purposes, and to fill up the gaps which may be made in the supply by death or desertion. At the rate of eight labourers, therefore, for a hundred acres of land, taking the expense of removing a labourer and his wife at 25 *l.*, which by the bye I may remark is a very low estimate, Colonel Torrens thinks that 100 acres should fetch 200 *l.*, or a price should be fixed at 2 *l.* per

per acre at least. Now it is quite evident that this calculation is not founded on Mr. Wakefield's principle at all, to which it bears no relation whatever; it is simply a calculation of the expense of carrying out a sufficient number of labourers to New South Wales to stock the land. Indeed, on the contrary, Colonel Torrens's calculation proceeds on the very reverse of Mr. Wakefield's theory; on the supposition, namely, that the stock of labourers once imported, will remain as labourers all their lives, or nearly so. If Mr. Wakefield's principle is correct, that those labourers, so soon as they are enabled to do so, will obtain land of their own, desert the life of labourers and settle as farmers, it is obvious that it will be necessary to renew this stock, so often as the labourers may retire in this way, at least for an entire generation, that is, until the children of the new immigrants grow up to supply their parents' places. It has been answered to this, that the price paid by the labourers purchasing land, would fill up the void they make in the labour market by producing a proportionate number of labourers; but it is quite clear that upon the principle laid down by Colonel Torrens, the price paid by those labourers for their land ought to bring them out a number of labourers to cultivate it, and that the sum of 200*l.* per hundred acres, which is to bring out eight labourers to cultivate that 100 acres of land, would not also provide eight other labourers to supply the vacancy in the market made by the removal of those labourers themselves. If it is said that only one labourer will be withdrawn from the market, I would ask why each labourer should be supposed to buy as much as 100 acres? It may be that the lots of land are limited to 80 or 100 acres, but the moment that land is sold it is left to the buyer to subdivide and bring it into the market in as small portions as he shall find a demand for. Colonel Torrens's calculation therefore appears to me to be based on the very reverse of Mr. Wakefield's theory, namely, on an assumption that the stock of labourers imported in the necessary number for the due cultivation of the land will continue to live by letting out their labour for hire, at least until their children of the second generation have grown up to supply their places. But what is the period during which, if Mr. Wakefield's theory is true, the imported labourers will be prevented settling on land of their own, by the imposition of a price of 2*l.* an acre? At the present rate of colonial wages (and it is not contemplated, I suppose, that wages shall be lower than the present rate in future, since it is declared, on the contrary, that the object is to keep up a high rate of wages), at the present rate of wages the average labourer or mechanic may without difficulty save at least 20*l.* a year after supplying his necessities; and it therefore is clear that at the rate of 2*l.* an acre, he may at the end of one twelvemonth purchase ten acres of land; which ten acres would be much more than he could cultivate, and would be sufficient, if he duly cultivated them, to maintain him and his family. If therefore that theory is correct, the original stock of labourers will have to be renewed every twelvemonth for an entire generation, say for 20 years, till the children born in the colony, after the introduction of the parents as young adult labourers, shall have grown up to take their places; so that the "sufficient price" upon Mr. Wakefield's theory in New South Wales will amount to about 40*l.* sterling, supposing that a farm of ten acres is required to satisfy the strong desire supposed on the part of a labourer to possess land. But in fact this is under-stating the result of Mr. Wakefield's theory, because I believe in the rich and fertile soils of that country, five acres of land, or even less, would be sufficient to settle on, if a labourer has such a strong wish to settle on a farm of his own. That would be more than he could cultivate himself, and sufficient to maintain his family, so that the "sufficient price" to prevent the anticipated desertion of the labour-market, ought in this view of the matter to be not less perhaps than 80*l.* or 100*l.* I need scarcely say how absurd it would be to shut up all the rich and fertile lands in New Holland, until the time comes when people will be willing to give 40 to 80 or 100*l.* an acre for waste land covered with brush-wood, when they could obtain land of equal fertility in the United States at the price of 5*s.* 7½*d.*, and in other parts of the world perhaps for nothing.

1534. What price would you consider the best price to be affixed as a minimum or upset price of land?—I think I have shown that the example of the United States proves that there is none of the danger which Mr. Wakefield contemplates of the impossibility of procuring an adequate supply of combinable labour at the minimum price of land when fixed by Government at something between 5*s.* and 6*s.* per acre. Therefore, as respects our colonial settlements in North America, bordering as they do on the United States, where that price is maintained, exposed to their competition in the labour and the land markets, I do think great danger

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would result from the fixing any considerably higher price than that. With respect to Australia the same difficulty of the proximity of cheaper land does not exist; and, moreover, if, after the example of the South Australian Commission, a very large extent of pasture is to be added to every acre of land purchased, say a square mile to every eighty acres, it is quite clear that the price to be affixed on an acre of land may safely be very much larger, since the value to be obtained from it would be very much greater than in the North American provinces, which are closely covered with timber, require much more capital to improve, and which have no pasturage land annexed to them On this account I should not consider a price of double that of the United States, say of 10*s.* or 12*s.* an acre, too much in that situation. But considering that a minimum price may be raised, but cannot be lowered, in justice to those who have purchased under the assurance that the price would continue at least as high, I do think it would be very dangerous to bind ourselves to a minimum higher price than those I have mentioned. The error of beginning with too high a price will be irreparable if we find we are wrong; in beginning too low it may be corrected easily afterwards.

1535. Do you think with such a price as this, we might hope to realize as large a revenue from this as the United States?—I do not see why we should not. We possess an equal extent of fertile land, perhaps a greater; our redundant population and capital seeking employment are both very much greater than those of the United States; and if we adopt the system so successfully practised by them for a long course of years past; if, moreover, we superadd to that the highly important principles of applying the entire sum so realized to the introduction of immigrant labourers judiciously selected, I do conceive that we may fairly expect to bring about a course of rapid improvement as far exceeding that with which the basins of the Ohio and Mississippi are now being peopled and cultivated, as their progress exceeds any other known instance in the world. The mind is lost in endeavouring to calculate the immensity of the benefits that must accrue both to Great Britain and her colonies from the prodigious development that would thus be afforded to the overflowing elements of productiveness she possesses in her own superabundant labour and capital, and her fertile colonial territory; applied as those elements would then be applied, with all the resources of her pre-eminent skill, science and ingenuity. To give the start to this boundless career of improvement we have only to follow the simple principles I have mentioned; and I think it quite needless to pursue a vain search after some speculative principle of price, proposed to meet what I have shown, I think, to be an imaginary difficulty, but which, from its necessary elevation and uncertainty, must interpose a serious check to the object we have in view, namely, the rapid occupation and development of our colonial territories. That imaginary "sufficient price," called by its advocate "the golden mean," I consider to be something like the "To kalon" or "summum bonum" of the old philosophers; something more easy to seek than to find, to talk about than to lay down in an Act of Parliament. In pursuing this shadowy abstraction, I very much fear we should lose the substance we are all aiming at. I do therefore trust that the Committee will eschew Mr. Wakefield's leading principle of colonization, and adhere in the question of price to the safe and successful example of the United States.

1536. What is the system of colonization you would recommend upon the whole?—I think the four great principles I have mentioned should be adopted. Namely, first, the disposing of all lands at not less than a minimum price secured by Act of Parliament, coupled with regulations for bringing the lands most advantageously into the market, such as the establishment of a general waste land board, authorised to survey and annually bring to market not less than a definite quantity of land.

Secondly, that the whole of the proceeds should be expended in the introduction of immigrant labourers.

Thirdly, that a proper selection be made in this country, and means taken for collecting them at certain outports and regulating their efflux, as well as a proper distribution of them in the colonies by means of agents employed there, and means, moreover, appointed to secure employment to any temporary surplus labourers that may appear there on public works, until they shall be absorbed by the demands of ordinary employers.

Fourthly, I think those main principles of a permanent National Scheme of Colonization having been established by the Legislature, a commencement should without delay be made on a large scale, by the raising of a loan on the security of future

future land sales, for defraying the emigration of a considerable body of volunteer labourers from the British islands. I think the Government having once determined upon those principles, should lose no time in carrying them into operation, and that they might beneficially advance funds for this purpose, even in the present year, in the shape of Exchequer Bills, so as to commence a large immigration immediately into our colonial possessions in Australia and North America, and thus avoid the loss of a twelvemonth in the introduction of a system rendered so urgently necessary by the existing state of Ireland, in addition to its merits under ordinary and less painful circumstances.

1537. Do you think that it would be safe to send out a very large number of emigrants in the first instance, or what number might be sent out with prudence? —Yes. I differ in some measure from the opinion given by Mr. Whitmore on this point. I am more sanguine than he is as to the result of despatching a large number of labourers immediately to the colonies. I think the obstacle to the spontaneous transfer of capital to a large extent to the colonies, with a view to its being employed in improvements, is the existing knowledge on the part of capitalists that they will meet with no labourers to employ there. If it was known that Government was carrying to the different colonies a very large number of labourers, capital would flow contemporaneously there for the very purpose of employing them to a large extent, and a system of improvement might be commenced on a very great scale. Whereas, on the contrary, if we wait till the capital shows itself there, that is, wait till capitalists are foolish enough to send their capital to a country where it cannot be employed for want of labourers, we shall remain at a dead lock, and put a stop to the progress of improvement. At all events it will not advance more rapidly than it does at present. I think, therefore, looking at the accounts we receive from the colonies, and the very extraordinary demand which at present exists there for labourers to the amount, as mentioned by Mr. Buchanan, of 20,000 able-bodied labourers, for whom he could find employment in Upper Canada alone, and, taking altogether our North American colonies, and the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, and the several colonies of Australia, from 50,000 to 100,000 able-bodied labourers might be introduced in the course of the present year with due preparation, or, at all events, in the next year, a number which will represent a population of from a quarter to half a million of souls, and would, by its abstraction, introduce a very considerable improvement in the condition of the peasantry in Ireland. Whereas, on the other hand, if we refuse to begin the system on this large scale, the increase of the population of Ireland, proceeding so rapidly as it does under the known influence of their misery and destitution, will exceed all our efforts in the way of emigration to reduce the redundancy. In one word, begin by carrying out your labourers, and I believe the capital will be sure to accompany them.

My own opinion therefore is, that the system which I have spoken of should be introduced on a very ample scale immediately by an advance of public money, it being made known to the public that the system would be rendered permanent by an Act of Parliament, so soon as the Government could introduce and carry a measure for the purpose.

1538. You have stated that you agree upon most points with the evidence which has already been given before the Committee. You have expressed what those points are, but you have stated that you regard the principle of a sufficient price as a sort of "To kalon;" will you explain to the Committee what you understand by those terms, the principle of a sufficient price?—I have noted, at the moment of his giving them, the words of Mr. Wakefield when he was asked a question as to the sufficient price, the way in which he would attain it: he said, "You will reach a sufficient price by calculation as to the term during which it is desirable that labourers should work for hire before they can be allowed to work as settlers." I understand him, therefore, to mean by a sufficient price, such a price as will prevent labourers so urgently intent, as he conceives them to be, to obtain land and settle upon it as farmers, from making their purchase until they have served as labourers for hire for a sufficient term to supply the demand of capitalists, which I have already explained cannot be less in my view than an entire generation, because if in less than that time they abstract themselves from the labour market before their children have grown up to supply their place, the market for labour is diminished and does not supply the capitalist's demand.

1539. What do you conceive the test of a sufficient price to be?—That is precisely what, during the examination of Mr. Wakefield, I endeavoured to ascertain

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from him; except in the words which I have mentioned, I could not arrive at his test. I thought at the time that his idea upon the subject was very vague, and I wished him to define it more closely, but I could not succeed in obtaining a clearer definition.

1540. Do not you conceive the test of a sufficient price would be the existence of combinable labour in the colony?—A price is to be fixed before a colony is founded, as I understand. If the existence of combinable labour in a colony is the test of a price being sufficient according to the terms of the question, then the existence of combinable labour in Van Diemen's Land and Sydney is a proof that the price is sufficient there. The existence of combinable labour in the western provinces of the United States is a proof to a similar effect; and yet Mr. Wakefield has, without declaring what is a sufficient price, declared that the price charged for land bought in the United States and the Australian colonies, is infinitely below what he would consider a sufficient price, and is, in fact, injurious according to his theory.

1541. Are you not aware that the whole of the combinable labour at present in Australia is convict-labour, or the greatest part of it, which is a species of slavery? —On the contrary, I have stated as one of my reasons for not agreeing with Mr. Wakefield's theory, that there does exist a considerable amount of free labour employed in combination in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and if there is a scarcity of that labour, it is because the stream of immigration is so slow that the number of free labourers is actually very small. But the number that exists there shows no indisposition to work for wages.

1542. When it is said that that is a test of price, it refers always to the combinable free labour in Australia and Van Diemen's Land; the great mass of the labour of the country is performed by convicts, and in the western states of America there is a very large mass of slave-labour?—In the southern and south-western states slavery exists. But I referred to the examples of combinable labour co-existing with cheap land, through the north-western provinces of the United States, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Michigan, and some others, in which slavery does not exist.

1543. Do not you conceive that the existence of an immense mass of combinable slave-labour in the southern states opens a market to the free colonists in the upper states, which is the great source of their prosperity?—It may be; though at the same time I believe that where fertile land is abundant, and capital and labour not deficient, there will exist the highest state of prosperity, without being accompanied, either on the spot or in any country with which that district may have relations, by slavery. I think the attributing the existence of combinable labour in the non-slave-holding states of America to the existence of slavery in other states with which they carry on a commercial intercourse, is as unreasonable as it would be to suppose that the existence of combinable labour in London is owing to our having had slaves in the West India islands.

1544. Do not you think that the existence of the degree of combinable labour in this country is very much to be attributed to the existence of great masses of slave-labour in the colonies?—I do not trace a connexion between the two.

1545. You have stated that you conceive the prosperity of the slave-holding states to have a great effect on the minds of the settlers in the non-slave-holding states; do you conceive it has an equal effect on their interests?—What I said was this, that I could not conceive; that it was an enigma to me, how the existence of slavery in some of the states of America could have any influence on the minds of the artizan or labourer in the non-slave-holding states, so as to induce him to refrain from throwing himself into the backwoods, and becoming a settler instead of labouring for wages among his friends; and I attribute his remaining as a free labourer solely to his being able to obtain high wages for his labour, which give him a much greater command of the comforts and necessaries of life, than he could obtain by settling in the woods, in addition to the comforts of society and the means of religious worship.

1546. Are you not aware that there is, in fact, little or no combinable labour in the non-slave-holding states of the west; that almost all are cultivating on their own account, with the aid of their own families, whose prosperity is promoted by the masses of combined labour in the slave states?—I am not aware of that, because it appears that the great body of labourers there do act in combination, and exercise the ordinary pursuits of industry, being perfectly free to settle on purchased land if they choose. I have no doubt that labourers are scarce there, as the rate

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of wages demonstrates; and that if a large stream of immigration were poured into those districts, such as we might introduce into our colonies, or as the Americans might pour into their colonies, the progress of those states would be infinitely more rapid, and the produce far greater than at present. But I see that the produce is still extremely great, greater than has ever been known in any other country in the world; and I cannot attribute the larger portion of that prosperity, though some influence it may undoubtedly have upon it, to the circumstance of their communicating with the slave-holding states of the south.

1547. Is not the great market for the western states, bordering on the Mississippi and the Ohio, universally New Orleans?—There is no doubt that those states that lie on the banks of the Mississippi or its feeders, find a market there; but I see the tendency of the Honourable Member's question; and I would add, that unless the demand for the produce of those states by the slave-holding states has the effect of keeping up a high rate of wages, I cannot see how it can operate to prevent the labourers settling. If it does operate on their minds to prevent their settling, by keeping up a high rate of wages, then it is obvious that the high rate of wages is a circumstance which, however brought about, will prevent that injurious dispersion and premature settlement of labourers which Mr. Wakefield is in dread of. Now I believe that in every new country possessed of an extent of fertile soil, if you pour in labour and capital in sufficient abundance there always will be maintained a very high rate of wages. It is the facility of obtaining land that creates that high rate of wages, by the process I have mentioned, by putting it into the power of the labourers to make terms with the capitalists, and to say if you will not give us such wages as will keep us in an abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, we will take to the woods and become farmers on our own account; and the high rate of wages, therefore, in the United States, is thus, I believe, the consequence of the cheapness of land, and would be likely to be materially lessened by any increase of the price of land.

1548. Do not you conceive the existence of this great market of New Orleans is infinitely more calculated to raise the price of wages than the cheapness of land?—I have no doubt that the circumstance of this market being open to the western states has the effect of increasing their prosperity, and adding to the rapidity with which they are settled; but I still think the rate of wages would be maintained as high by the circumstances I have mentioned, even though they were unconnected with the slave-holding states. And I would mention as a proof of this our own western colonies in North America, not in communication with the slave states, Upper Canada for instance; where the rate of wages is exceedingly high, as high as in the United States, and the profit on capital equally high. The advance of these settlements is not quite so rapid, because the immigration is not so great, as in the western provinces of the union; and in part, perhaps, because they are deprived of the advantages of immediate communication with a slave-holding state, which I admit is an advantage.

1549. You are aware that in our colonies in North America, land, up to 1831, was to be obtained without any price at all?—I believe so.

1550. This, according to your idea, must have been an infinitely more favourable state for the settler than that which existed in the United States, where a price had to be paid?—I think I guarded myself against that construction of my opinion by saying, that though I do not put it forward as a primary object, but of minor consideration, yet it is desirable to put a certain moderate check upon the disposition of labourers coming from a country where land is synonymous with wealth, who would be likely to have a desire for occupying farms of their own, becoming landed proprietors.

1551. You admit the necessity of a check, but differ as to the degree?—I admit its advantage to a very limited extent, and as one (and only a very minor one) amongst the other advantages of putting a price on that waste land; the principal of which I conceive to be the raising a fund, that under proper regulations may be applied to the purposes of immigration; and next the advantage of securing the due cultivation of all lands disposed of, and of stopping all jobbing, which I believe to have prevailed to a great extent.

1552. Do you agree in the advantage of a check, as likely to secure a combination of labour?—I have admitted the advantage of a check of the nature proposed, to the extent of preventing the immediate settlement of labourers upon land, upon their being transferred from the old to the new country. I think that that disposition, if left to itself, would very soon check itself by the example of the first-

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comers, who would, by isolating themselves and settling in the woods be likely to lead a very miserable life, and the experience gained by their example would probably induce future immigrants to abstain from such a course of settlement; but still I do think it not undesirable, among the other advantages of the selling price, that it should impose a moderate check on the error the imported labourers would fall into.

1553. What do you mean by the term combination of labour?—A separation of the labourers into agricultural, mechanical and other arrangements, or, in other words, a division of employments.

1554. Do you conceive combination of labour and division of labour to be the same thing?—Yes, I do; and the apparent paradox arises only from the double sense which is applied to the word labour. When the word combination of labour is employed, we mean of course a combination of the labour of a certain number of individuals to obtain any given end; when we talk of the division of labour, we mean division among the same number of individuals of the gross amount of labour required for that particular end. For example, the labour of several persons is combined to make a pin, in other words, the labour of making a pin is divided among them. Both phrases are perfectly legitimate, and express the same economical process.

1555. You mean division of employment after having combined the individuals?—Division of employment obtained by the combination of the labour of individuals.

1556. Can you state to the Committee any instance in which the combination of individuals for the purpose of the division of employment, has existed in any country where land has been extremely cheap, or where there are not great masses of slave-labour?—All the flourishing colonies of the world where there has not been slave-labour are in that perdicament.

1557. Will you mention the instance of any colony in which there has not been slave-labour, and in which land has been cheap where combined labour has existed?—Those I have already mentioned are the examples I would adduce. The back settlements of the United States, our North American Provinces, the Cape of Good Hope, or the South Australian colonies.

1558. Was there any slave-labour at the Cape of Good Hope?—The Cape of Good Hope should be omitted perhaps.

1559. Though there is not slave-labour in Australia, is not the convict system in Australia equivalent to slave-labour?—No; not for producing the effect ascribed by Mr. Wakefield to it, and that is precisely one of the mistakes Mr. Wakefield has, I think, fallen into, by considering that they have a parallel effect. His opinion with regard to the effect of slave-labour is, that it permits the existence of combinable labour, by the capitalists being secured in a sufficient supply of labour to induce them to establish their operations on a large scale; that its influence in securing combinable labour operates by ensuring the capitalist an adequate and continued supply of labour, which under a system of free labour he would not be sure of where land was cheap, since the free labourer might and would be inclined to quit him at a moment's warning to settle on land. I do not admit that this is true of slave-labour, as compared with free labour; but it is certainly not true of convict-labour. It is in evidence that one main quality of convict-labour is its exceeding uncertainty as compared with free labour. It is here to-day and gone to-morrow, depending on the caprice of the colonial governor; they may be removed at any moment, and some capitalists were actually mentioned by Mr. Bryan, particularly his brother, who had abstracted his capital from productive occupation in the colony, because he could not be certain of retaining his convict-labour; therefore as an encouragement to the investment of capital in productive operations, it is quite clear that convict-labour has not the effect ascribed by Mr. Wakefield to slave-labour, but just the reverse.

1560. Is not convict-labour a species of slave-labour?—It differs from it in this way, that convict-labour may be abstracted by Government at any moment, and slave-labour, when once possessed, without compensation (as we saw the other day) cannot be taken away from any one.

1561. Are you not aware that whatever grounds Mr. Bryan may have to complain of the uncertainty of convict-labour, it is by convict-labour that almost all the exports of Australia are produced?—Very probably, but I have Mr. Bryan's opinion that Australia would be infinitely more productive, if an equal number of free labourers could be substituted for the convicts.

1562. It being his opinion that a system of free labour would be preferable to a system of convict-labour, yet you have from his evidence that whatever his brother or himself may have done from strong feelings of the injustice with which they have been treated, the system of convict-labour is universal, and the only system of combined labour they have?—The fact was, he mentioned that though he had thirty convicts, he had from 15 to 25 free labourers, and it is perfectly well known that free labour exists in the colony to a very considerable extent. I think the fact of any number of labourers in a colony continuing to work for hire at the existing rate of wages, even though they might purchase land at a cheap rate of 5 *s.* or 6 *s.* an acre, is destructive in itself, without reference to any other circumstances of the colony, of the hypothesis upon which Mr. Wakefield's principle is based, namely, that there exists a strong, general, and to him an unaccountable desire in the breasts of all men to settle on land of their own, if they are enabled to obtain it, in preference to working for hire, and even though they may be obliged thereby to forego most of the advantages of civilization.

1563. You have mentioned the case of Venezuela as an instance where combinable labour is to be found in large masses, testified by exportable produce, and yet there land is exceedingly cheap; are you aware that, at the time when slavery was universal in Venezuela, and where, consequently, estates now abandoned were cultivated, the exports in cocoa alone were from 11,000,000 dollars to 14,000,000 dollars, being upwards of three times the amount of the whole of the present exports?—I cannot entertain a doubt that the existence of a large number of slaves in a country may tend to increase its exports, and that the abolition of slavery, or the annihilation of a large number of slaves, will tend to diminish them; and upon this point I would beg to give an opinion, that the question of the West India islands, in which slavery is on the point of being abolished, ought to be viewed as totally distinct from the main object of this Committee, and that any remarks on Mr. Wakefield's theory do not apply so directly to them. They are under very peculiar circumstances; the negro population of those countries are in a degraded state. They are not habituated to work for wages, and, as hired labourers, their habits are totally distinct from those of Europeans; and there may be more danger of their betaking themselves to small cottier settlements if they were admitted to an appropriation of any quantity of waste land free of price.

1564. Therefore it would appear that in that island the price of 5*s.* or 6*s.* an acre is not a sufficient price?—I am not sure but it might be desirable on those accounts, perhaps on others, to impose a higher price in those instances.

1565. You admit that the price ought to vary with the circumstances of the colony?—Decidedly. I think with regard to our North American colonies, the price ought not to be much higher than the price of land in the United States, but that with regard to Australia it might safely be doubled.

1566. Will you state the distinction between what you term a moderate price, and what Mr. Wakefield terms a sufficient price?—My view of a moderate price I have stated to be one limited by the regulations of the selling price of waste land in other countries and colonies, by the difficulty of preventing squatting if a high price be demanded, and, by the prospect of the discontent which would be produced in the labouring population, if you demand a high price for fertile lands within their view almost, on which they think they might maintain themselves in comfort, particularly if you adduce as a reason for that high price your desire to detain them in a state of servitude against their will. Mr. Wakefield's principle of price is exclusively directed to the prohibiting the settlement of labourers on land until they have worked a certain term of years. He excludes all other considerations. If his theory be true, the price it points out is an absurdly high one. If his theory be false, as I think it, it may be disregarded altogether, and the price determined by the considerations I have specified alone.

1567. When you speak of 10 acres as an allotment that a man would be very likely to occupy, and able to occupy at the end of one year, do you think that would be a desirable system?—Perhaps not. But I am inclined to agree with Mr. Bryan, who declared his anxiety, and in so far disagreed most completely with the leading principle of Mr. Wakefield, to increase the facilities for labourers obtaining land in moderate quantities, and stated that he would be very desirous that lots of 50 acres should be specially offered to labourers, to enable them to become settlers after having saved a certain portion of their wages, as the way to create a valuable class of peasantry in that country.



1568. Did

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1568. Did not Mr. Bryan also state that the allotments he contemplated their obtaining possession of would be from 50 to 500 acres, and only in the event of their having worked sufficiently long as labourers to have secured capital enough to do justice to the land?—He thought it desirable that every labourer who had saved capital sufficient to cultivate a farm of 50 acres should have facilities for obtaining such a farm on moderate terms.

1569. Are you not aware that no labourer could do that without working for hire for five years?—He confirmed the view I have given of the amount of saving an industrious labourer may make in that country, namely, at the rate of 20*l.* a year; and he stated that it would require a capital of 100*l.* to cultivate a farm of 50 acres to advantage, and that therefore no reasonable labourer would be induced to take a farm until he had saved 100*l.* capital, an opinion which coincides with my own; that the labourers in that county are reasonable men; that they have no repugnance to remaining as labourers till they are enabled to stock a farm; that they will not betake themselves prematurely to a settlement on land they are unable to cultivate; which latter opinion I take to be the basis of Mr. Wakefield's theory.

1570. Do you not conceive it would be desirable to give strength to that system, by affixing a price on land which would prevent people doing that?—If I find that they are content to remain till they have obtained capital sufficient for cultivation, I would not introduce an artificial check, in which I see danger on other grounds.

1571. Do you think that the system of dividing labour into small fractional parts of 10 acres of land would be desirable?—No, I have not said that; I have only said, that if there exists, as Mr. Wakefield seems to suppose, a great anxiety in the labourers to become independent of labour, they will be able to do that by purchasing ten, or even five acres of land; and that no price which can be reasonably put on land will prevent their obtaining that within a year or two of their arriving in the colony.

1572. Mr. *Hutt.*] You have introduced the term labourers; do you mean by that labourers for hire?—I think I have always used it in that sense.

1573. You spoke of great bodies of labourers in the back settlements of America, and you stated that combinable free labour exists to a great extent in the back settlements of America; have the goodness to state on what authority you come to this conclusion?—From the course of my reading works of travellers in the United States, in which I have taken a great interest, I have always understood from them that there was no positive deficiency of carpenters, masons, and tradesmen of all descriptions; such descriptions rather as are wanted in a new settlement; that the amount of produce there is very great, and that it is raised in a great degree by hired labour. That there may not be a very large proportion of agricultural labourers for hire is very probable; but there is a large amount of agricultural produce raised; if it is raised by settlers working on their own account, still the end is obtained, a large produce and an accumulating capital.

1574. Can you give no authority beyond general impression, that combinable labour exists to a great extent in the back settlements of the United States?—I have no passages in my memory at this moment of such works, to which I could refer in a more particular manner than I have done.

1575. You are aware that your opinion is entirely adverse to the opinion entertained by Captain Hall upon that subject; he says the truth is, there is no hired labouring class, properly so called, in any part of America, except where the ground is tilled by negro slaves?—I forget the passage in Captain Hall's book, and I should be apt to think if it was taken in connexion with the context, it would be found that he refers to the class of agricultural labourers I have just been speaking of. I think there is a passage in connexion with that which explains it. On referring to the volume I find that this is a quotation from a letter of Captain Hall's to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton; he says decidedly, in a subsequent part of that passage, "I speak now of agricultural labour;" he says "the reason is quite obvious, the profits of industry are so great, when it is exerted upon a virgin soil and in a thinly peopled region, that no man of the least spirit ever consents to remain long in the dependent situation of a hired servant, when by the average exercise of the average run of abilities he can secure a station of life such that no man can be called his master." Now referring to the latter part of this passage, I conceive that the indisposition there spoken of to remain a hired servant, when a man can obtain an independent station, supplied with all the comforts and necessaries of life, is a most desirable one to encourage, and one I would not endeavour to repress by any means whatever. I am quite certain, moreover, in the United States

States of America, if it were attempted by any legislation to prevent persons settling in the independent station of farmers, when they can secure that station, with a view of retaining them in the situation of hired labourers for the benefit of capitalists, even though they were told it was for their own good, of which they consider themselves much the best judges, such a confusion would be raised in the United States as would bring down the price of land to its present level in a very short time.

1576. Mr. *Gladstone.*] You have said you would not lay any restraint whatever on that disposition of the hired labourer to become a proprietor; you were understood previously to state that you had contemplated as one reason of placing a moderate price on land, that it had in some measure the tendency of checking that disposition?—I confine my opinion on that point entirely to the case of new colonies, into which a stream of immigrants was being directed into the new colony from an old country where the possession of land was synonymous with the possession of wealth; in the case of whom I stated that I agreed with the opinion expressed by others, that in that instance it might perhaps be desirable to check it; but to the case of a free labourer of the United States, the view I refer to does not apply.

1577. Do not you think the same danger of exaggerated and short-sighted views of self-interest would apply there?—No, not to an extent worth considering. I think the experience of their own friends who may have settled in the wilderness, and have injured themselves by doing so, would have its influence in restraining them from following the same course.

1578. Would you carry your principles as to the United States so far as to desire that land should be given there gratuitously?—No; I have stated that a price is most desirable on other and far more important grounds; namely, for the sake of revenue, and as the fairest mode of disposing of land, and that likeliest to prevent its injurious monopoly. Experience has shown the price applied in the United States to land has worked practically well for these objects for half a century past. I do not think its lowness has prevented the due combination of labourers, nor retarded the progress of their settlements; and judging by that example, I would both maintain that price there, and adopt it in our own case.

1579. In comparing the physical condition of the two banks of the river St. Lawrence, do you think the relative difference is such as to confirm you in the opinion that a price ought generally to be affixed to land?—The case of our North American provinces is one of those I have already referred to as being examples quoted by Mr. Wakefield in support of his theory, in which so many conflicting circumstances occur to interrupt the prosperity or to retard the progression of the colony, that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from any one single source. The differences between the United States and our Canadian provinces in government, in habits of the people, in climate, as well as in the facilities of acquiring land, have been so great, I do not think the different rate of labour on either side of the St. Lawrence can be attributed to a different system of the disposal of waste lands.

1580. Do you think one of the circumstances contributing to accelerate the progress of the country on the United States' border has been, that a price was affixed to the land in the United States?—Yes, a good deal; but I should attribute the benefit of the price rather to the prevention of jobbing in the system of granting land, and the reserving tracts of land to individuals or to bodies such as the clergy, by which settlers have been in our colonies compelled to insulate themselves from one another, co-operation and combination practically prevented, and communication rendered difficult.

1581. You do not draw any inference unfavourable to the gratuitous system fairly and properly conducted?—I am glad the question has been put, for I think no gratuitous system can be fairly and properly conducted, or at all events there can be no security for its being fairly and properly conducted, if the officers of government, whether at home or in the colonies, are permitted to dispose of land to any extent to any person they choose. In such case it will be found impossible to prevent favouritism and jobbing to a considerable extent.

1582. In the impossibility of properly conducting a gratuitous system, there is probably a strong reason for fixing a certain price?—Undoubtedly, I have mentioned that already.

1583. Mr. *Childers.*] Practically speaking, do you not suppose that the acquisition of land in the United States is easier than the acquisition of land in Canada, to the mass of the settlers?—I think it is very likely that may be the case; which

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would be of itself an answer to several of the questions last put to me. I think, taking into consideration the valuable qualities of the land to be obtained, I mean not merely its fertility, but its access to markets, its communication with other settlements and the capital, it is extremely probable that land was to be obtained at a cheaper rate in the United States, where a fixed price prevailed, than in Canada, where a system of favouritism and grant has locked up the best lands, and introduced the difficulty of co-operation I have alluded to.

1584. *Chairman.*] Do you think the price ought to be such as to prevent a large portion of land being held in an uncultivated state?—I think that is one of the strongest reasons which can be given for the adoption of the system recommended, of sale at a fixed or minimum price.

1585. Mr. *Hutt.*] Captain Hall says there is no such thing as hired free labour for agricultural purposes; do you agree with him?—I should be loth to contradict an authority like Captain Hall, who knows the country personally, which I do not; but that, I think, is a sweeping assertion; it goes very counter to the impression made upon me by the works of other travellers in the United States.

1586. You are disposed to doubt it?—I doubt it to the extent he states; I know that settlers are in the constant habit of working for one another, on a sort of give and take system, which is something like working for wages; the same in effect; it is combined labour.

1587. Supposing it were true, that there was no such thing as hired labour to be had for agricultural purposes, there would be consequently no combination of free labour for agricultural purposes?—Supposing that to be true, I think the system of give and take would produce combinable labour; and I also question whether it is of immense importance to such an agricultural territory as the western provinces of North America, to be cultivated upon the system of large farms by hired labour. I think it is possible that each settler occupying with a sufficient capital his own tract of land, may produce as large an amount of agricultural produce as under the system of large farms.

1588. Are you to be understood to say, you think a combination of labour for agricultural purposes, is of little value in the back settlements of America?—I think that the Americans themselves are the best judges of the value to be affixed to it; and if it were found to be more productive than the existing system, they would apply their labour in that shape.

1589. Supposing a combination of labour for agricultural purposes does not exist there, you think that that arises from the Americans having found out a better system?—Yes, I think so; a better system; better for all classes, labourers as well as capitalists.

1590. Are you aware of any instance where combination of labour has existed in any country where there were no slaves, and where land was easily obtained?—I have answered that question; the western provinces of the United States, as I have said before. They are themselves free from slave-labour, though they carry on a beneficial intercouse with slave-holding states; but so do we in England, and the slave-labour of Georgia and Carolina has quite as much influence on the labour market of England, as on that of the Mississippi States.

1591. Does the combination of labour exist in the back settlements of America to a great degree?—To a degree, as it appears to me, sufficient to produce those objects which Mr. Wakefield declares he has in view, namely, a high rate of wages, a high rate of profits, very great amount of produce, rapid accumulation of capital, and a reasonably high state of civilization.

1592. You state that you do not consider convict-labour the same as slave-labour?—In their influence upon Mr. Wakefield's principle, in preventing the combination of labour, inasmuch as I might admit that slave-labour was always secured to the capitalist who possessed slaves; whereas convict-labour appears to be of the most uncertain character, liable to disappear at any moment.

1593. Convict-labour produces a combination of labour only, it seems, so long as the Government permits the landowner to have it?—Yes; if the same amount of free labour were introduced by emigration it would have produced a more complete combination of labour, a larger amount of combinable labour, and capitalists would have been more secure of having their wants permanently supplied.

1594. Mr. *Bulwer.*] Your reason for supposing that there is a difference between convict and slave-labour is the great uncertainty attending convict-labour; in saying there is a great uncertainty, you allude to the uncertainty under which the capitalists labour in respect to the will of the governor?—Yes.

1595. Did

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1595. Did you hear Mr. Bryan, on whose opinion you rather found your argument, observe that there were but two instances in which the governor had so exercised his authority which was disputed?—No; I think he said there were three instances in Sydney besides his own in Van Diemen's Land, and I believe another; but, at all events, one instance would be sufficient to create that insecure feeling amongst capitalists as to their investing their capital in works in which they required a certain supply of labour.

1596. Do you think one exception to the general rule altogether nullifies that rule?—I do not see that it is one exception; I understand there were four.

1597. Do you think four exceptions to a general rule altogether nullifies that rule?—I do not recognize it as a general rule that convict-labour is secure from change. I have understood there were four instances in which the government withdrew a supply of convicts from their employers; but I believe that it has always been known that that supply of labour was held only at the will of the governors, and liable to be withdrawn at their pleasure; and that insecurity, therefore, would itself be the general rule.

1598. The general impression is that the convicts are given to settlers in proportion to the land they occupy, and are never taken away except from some particular reason; do you think their having been taken away for some particular reason, which reason might be a wrong or a right one, in four instances only, is sufficient to interfere with the general working of that system in the colony?—I even think that if there had been no instances at all, the knowledge of the fact that it was in the power of government, at any time, to take away the convict temporarily granted to the settler would indispose him to lay out his capital in a manner which must ruin him, supposing they were taken away; and, I would add, that the other disadvantages mentioned by Mr. Bryan of convict-labour are equally strong in indisposing capitalists to embark their property in that mode; for instance, their habit of pilfering, the necessity of watching them, the impossibility of trusting them to perform any delicate operations, to which should be added the chance of suffering from their destruction of the buildings or stock, or other capital, in case they were not treated as they think they ought to be by their master. All these are elements of insecurity which place convict-labour at a considerable disadvantage as compared with free labour, and will so far, therefore, go to rebut the opinion of Mr. Wakefield, that it is to the existence of convict-labour the prosperity of those colonies and the produce raised there is owing. Had an equal number of free labourers been introduced in place of the convicts, I conceive the advance of those colonies would have been much more rapid, certainly not less so.

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*Lunæ*, 11° *die Julii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Childers. |
| Mr. Hutt. | Mr. Poulett Scrope. |
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Francis Baring. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. Pusey. |
| Mr. Chalmers. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

*George Poulett Scrope*, Esq., a Member of the Committee, further Examined.

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1599. Mr. *Hutt.*] FOR the reasons you have stated, you object to the plan of giving away land; you think it should be sold?—Certainly.

1600. That it should be sold of course at some price, not merely a nominal price, a farthing an acre?—I have already said, that I think there is a very valuable purpose to be answered by putting a price upon land, that of obtaining a very considerable amount of revenue, as the United States does, and that there is another still more important advantage, which is equally valuable, that of preventing favouritism in the disposal of land and securing that no person shall become possessed of more than it is likely he will bring into cultivation within a reasonable time; there is a third incidental advantage, that on which Mr. Wakefield has laid great stress, and which in a new colony may be important, that of checking the desire of labourers to settle on land before they know what to do with it.

1601. You would consider that a bad system which permitted anybody to acquire land so low that although he might not cultivate it himself, it would have

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a tendency to exclude other cultivators, by what he called the dog-in-the-manger system?—Certainly; that is one of the advantages of price I have mentioned.

1602. At the same time you think what you term a high price would be very injurious?—Very dangerous; a price, that is, considerably higher than that charged in the United States and in other countries in the world; and I should like to confirm my own opinion on this point by that of Mr. Buchanan, to which I have referred since I was examined; I have taken an extract which goes to confirm my view upon that point; he says, in his last letter to Lord Glenelg, laid before Parliament in February last, "The fact of the price of land in the territory of Michigan and the neighbouring states of Missouri and Illinois (United States) being less than in Upper Canada, has had the effect of drawing several immigrant families thither. I will state here my humble opinion, that if the upset price of the Crown lands in Upper Canada were fixed at a lower rate than that now in practice, or on terms equally low as in the state of Michigan and the adjoining territory, many British immigrants would be deterred from proceeding thither, and I do think the general prosperity and settlement of the Upper Provinces would be materially benefited."

1603. Do you think that quotation is favourable to your argument?—It confirms the opinion I have entertained and expressed, that it would be dangerous and impolitic to raise the selling price of land in Canada beyond the price charged in the neighbouring States of the Union, as tending to divert the stream of immigration to the south side of the St. Lawrence.

1604. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Is it the fact that the lands do sell higher in Upper Canada now?—It is implied in Mr. Buchanan's statement that that is the fact; whether that is the consequence of Government regulations in Upper Canada, or of the condition into which the property of the soil in the upper part of Upper Canada has got as a consequence of the sales, I am not aware.

1605. When you refer to a high price as being very injurious, of course you mean too high a price?—Yes, a price higher than the considerations I have already spoken of would limit it to.

1606. There is some medium between too high a price and too low a price, which may be considered the proper price?—Undoubtedly; which is to be ascertained by the considerations I have alluded to.

1607. Mr. Wakefield speaks of the golden mean and you of a proper medium; is there any great difference between you?—Yes, I think the difference is fundamental and material; he would take as a sole and exclusive consideration, in the determination of price of land (which he thinks the cardinal point of a good system of colonization), the making it a sufficient price to prevent labourers from settling too early on land of their own. I think, on the contrary, that with reference to our colonies, that consideration may be disregarded altogether; that the search after this abstract sufficient price is likely to lead into great errors, and into the establishing a dangerously high price, fatal to the prosperity of the colonies; and that the other considerations, viz. the price for which land is to be obtained in neighbouring settlements, the danger of encouraging squatting, the danger of exciting discontent if you fix too high a price, and the general principle, that it is cheapness of land that is the general cause of high wages and of the rapid advance in most colonies, those are the considerations which Mr. Wakefield would entirely disregard and keep out of sight, but which I think alone should determine the question of price. I believe the incidental advantage might accompany the fixing a moderate price, which I have spoken of before; but I conceive that to be so inferior a consideration, and so sure to follow the fixing of the price by the other considerations, that I think it is scarcely worth regarding at all. I think the country is under great obligations to Mr. Wakefield for the zeal and perseverance with which he has brought before the public the main principles of a good system of colonization, viz. the sale of all lands, and the application of the proceeds to the emigration of well-selected persons of the labouring class. But both in his works and in his evidence before this Committee he has insisted so strongly, and at such length, on the principle of a prohibition price to prevent premature settlement, as the *sine quâ non* of colonization, that I have felt myself bound to declare my complete and decided dissent from his opinion on this point, which I consider to be founded on a fallacy, and if taken as he would take it, as our sole guide on the subject, to be fraught with great positive danger to the progress of colonization.

Mr. *Hugh Stewart Kelsey*, called in; and Examined.



1608. *Chairman.*] YOU have been some time in the Colonial Office?—Since July 1825.

1609. You are of course conversant with the system which has been pursued there with regard to the disposal of waste land?—With regard to the disposal of land in Australia since June 1828.

1610. You are aware, from the records of the office, of what has passed before?—I have had opportunities of reading the despatches on the subject.

1611. Can you give the Committee any particulars as to the time and shape in which grants were first made in that colony?—For New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, up to the year 1823, the regulation was that the governor had the power of granting land to two classes of persons, the meritorious convicts and free settlers. When the convicts were pardoned, the Government gave to each male a grant of 30 acres, and if married 20 acres more; to each child in the settlement 10 acres; the land was to be free from all charges for 10 years, then a quit-rent of 6*d.* for 30 acres was leviable.

1612. Was this system extensively acted on?—Rather so.

1613. Do you know what quantity of land was so disposed of?—I am not able to state that.

1614. Have any of those quit-rents been enforced?—I am not able to state that.

1615. Mr. *Hutt.*] Is such information in the possession of the Colonial Office?—I should think not. Until of late years very little attention appears to have been paid to the collection of the quit-rents.

1616. *Chairman.*] Has any account been kept of the grants to convicts, and of the quit-rents received under them?—Yes.

1617. Is that transmitted regularly from the colonies to the Colonial Office?—No, it is kept in the colony; there have occasionally been accounts transmitted to the Secretary of State.

1618. There is no record to which reference can be made to ascertain that?—Certainly not as to the distinct convict quit-rents.

1619. This, you say, was one of the modes of granting land; what was the other?—The other class was free settlers. To each free settler the governor could make grants of land to the same extent as to convicts, and grant them 100 acres additional. In cases where the governor thought the parties, whether convicts or free settlers, deserving of favour, he had the power to make larger grants, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

1620. Do you know to what extent this power was exercised?—Very largely. Up to the year 1810 the successive governors in New South Wales had given to individuals, principally convict settlers, 177,500 acres, in grants seldom exceeding 100 acres.

1621. Was that the whole extent of the grants made up to that time?—Yes.

1622. Does that include free settlers as well as convicts?—Yes; from 1810 to 1822, during Governor Macquarrie's administration, 400,000 acres more were granted.

1623. In the same way and upon the same conditions which were observed?—Yes.

1624. From 1822 to 1831, when the system of sale was introduced, what was the number granted?—To the end of 1831 about 3,386,250 more.

1625. Have you the returns from 1822 to 1828?—No; I have the total number of acres from the commencement of the colony to the end of 1834.

1626. The system of grants was put an end to in 1831, was it not?—Yes, it was, with certain exceptions; those exceptions were in favour of persons who, previously to the promulgation of the regulations of 1831, had received distinct promises of land under the old system, or who had emigrated in ignorance of the change. Persons also who had claims on account of public services, were also exempted from the strict operation of the new regulations.

1627. Mr. *Hutt.*] Do you conceive no grant was made subsequently, except in the cases you have described?—Clearly so.

1628. *Chairman.*] Will you proceed to state the number of which you have a return?—Four millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-three acres had been granted previous to 31st December 1834.

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1629. Was any quit-rent or condition attached to those grants?—There were various conditions; the amount of quit-rent also varied.

1630. Have the goodness to state them?—Lands granted previous to November 1823 were liable, at the end of 10 years, to a quit-rent of 2*s.* for every 100 acres between November 1823 and May 1825; at the end of five years to a quit-rent of 15*s.* for every 100 acres; and also, during the latter period, lands sold were liable to a quit-rent of 2*s.* for every 100 acres; lands granted since May 1825, were liable, at the end of seven years, to a quit-rent of 16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 acres. In addition to the regulations contained in the Sessional Paper 394, of 1832, I beg to hand in for the information of the Committee, copies of the papers issued to emigrants by the Colonial Office in 1824, 1826 and 1827; also copies of the Regulations published in New South Wales in May 1825, and in Van Diemen's Land in April 1828 and February 1832.

1631. What has been received on account of the public for those various quit-rents?—I am unable to state that. They do not appear to have been regularly collected. I find by a statement of debts due to the government of New South Wales on the 1st of January 1832, that there was an estimated amount of quit-rent to the extent of 16,552*l.* then due.

1632. That was an amount, not which had been received, but which was due to the public on account of quit-rents?—Yes.

1633. Can you state what was the amount received?—I am unable to state the amount that has been received.

1634. In what way are those accounts kept in the colonies, distinctly or merely as items of general revenues?—Formerly the accounts of the land revenue were kept in a very irregular manner; there was no officer specially appointed to receive and to take charge of the quit-rents; an assistant-surveyor, or a person in the surveyor's department, was occasionally employed to collect them and keep the accounts, and the consequence was, the accounts fell into arrear.

1635. No accounts were regularly transmitted of those receipts from the colonies home?—No.

1636. Mr. *Hutt.*] That is not the case now?—No; the receipts are audited in the colony, are introduced into the public accounts, and come home regularly.

1637. Can you give an account of the quit-rents for any definite time?—The sums received at New South Wales for quit-rents during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, amounted to 2,997*l.*

1638. *Chairman.*] What you have been stating applies both to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?—Partly to both colonies; the same rules were observed in both, respecting the disposal of land, until the end of 1825, when Van Diemen's Land was separated from New South Wales.

1639. Did the amount of acres disposed of up to 1834, include Van Diemen's Land as well as New South Wales?—No; simply New South Wales.

1640. It does not include the Swan River?—No.

1641. Sir *George Grey.*] Can you give the degrees of latitude and longitude which comprise what is called New South Wales?—Yes; in the commission given to the governor in 1831, New South Wales is described as extending from Cape York in latitude 10° 37′ south, to Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39° 12′ south, and inland to the westward as far as the 129th degree east longitude, including all the adjacent islands and Norfolk Island. The whole of the territory assigned to the new colony of South Australia has been taken from New South Wales.

1642. *Chairman.*] Has any similar account been kept of grants at the Swan River?—Accounts have been kept of the grants at the Swan River.

1643. What is the amount of grants made at the Swan River?—Up to 31st December 1834, there had been granted 1,526,721 acres. Of these 1,224,069 were held in occupancy; 301,246 had been granted in fee simple; and 1,406 had been sold. I beg to hand in, for the information of the Committee, copies of the Land Regulations issued by the Colonial Office in 1829, 1830 and 1831. No quit-rent was imposed on land granted in that colony, except in cases where the conditions of cultivation, &c. had not been fulfilled, on land held under the regulations of 1830.

1644. Can you give the same particulars as to Van Diemen's Land, you have already given as to New South Wales?—The total number of acres granted in Van Diemen's Land up to the end of 1833, amounted to 2,136,894 acres.

1645. Have those grants been made on similar terms with those in New South Wales?—Yes.

1646. Partly

1646. Partly to convicts and partly to free settlers?—Yes.

1647. In what proportion to each?—I am not able to state that.

1648. Were there any conditions annexed to the grants to convicts?—The same conditions of improvement, residence and cultivation as at New South Wales.

1649. Are any accounts transmitted to the Colonial Office of the way in which those conditions are complied with?—No.

1650. Are there any quit-rents connected with those lands?—Yes, the same as at New South Wales. The quit-rents on all the lands granted in Van Diemen's Land up to October 1834, were estimated by the surveyor-general at about 15,667*l.* per annum.

1651. Is there any return of what has been paid, and what has not been paid?—They are in arrear, like those in New South Wales. Their collection is attended with great difficulties, arising partly from the unwillingness of the settlers to pay them, and partly from the doubts entertained whether the time at which they became leviable was to be calculated from the date at which the settlers obtained possession of the land, or only from the date at which the title-deeds were issued.

1652. Is there any account of what is actually due, and what has been actually received on account of quit-rent?—I cannot state the amount which is due. In 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, about 1,500*l.* were received on account of quit-rents.

1653. Were there no exceptional grants made by the governors in those colonies in addition to the small grants you have stated; had they no power of making much larger grants of land?—Up to the year 1823, persons emigrating from England took out with them letters from the Secretary of State to the governor, directing land to be granted to them according to their means.

1654. The large grants were made here without the intervention of Government there?—Not entirely; the Secretary of State merely directed land to be granted to the emigrants, and it was for the governor to decide what quantity he should receive. General Macquarrie established 2,000 acres as the maximum of his grants, unless the Secretary of State directed a larger quantity to be given to the settler.

1655. What number of special orders have been issued for larger grants?—I am unable to state that with any accuracy.

1656. Is there no record in the Colonial Office of the number of grants to a larger amount?—No separate list has been kept of them.

1657. Have not grants been made at various times greatly exceeding what you state to be the maximum?—Since 1823 a number of grants, from 10,000 to 20,000 acres, have been authorized.

1658. Can you give the particulars of those grants?—They were grants to gentlemen in this country ready to undertake to send out agents with adequate capital, to be employed in the improvement and cultivation of the lands.

1659. How many of those grants were made?—About six or seven.

1660. Can you give the particulars?—Mr. Potter Macqueen was one.

1661. What was his grant?—A grant of 10,000 and a reserve of 10,000.

1662. Sir *George Grey.*] In which colony?—In New South Wales.

1663. *Chairman.*] What others?—Mr. Hart Davis and Mr. H. Davis, jun. 15,000 acres each, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Lord Sligo and Mr. J. Browne 10,000 acres each, with reserves of 10,000 more each.

1664. *Chairman.*] Were these unconditional?—They were subject to the same conditions as other grants made at the same time in the colony; the only difference was, that the parties were to have grants exceeding the maximum authorized to be made by the governor to settlers, and were not obliged to go out to the colony.

1665. Have any grants been made since 1825 of an equal amount?—Yes.

1666. Sir *George Grey.*] Was there any condition of residence attached to those grants?—No; the employment of resident agents with adequate capital was sufficient.

1667. Mr. *Hutt.*] Have those conditions been complied with?—I believe they have.

1668. Was Sir Thomas Brisbane governor at the time?—Not when he received his grant.

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1669. Mr. Potter Macqueen and Mr. Hart Davis were Members of Parliament at the time?—They were, I believe.

1670. Was not there a grant to the Australian Company?—There was a grant of a million of acres in New South Wales to that company; the Van Diemen's Land Company also received a grant of 350,000 in Van Diemen's Land.

1671. These companies were incorporated under Acts of Parliament, were they not?—Yes, both were.

1672. In what year?—The Australian Company's charter was passed in 1824, and the Van Diemen's Land Company's in 1825; I beg to hand in abstracts of those charters, for the information of the Committee.

1673. There was an Act of Parliament subsequent to the charter?—Preceding them; the charters were founded on the Acts of Parliament.

1674. Did the Act of Parliament specify the amount of land to be granted to them?—No; neither the Acts of Parliament nor the charters specified what was to be the amount of the respective grants; that was left to be arranged by the Secretary of State.

1675. Mr. *Hutt.*] What proportion did the grant to the Australian Company bear to all the grants which had been made in New South Wales down to the time of that grant?—I have not the means of stating that.

1676. Have that company been allowed to give up half the grant, and select another 500,000 acres?—Both the companies have been allowed to make exchanges of portions of their grants for other Crown lands.

1677. How much of that million of acres is under cultivation?—On the 10th of August 1835, about 800 acres were cleared and 550 were in tillage.

1678. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether any larger grants than the ordinary colonial maximum had been made to officers of the government in New South Wales?—No, I am not.

1679. The governor had always the power of selection, had not he; of fixing the location in which a grant was to be made?—No, it was left to the settlers; they generally had the power of selecting the land wherever they wished to fix themselves, within certain prescribed limits; after the settler had made his selection, he then reported it to the surveyor-general, and if approved, he got the land; but if the land applied for was already appropriated, the settler was obliged to make a fresh selection.

1680. The power of approbation on the part of the governor was equivalent to a selection?—It could hardly amount to that, as he seldom exercised the power.

1681. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you know whether in Governor Macquarrie's time there were any precise regulations under which he made grants of lands?—There do not appear to have been any precise regulations on the subject previous to those of 1824.

1682. After 1824, what course did a settler adopt, on arriving in the colony, in order to acquire land?—He made application to the governor.

1683. On his making application to the governor, what did the governor do?—The governor required him to furnish proofs of his capital, and of his intention to improve his grant. On the formation of the Land Board in January 1826, that duty devolved upon them.

1684. Under the regulations of 1824, was any settler who went out entitled to a certain amount of land, on showing a certain amount of capital?—Clearly.

1685. If the governor was satisfied as to his amount of capital, did he acquire a portion of land as a matter of course?—Yes.

1686. At that period was there any extension-grant promised him on his having improved his original grant?—No.

1687. When were those regulations altered?—They were altered in 1826 and again in 1827.

1688. Subsequently to the alterations made in 1826 and 1827, on the regulations of 1824, did the amount of capital still remain as a criterion of the amount of land to be acquired by settlers, subject to certain restrictions as to quantity?—Yes, very nearly the same, about 500 *l.* for 640 acres.

1689. There was a variation in the quantity of land, in proportion to the capital?—Yes.

1690. Was there any promise made of an extension-grant to the settler, on his showing that he had expended a certain amount on his original grant, and that he possessed the means of cultivating his second grant?—Yes.

1691. Mr.

1691. Mr. *Hutt.*] Were those regulations strictly observed, as far as you know?—Yes.

1692. Sir *George Grey.*] Were those regulations put into the hands of persons here, who intended to settle in New South Wales?—Yes, on application.

1693. *Chairman.*] You say those regulations were, you believe, strictly enforced; have you ever received any complaints from the colonies that this system of granting land in proportion to capital, led to a great deal of fraud and false swearing amongst the settlers?—There were instances of that kind; that was what led to the formation of the land board, whose duty consisted chiefly in ascertaining precisely the amount of the settler's means, and whether he was a fit person to have a grant of land.

1694. Of whom was the land board in New South Wales composed?—Of two or three government officers.

1695. By whom were they appointed?—By the governor.

1696. With salaries?—Small salaries of 100 *l.* a year each.

1697. Sir *George Grey.*] Was not the object of the land board to report, after investigation, on the amount of the capital, relieving the governor from that inquiry?—Yes.

1698. Mr. *Hutt.*] Who were the persons who constituted this board?—The land board at New South Wales consisted in 1830 of the acting treasurer, the principal superintendent of convicts, and Mr. Busby. In 1831 the land board at Van Diemen's Land consisted of Major Fairtlough, the assistant commissary-general, and the surveyor-general.

1699. *Chairman.*] Have you not heard that fraudulent transfers of capital were made from one settler to another, to enable them to pass muster before the land board?—I believe that that frequently occurred.

1700. Sir *George Grey.*] Previous to the formation of the land board, or afterwards?—All along; it required the greatest vigilance on the part of the government to avoid those frauds.

1701. *Chairman.*] Even when they had a very inquisitorial system, it was hardly possible to avoid that?—I am not prepared to say that.

1702. Sir *George Grey.*] Notwithstanding the vigilance exercised by the land board, were they imposed on by settlers as to the amount of their capital?—Occasionally they were, no doubt.

1703. Mr. *Hutt.*] Was there any suspicion of favouritism on the part of the land board?—They were liable to those charges.

1704. Were these charges made?—Not directly; there were insinuations.

1705. You have no reason to believe that the charges were ever justly made?—Not at all.

1706. *Chairman.*] Have any complaints of that nature reached the Colonial Office?—Not to my knowledge, officially.

1707. Sir *George Grey.*] Have any applications been addressed by settlers in the colonies to the Secretary of State, complaining of the refusal of land, and appealing from the decision of the governor to the Secretary of State in their favour?—Occasionally there have been those complaints.

1708. *Chairman.*] You are not aware of any remarkable instances in which they have occurred?—None, excepting that of a person who declined to submit to the land board the usual proofs of capital, and who was in consequence refused land.

1709. Sir *George Grey.*] Does that continue to the present day?—Yes.

1710. *Chairman.*] How was the system of surveying managed in New South Wales previous to the introduction of Lord Ripon's instructions?—By the Royal Instructions of 1825 a Board of Survey was appointed, consisting of three commissioners, of whom the surveyor-general was the principal. Their duty was to survey the country and to divide it into counties, hundreds and parishes; also to establish a general valuation of the price of land, and to mark out reserves for public purposes, as well as the reserves for the church and school establishments.

1711. For what purposes were those reserves set apart?—To form the sites of public buildings, towns and villages, and for public purposes generally.

1712. Under what regulations?—It was left to the discretion of the commissioners.

1713. Was no amount of those reserves fixed?—I believe not.

1714. Not so many acres in each township or district, but it was left to the commissioner,

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commissioner, and he might require as much or as little as he thought proper?—Yes, it rested with the commissioners.

1715. Have you any account of the reserves so made?—No, for those reserves were afterwards given up from time to time to the settlers.

1716. With whom did this power of reserving in the first instance, and giving up afterwards, rest?—With the local government.

1717. Was no return required by the Colonial Office of the way in which this power was exercised?—I am not aware of any.

1718. That was, of course, a power which would lead more than almost any other to the accusation of favouritism and partiality in the disposal of land?—I am not aware of any accusation of that nature having been made.

1719. If land was reserved for public purposes, and afterwards surrendered to settlers, that could be only under particular circumstances, and might be subject to a suspicion of partiality?—I cannot speak to that.

1720. Sir *George Grey.*] You mean that there were reserves for villages to be built on. Were those afterwards abandoned, the purpose not having been accomplished, or likely to be accomplished; and then did that land fall into the mass of general undisposed of land in the colony?—Yes, and was sold or granted in the same manner as any other Crown land open to occupation.

1721. That for clergy reserves was also abandoned?—The church and school estates have been ordered to be disposed of in the same manner as the other waste lands of the Crown; but the proceeds are to be applied exclusively to the general purposes of religion and education, and not to fall into the land fund.

1722. *Chairman.*] What amount, in the first instance, was set apart for clergy reserves?—One-seventh of the whole territory.

1723. No land was actually disposed of for ecclesiastical purposes that was unsurveyed?—No; as the surveys went on one-seventh of each county was set apart for ecclesiastical purposes.

1724. Can you give an account of the land set aside as clergy reserves?—I am unable to state the total amount of those reserves. In 1829, the Church and School Corporation in New South Wales received 419,199 acres.

1725. Sir *George Grey.*] When was that system of reserving land for ecclesiastical purposes abolished?—By Lord Ripon's instructions of 1831.

1726. Mr. *Hutt.*] What amount of money has been received for clergy reserves?—I cannot state that for New South Wales.

1727. *Chairman.*] What amount of land has been surveyed altogether?—Previous to 1 January 1828, there had been surveyed in New South Wales—

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1,617,542 |
| And between January 1828, and 30 June 1834 - - - | 1,946,478 |
| | 3,564,020 |

1728. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are you aware whether any money has been received for clergy reserves?—Between 1 January 1824 and 1 January 1834, clergy reserves were sold in Van Diemen's Land to the extent of 35,371 acres. The money received amounted to 7,719*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

1729. Sir *George Grey.*] Was not there a corporation in New South Wales which had the charge of those lands, and afterwards the funds arising from them?—There was.

1730. Has that corporation been dissolved?—It was, in 1833.

1731. Had instructions been given to the governor in respect to the proceeds of that land?—Yes.

1732. *Chairman.*] Have you any return of the amount of land sold since the period of Lord Ripon's instructions in 1833?—In New South Wales 20,860 acres were sold in 1832, 29,001 acres in 1833, 91,399 acres in 1834: total 131,260 acres. The accounts for 1835 have not yet arrived.

1733. Sir *George Grey.*] Have you seen an estimate of the land receipts for 1836?—Yes, that was estimated at 42,000*l.*

1734. *Chairman.*] What were the proceeds of those sales for the years of which you have the accounts?—The purchase money of the land sold in 1834 amounted to 36,814*l.*, of which 28,328*l.* were paid in 1834. The total amount received in 1832, 1833 and 1834 was 45,721*l.*

1735. What was the amount of land sold in that year?—91,399 acres were sold in 1834.

1736. Does the sum you have given include the quit-rents of that year?—No, only the sales.

1737. Mr. *Hutt.*] What was the maximum price received per acre in that year?—I can state it for 1834; 12*s.* 6*d.* and 18*s.* 6*d.* appear to be the largest prices received for country grants.

1738. Mr. *Childers.*] What was the amount of the quantity of that at 18*s.* 6*d.*?—1,184 acres.

1739. Mr. *Hutt.*] Can you give the average price per acre in that year?—The average price of the land sold in 1834, was rather more than 8*s.* an acre.

1740. Mr. *Childers.*] Can you state the price of the highest town lot?—Here is one at 41*l.* an acre (eight acres and three roods).

1741. Are you in the habit of striking the average price per acre in the Colonial Office?—No.

1742. *Chairman.*] Has there been any extension of the survey department since the system of sale was introduced in 1831?—There has been a diminution of the surveying department at New South Wales.

1743. Why was that?—Because less land has been granted to settlers since the system of sale was introduced.

1744. Do the surveys now extend far beyond the land actually occupied?—They are confined chiefly to the neighbourhood of settled districts.

1745. Are you aware how far the surveys are ahead of the population?—No.

1746. Sir *George Grey.*] Are you aware whether there is any large quantity of land surveyed beyond that actually sold?—No.

1747. Mr. *Gladstone.*] Do you know in which township the land was situate that brought 41*l.* an acre?—In the county of Cumberland.

1748. Mr. *Childers.*] That is the one in which Sydney is?—Yes; it was a building allotment.

1749. *Chairman.*] Have you any account of the quantity of land surveyed and not sold?—No.

1750. Sir *George Grey.*] Has not a map been received within the last two years of the part surveyed?—A map was sent home two years ago which showed the extent of country surveyed.

1751. Would not it show the amount actually settled?—I think not.

1752. *Chairman.*] Of what does the surveying department consist now in New South Wales?—In the year 1834 the surveying branch of that department consisted of a surveyor-general, one deputy surveyor-general, three surveyors, nine assistant-surveyors, and six draftsmen.

1753. Is the survey actually done by these officers or by tender?—By those officers; both the general survey of the country and also the survey and measurements of the grants to settlers.

1754. Are you aware whether regular maps and plans are sent by them, to which all settlers can have access?—Yes, they are kept in the Surveyor-general's Office.

1755. Has the surveyor-general any other duties than that of superintending the survey; is he connected with the disposal of the land afterwards?—He superintends the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works; but he does not appear to be charged with the sale of land.

1756. Do you know what the present expenses of the surveying department are annually?—The expense of the survey branch in 1834 was as as follows: Fixed salaries, 7,943*l.*; contingent and accidental expenses, 4,176*l.*; total expenditure, 12,119*l.*

1757. Those were for New South Wales alone?—Yes.

1758. What was the expense of the similar department in Van Diemen's Land?—In the year 1834 the fixed salaries in the surveyor-general's department amounted to 4,696*l.*; contingent and accidental expenses to 1,840*l.*; total 6,536*l.*

1759. Of what is the surveying department in Van Diemen's Land composed?—In 1834 it consisted of a surveyor-general, a deputy surveyor-general, eight assistant surveyors, five temporary assistant surveyors, one draftsman, and three assistant draftsmen.

1760. The Committee have been led to understand there is very little more land to be disposed of in Van Diemen's Land; are you aware whether that is the case?—In Van Diemen's Land, at the end of the year 1833, there were undisposed of 12,270,189 acres.



1761. Are

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1761. Are you at all aware how much of that land is good land?—That I cannot tell.

1762. Have you not heard it stated that almost all the good land in the colony is already occupied?—That appears to have been the opinion in the colony for the last ten or twelve years.

1763. Sir *George Grey.*] Since you have heard that statement, has a great quantity of land been disposed of?—One hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and three acres were sold in 1831, 1832, and 1833, including the Ross reserves.

1764. *Chairman.*] For what were they reserved?—They were reserved to form a fund for the future maintenance of the orphan schools.

1765. Will you state the circumstances under which they were brought into the market?—They were brought into the market in blocks of 4,000 acres; they were sold on the following terms: a deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of the sale, half the balance at the end of six months, and the other half at the end of twelve months, without interest. The price varied from 16*s.* to 29*s.* per acre.

1766. In what year were they sold?—They were sold on the 12th of June 1832.

1767. They were sold after the introduction of Lord Ripon's regulations?—Yes.

1768. Mr. *Hutt.*] What was the expense of the surveying department in New South Wales in 1834?—£. 12,119.

1769. What was the amount of land surveyed?—From 1 January to 30 June 1834 about 648,497 acres.

1770. *Chairman.*] What is the amount of land sold in Van Diemen's Land during the three years of which you have a return?—In the year 1833 there were 16,965 acres sold; of that quantity 111 were town allotments.

1771. What was sold in 1832?—In 1832 there were 75,952 acres.

1772. What was the quantity sold in 1834?—The return for that year has not yet been received; 23,886 acres were sold in 1831.

1773. Mr. *Childers.*] What was the gross amount of the Ross reserves?—About 32,000 acres.

1774. Mr. *Hutt.*] Have you any means of stating the expense of surveying per acre?—No.

1775. *Chairman.*] What are the total receipts from the sale of land in Van Diemen's Land since the system of sale was introduced?—From 1831 to December 1834 about 25,459*l.*

1776. Lord Ripon's regulations came into operation in the middle of 1831?—Yes; the total amount of land revenue received at Van Diemen's Land in 1831 was 2,463*l.*; in 1832, 13,607*l.*; in 1833, 7,234*l.*; in 1834, 4,673*l.*; in 1835, 15,319*l.*

1777. Sir *George Grey.*] Does that account include the sale of lands?—It includes the sales of land, the quit-rents, and all other revenue derived from land.

1778. *Chairman.*] Are the Committee to understand that the proceeds of 92,917 acres of land, including the Ross reserves, which you say were sold at 16*s.* to 29*s.* an acre, amounting to 32,000 acres, and all produced only 20,720*l.*?—The total sold in 1832 was 75,952 acres.

1779. What was the receipt for land sold in 1832?—£. 13,207.

1780. What is the receipt for 1833?—£. 6,697.

1781. How do you account for the amount of deficiency of purchase-money as compared with land sold; have you any means, by returns before you, of accounting for it?—The deficiency appears to have arisen from the non-completion of the purchase of the greater part of the Ross reserves.

1782. What should you state the sale price of the Ross reserves?—They were sold for from 16*s.* to 29*s.* an acre. One of the purchasers was not able to complete his purchase; he forfeited his deposit in consequence, and the land was resumed.

1783. What was the amount of deposit forfeited, and the amount of the sale not completed?—The deposit amounted to 2,373*l.*, and the land to 28,000 acres.

1784. Has the sale never been completed up to this day?—In October 1834 orders were sent out for it to be resold.

1785. Has it been resold?—No report of its sale has been received.

1786. Was this the purchaser of the whole of the Ross reserves?—Not the whole of them.

1787. Mr. *Hutt.*] Was that the case of Mr. Smith?—It was.

1788. What

1788. What was the amount of deposit he paid; what proportion did it form? —It was a deposit of 10 per cent.

1789. You understand Mr. Smith has no longer possession of that property?—Yes.

1790. It has reverted to the Government?—Yes.

1791. You stated that you are not aware that land has been granted gratuitously to any party since 1831, except in some particular instances?—Yes.

1792. Sir *George Grey.*] Have the parties who went out with the regulations of 1827 had their claims recognized on the ground of a positive promise?—Yes.

1793. Are some of those claims still coming in?—Yes, they are.

1794. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are the officers and surveyors in the habit of purchasing land themselves?—I am not aware of that.

1795. Do you know whether it would be considered correct for a surveyor to become the purchaser of land he had surveyed?—I think at one time there was a rule that no surveyor should have land either by grant or purchase, as long as he was a surveyor.

1796. Is that rule still observed?—I do not know that that rule exists now; that rule was established about 1827 or 1828.

1797. Do you mean to say that there is no such rule?—I am not aware whether it has been revoked or not.

1798. There is a statement made of a considerable purchase made by a surveyor; would you credit that, from your knowledge of the proceedings in the colony?—I am not aware of the circumstance.

1799. Do you know what proportion of the Ross reserves are in the possession of the Government?—The lots which Mr. Smith purchased, and which reverted to the Government on his failing to comply with the conditions of the sale.

1800. Were the rest sold?—Yes, to a settler of the name of Horn, who gave 29 *s.* an acre for it.

1801. Mr. *Scrope.*] Were there only two purchasers?—Only two.

1802. Were they put up in two lots only?—No, in eight lots.

1803. Were they in different situations?—No, it was one tract.

1804. Mr. *Childers.*] Do you know why it was put up in such large lots as 4,000 acres?—Because it contained a great deal of inferior land, and was deficient in water frontage. The lots were marked off in slips, so as to give to a block of good land an equal portion or slip of the bad land with an equal share of the water frontage.

1805. Mr. *Scrope.*] Were the lots marked out by parallel lines of latitude and longitude, or irregular?—I cannot say.

1806. You are not aware whether particular boundaries were taken?—As a general rule, advantage was to be taken of every natural boundary in the division of the country.

1807. Then it would follow that the boundaries were regular?—I am not aware of that point.

1808. Are not the boundaries laid down in the maps sent home?—There is a map which came home a year and a half ago which contains all the grants.

1809. Mr. *Hutt.*] In the year 1835 an order was made by the House of Commons for a return of all sales of lands in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from the 31st of December 1823 to the 1st of January 1834, distinguishing between Crown lands, Crown reserves, and clergy reserves; and specifying in the order of date in which such sales were effected, first, the quantity of land in each lot; secondly, where situate; thirdly, the conditions of sale; fourthly, the price per acre; fifthly, the monies received in payment; and sixthly, the application of such monies: and also a return of all grants or appropriations of Crown lands without purchase, between the same dates, showing the quantity of land granted or appropriated to each holder, where situate, and under what conditions. Those returns have never been presented?—The governors were written to for the returns; those for Van Diemen's Land have arrived, but they have not been presented, because the returns for New South Wales have not yet been received.

1810–1811. You state that you are not in possession of certain facts; do you conceive you are in possession of as much information on those subjects as any gentleman in the Colonial Office?—I am the only one now in the office who has been connected with the Australian department for any length of time.

1812. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you mean to say that the documents in the office do not furnish you with information as to the questions put to you for the first time to-day, or that your memory does not enable you to state any facts other than those

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you have stated?—What I meant to say was, that I did not recollect them; not that the records of the office did not contain the information.

1813. Do you mean to say that if you had known what questions would be put, and you had searched the records of the office for the last 25 years, you might not have been able to give information upon some other points?—If I had been aware of the questions that would be put to me, and had had sufficient time to search the records, I should have been prepared to answer them more satisfactorily.

1814. Is the correspondence respecting New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land very voluminous?—Very voluminous.

1815. *Chairman.*] Under whose charge is that correspondence?—There is a department in which the whole correspondence relating to the Australian colonies is conducted.

1816. Is there any one clerk in the Colonial Office whose duty it is to take charge of land appointments?—No.

1817. No officer has been charged with that duty exclusively?—No.

1818. Sir *George Grey.*] Has the chief clerk of the Australian department the general charge of that?—Yes.

1819. *Chairman.*] Are you now chief clerk?—No.

1820. He is charged with all matters relating to the land in his department?—Yes.

1821. *Chairman.*] What is the security for the permanency of the present system of disposing of land by sales instead of grant in the colony?—It depends upon the King's pleasure.

1822. The system was established by certain orders which issued from the Colonial Office?—By instructions under the sign manual in the year 1831; there are extracts of them given at page 3 in the Sessional Paper of 1831, No. 328.

1823. By whom were those signed; by Lord Ripon?—They were signed by the King only.

1824. Certain instructions were transmitted from the Colonial Office to the governor, signed by Lord Ripon?—The Royal Instructions were sent to the governor in a despatch from Lord Ripon, a copy of which is to be found at p. 10 of Sess. Paper 328 of 1831.

1825. That order may be revoked of course by the same authority which has issued it?—Clearly.

1826. Are you aware whether, since the system of sale has been introduced, any grants have taken place by authority of the governor or the Colonial Office?—I am only aware of those cases in which parties had received promises of land under the old system, or had gone out on the full expectation of receiving land upon those terms, and in ignorance of the change; those parties of course got their grants.

1827. What was requisite to prove the existence of a previous promise?—The production of evidence of the fact. Persons who left England for the colony a few months after the publication of the new regulations, were required to furnish proof on oath, of their having either gone out in the full expectation of receiving land under the late regulations, or of their not having become aware of the change until after they had so far completed their arrangements, as not to be able to alter their plans without serious loss.

1828. Was any allowance made for promises previously made in the colonies?—Yes, there was a distinct reservation in Lord Ripon's despatch of 9th January 1831, which is to be found at p. 6 of 328.

1829. The nature of the reservation is pointed out distinctly in Lord Ripon's despatch?—Yes.

1830. Can you advert to the terms of that?—" In the meantime I should wish you to suspend all further grants of land, excepting to persons to whom you may already have made positive promises, and to those who may have received from this office the printed regulations hitherto in force, and have proceeded to the colony on the faith of obtaining land accordingly."

1831. Those are the only exceptions to the rule of which you are aware?—The only case I am aware of is that of Captain Sturt. That officer commanded two exploring expeditions, and made very important discoveries in Australia. While employed on that service, he encountered great privations, and suffered severely in his health. In consideration of those services, and the pecuniary sacrifices which he had made, it was thought right to give him a grant of land, which he would have received, had he applied for it, on his return from his second journey.

1832. Sir *George Grey.*] When did he come home?—He left the colony in March 1832.

1833. He

1833. He came home without notice of the new regulations?—The new regulations were then in force.

1834. Did he nearly lose his sight in the service?—Yes, and he received on that account an allowance of 100*l.* a year, which he relinquished on receiving the grant of land.

1835. Was that granted by order of the Secretary of State or the colonial government?—By order of the Secretary of State.

1836. When?—On his return to the colony in October 1834.

1837. By Lord Ripon himself?—By Mr. Spring Rice.

1838. What was the amount granted to Captain Sturt?—About 5,000 acres, including the portion to which his services as a military officer entitled him.

1839. Was that in Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales?—In New South Wales.

1840. Did he go out to settle on it?—Yes.

1841. He is there now?—Yes, he is.

1842. It has been stated that Dr. Brock obtained a grant of 1,000 acres in the latter end of 1834, or the beginning of 1835. Did he in point of fact get a grant of land?—Yes, he did, by order of the Secretary of State.

1843. Have you the despatch of the Secretary of State, authorizing the grant?—Yes.

1844. Does that contain the reasons on which the grant was made?—Yes; the following are the words of Lord Stanley's despatch: "As it appears that the claim of Mr. Brock comes within the meaning of my predecessor's decision in regard to persons who had quitted this country for the colony before they could have known of the change in the land regulations, and that you delayed submitting this claim until you should have learned the decision upon others of a similar nature, which you had forwarded for consideration, I have no objection to Mr. Brock's receiving a grant upon the old terms, provided he is able to afford the proofs of the circumstances under which he left this country, which Lord Goderich required each person to produce, who received the benefit of the above-mentioned decision."

1845. Do you know anything of a grant to Mr. Mann, an Irish gentleman, who is stated to have introduced a good deal of capital, and settled in Launceston, and had grants made since 1831?—A reserve of land was made to that gentleman by Colonel Arthur, pending a reference of his case to England; but in consequence of the adverse decision of the Secretary of State, Mr. Mann did not obtain the land.

1846. Will you look at the names of the individuals mentioned in Mr. Bryan's evidence who are stated to have received grants since 1831, contrary to the existing regulations; are you able to afford information whether those grants have actually been made, and if so, under what circumstances?—The grants to Messrs. M'Leod, Mr. Seymour, Mr. T. Scott and Messrs. Walker, were given a short time before the new regulations came into operation. Mr. Burnley and Captain Forster emigrated on the faith of the old terms. Mr. Friend and Captain Wood were promised the land by the governor before the change was known. Mr. Willis received his land in compensation for losses. Mr. Cotter and Mr. Muntz received land in November and December 1831; reasons not stated. Mr. Aiken has not received his land, the Secretary of State having refused to confirm the grant. Mr. Edward Archer, Mr. Davis, Messrs. Hamilton, Mr. M'Kane and Mr. George Sams, do not appear to have received any land since the introduction of the new system.

1847. Are there any other circumstances on which you have information?—Merely Mr. Bryan's case, with respect to his original grant of land.

1848. What are the circumstances with reference to his original grant of land, as they appear on the record of the Colonial Office?—The following is an extract of a despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 23d December 1834: "The first grant was for 1,000 acres on the 7th September 1824; in the beginning of 1825, Mr. William Bryan represented the improvements he had made upon it, and on the 10th of March 1825, an extension of 500 was ordered. Shortly afterwards Mr. Bryan gave some proof that the ship 'Ardent,' of which he was part owner, had been sold, and that he had received some accession of property; and thereupon a further extension was granted on the 25th November 1825, making the total maximum grant of that day 2,000 acres, which at that period was the utmost the most favoured settler was eligible to receive. In November 1828, on his application for land in extension, 1,000 acres in addition were located to Mr. Bryan, and again, on his

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further application in November 1831, 1,000 acres more were located to him, making a total of 4,000 acres.

1849. Does it appear that the 4,000 acres were granted in pursuance of the regulations by the governor or by the direction of the Secretary of State here?—From the words of the letter before me it would appear that Colonel Arthur did it himself.

1850. Are you aware of any direction by the Secretary of State, as to 500 acres being granted by the Secretary of State to him?—In October 1825, the Secretary of State directed Colonel Arthur to increase the grant of 1,000 acres, first given to Mr. Bryan, to 2,000 if he possessed sufficient capital, and if there were no objections to his receiving it. But long before that despatch was received, the additional land had been given by Colonel Arthur. Again in February 1828, the Secretary of State directed 500 acres more to be given to Mr. Bryan, provided there were no objections to his having it. The result was that Colonel Arthur, finding Mr. Bryan's improvements on his former grants entitled him to more land, gave him 1,000 acres.

1851. Is there any letter from Mr. Bryan, expressing himself satisfied with the amount granted?—The following is a letter from Mr. Bryan to Colonel Arthur, dated the 26th March 1825: "Sir, Permit me to return you my sincere thanks (as much for the manner as the matter) of your very kind letter of the 11st instant. I am fully aware you would not use your high authority to aggrandize the already overgrown property of the long established, at the expense of those lately arrived. To the same principle of impartiality which you have already evinced in my cause, I leave the increase of my grant, resting quite satisfied that if my exertions deserve it they will be rewarded. *William Bryan.*"

1852. How much land had Mr. Bryan had at that time, and how much did he afterwards receive?—He had received then 1,500 acres.

1853. He received afterwards altogether 2,500?—Yes.

1854. Was any part of that by purchase?—These appear to be all grants.

1855. Mr. *Hutt.*] Have you seen Mr. Bryan's evidence, as given before this Committee?—It would appear, from his statement, that his grant was increased to 2,000 acres in consequence of Lord Bathurst's orders, and that his having appealed to his lordship had prejudiced Colonel Arthur against him. I have shown that that increase took place before the despatch reached the colony, and that in 1828, Colonel Arthur gave Mr. Bryan double the quantity authorised by Lord Bathurst.

1856–1857. Sir *George Grey.*] With regard to the right of the governor of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, to remove assigned servants, has any opinion on the legality of that power been taken?—In the year 1829, a question arose as to the power of the governor to remove assigned servants.

1858. Was that referred to the law officers of the Crown?—Yes, in December 1829.

1859. Who were the law officers of the Crown to whom that question was referred?—The Attorney and Solicitor-general for the time being.

1860. Did they give an opinion as to the power of the governor to remove assigned servants by his own authority?—The opinion is in these words, "We are clearly of opinion that under the 9th section of 9th Geo. 4th, c. 83, the governor can revoke the assignment of a convict, of whose sentence it is not intended to grant any remission, and we think that there is nothing either in the context or the apparent policy of the Act which militates against that construction."

1861. Was the substance of that opinion transmitted to the respective governors?—Yes.

1862. In point of fact, has that right been exercised in any case within your knowledge?—Yes; General Bourke revoked the assignment of several convicts during the year 1834.

1863. Is it the practice to exercise that right?—Yes.

1864. Is that practice enforced for the purpose of the maintenance of the necessary discipline of the convicts?—Yes.

1865. If that is conceived by the governor to be insufficiently attended to, by the person to whom they are assigned, he has the power of revoking the assignment?—Yes.

1866. Mr. *Hutt.*] Does not that power, vested in the hands of the governor, enable him to ruin the settler who is in the habit of receiving that assistance, and from whom that assistance is suddenly withdrawn?—There would be the check of public opinion on the conduct of the governor.

1867. Sir *George Grey.*] Is there any control exercised by the Colonial Office also?—A return is sent home from New South Wales every year of the assignments revoked, and the reasons.

1868. Is it not one of the necessary incidents to the advantages derived from convict-

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convict-labour, that the maintenance and security of that labour depends upon the conduct of the settler to whom the the convict is assigned?—Certainly.

1869. *Chairman.*] With regard to Port Philip, are you aware of the circumstances relating to that settlement?—Yes.

1870. Have you any correspondence between the Secretary of State and the governor of the colony upon that subject?—I have; the same shall be delivered in.

1871. Mr. *Scrope.*] Has the governor of New South Wales the power of letting pasture land that has not been sold, and does he practically do so?—He does so, under the following regulation, which is to be found at p. 31, Sess. Paper 394 of 1832: "All Crown lands within the prescribed limits will, if applied for, be let by auction, in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres each, as nearly as practicable. Persons desirous of renting such lands, will address themselves to the surveyor-general, taking care to describe accurately the situation of each section applied for. The lands so applied for will be advertised for one month, and the lease of each lot for one year will then be put up to public auction. No lot consisting of less than one square mile, or 640 acres, will be let, except in special cases, which may render expedient a departure from this rule. Each lot will be put up at a rent of 20 *s.* a year, and the highest bidding (not less than that sum) will be accepted. It is to be distinctly understood that the lands so let will be open for purchase; and in the event of their being sold, must be surrendered by the lessee upon one month's notice."

1872. Is that part of the instructions of 1831?—Yes.

1873. Is that instruction confined to surveyed land, or does it extend over unsurveyed also?—All lands within the prescribed limits that are unoccupied.

1874. Do you know whether the surveyor had surveyed the Ross reserves?—No, but it may be assumed that they were surveyed.

1875. Can you give the names of the purchasers of the Ross reserves?—Mr. Smith and Mr. Horne.

Sir *George Grey*, Bart., a Member of the Committee, Examined.

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1876. Mr. *Hutt.*] HOW are the expenses of female emigration defrayed?—The expenses of female emigration have been defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of lands in the respective colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lord Howick when Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 16th of July 1831, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to be found in page 15 of the Parliamentary Paper, No. 328, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 13th of October 1831. In that letter Lord Goderich proposed, with the approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, to apply the net revenue arising from the sale of land, in encouraging the emigration of females from this country, and the reasons for that proposal are given in a subsequent part of the letter. The Treasury, in a letter from their Secretary to Lord Howick, of the 22d of July 1831, generally concurred in that proposal, but requested to be informed of the present amount of the income, and the arrangements Lord Goderich might make for carrying the plan into effect. In the following letter, which is printed in the same Parliamentary Paper, Lord Howick states the probable amount at 10,000 *l.* That amount must have been calculated on every insufficient data, the system only having been recently changed, and no accurate information obtained, on which the estimate could be made of the probable amount which was to be derived from the sale of lands. The Secretary to the Treasury, in the letter of 27th September 1831, stated that the Board entertained no objection to Lord Goderich's plan of appropriating 10,000 *l.* from the fund arising by the sale of land at Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, to defray a moiety of the expense of conveying 1,200 female emigrants to those colonies, on the distinct understanding that no other appropriation of the produce of the sales should on any account be allowed till that expense of 10,000 *l.* had been liquidated; in point of fact, it has since exceeded the 10,000 *l.*

1877. Can you state the number of female emigrants who have gone out, and the whole amount expended upon their passage?—

| | | Number of Females. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 & 1833 | New South Wales | 761 | £. 9,812 |
| | Van Diemen's Land | 509 | 7,114 |
| 1834 | New South Wales | 474 | 5,688 |
| | Van Diemen's Land | 371 | 4,452 |
| 1835 | New South Wales | 457 | 8,416 |
| | Van Diemen's Land | 400 | 6,590 |

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After the first arrangement an alteration was made, by which the whole expense of their passage to the colony was defrayed, instead of a moiety only. The commissioners of emigration, who were sitting in 1831, recommended that there should be a convict tax imposed in the colony, in order to raise a fund for the purpose of emigration from this country to the colony. That tax was never imposed; and a portion of the proceeds of the sale of lands has been applied in aid of the emigration of married couples, but they have not received the same amount of assistance which has been granted to single females. The latter have been allowed the whole amount of their passage; married couples have only received 20*l.*, and under special circumstances 30*l.*, in aid of their passage.

1878. Why do you send out unmarried females to the colony?—The reasons are adverted to in the letter of Lord Howick; the passage in Lord Howick's letter of the 16th of July 1831, is this: "Their Lordships are doubtless aware how necessary it is for the moral improvement of the colony to correct the existing disproportion of the sexes, which has produced such unhappy effects; but independently of this consideration, and in a merely financial point of view, Lord Goderich is convinced that the funds produced by the sale of land, if applied in the manner he has suggested, will be found to have been laid out in a most advantageous manner. The colonial revenue is chiefly derived from duties on articles of general consumption, and has been found to advance more than in proportion to the increase of the population. There is no reason to doubt that it will continue to do so. Nothing therefore can have a greater tendency to ensure its improvement than the emigration of a sufficient number of females to supply the existing deficiency; this being all that is required to enable the population to advance with that rapidity which is to be expected from the high rate of wages, and from the abundance of all the necessaries of life." I should state that I believe very great evils have arisen from the disproportion of the sexes; and that disproportion, in the ordinary course of things, is increasing on account of the much larger number of male convicts than of females sent from this country.

1879. You are still sending out more males than females to Van Diemen's Land, even taking into consideration the number of female emigrants, are you not? —I have a Comparative Statement of the Number of Convicts arrived in New South Wales from the year 1825 to 1834, distinguishing male from female.

[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows:*]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts arrived in *New South Wales* from 1825 to 1834.

| YEAR. | ENGLISH. | | IRISH. | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE. | FEMALE. | MALE. | FEMALE. | |
| 1825 | 764 | 140 | 901 | 111 | 1,916 |
| 1826 | 679 | - - | 1,036 | 100 | 1,815 |
| 1827 | 1,239 | 342 | 846 | 160 | 2,587 |
| 1828 | 1,589 | 179 | 752 | 192 | 2,712 |
| 1829 | 2,008 | 319 | 1,163 | 174 | 3,664 |
| 1830 | 2,096 | 128 | 685 | 316 | 3,225 |
| 1831 | 1,437 | 206 | 692 | 298 | 2,633 |
| 1832 | 1,810 | 248 | 928 | 133 | 3,119 |
| 1833 | 2,719 | 377 | 794 | 261 | 4,151 |
| 1834 | 1,923 | 284 | 781 | 173 | 3,161 |
| Totals - | 16,264 | 2,223 | 8,578 | 1,918 | 28,983 |

I have also a Comparative Statement of the Number of Free Emigrants arrived in New South Wales in each year from 1829 to 1834, distinguishing males from females. It appears that in the first four years the number of males out of the free emigrants also exceeded the number of females; but that subsequently the number of females has exceeded the number of males; but not nearly in a sufficient number to keep down the increase of males in the colony:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived in *New South Wales* in each Year from 1829 to 1834.



| YEAR. | MEN. | WOMEN. | CHILDREN. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1829 | 306 | 113 | 145 | 564 |
| 1830 | 166 | 70 | 73 | 309 |
| 1831 | 185 | 98 | 174 | 457 |
| 1832 | 819 | 706 | 481 | 2,006 |
| 1833 | 838 | 1,146 | 701 | 2,885 |
| 1834 | 571 | 596 | 397 | 1,564 |
| Totals - | 2,885 | 2,729 | 1,971 | 7,585 |

Since the limit of 10,000*l.* in 1831, there has been no specific sum assigned as a maximum for female emigration; but the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, has sanctioned the expenditure which was required for this purpose. It has been limited only by the number of females offering to go out to the colony. The whole of the proceeds of the sale of lands has not been required for that object.

1880. Mr. *Scrope.*] Has there been assistance given to artizans?—Yes, to married couples; but the assistance of 20*l.* has been too limited to induce them to avail themselves of it extensively.

1881. If the passage were gratuitous, there would be many more artizans probably?—I have no doubt there would, and the whole system is now under revision. In 1834 the colony was required to take upon itself certain charges for the police and gaol establishment, not exclusively connected with the penal discipline of the convicts, but of a mixed character, and required for the protection of the inhabitants themselves. The Treasury, according to the usual rule, considered that those charges should be borne by the colony, and they at the same time agreed that the balance of the land fund, which might be at the disposal of the Crown, after providing for emigration, should be paid into the colonial treasury, to be applied by the governor and council in aid of the general revenue of the colony, which was to bear the additional charge.

1882. That was a regulation of the Government here?—Yes; the result has been that the governor has estimated the amount of this revenue and sale of land during the current year at 42,000*l.*, and has included this sum in the general revenue of the colony. He has not distinguished it, except as a separate item, from the other sources of revenue; and the colony has provided for those charges which they were called upon to provide for. The sum of 30,000*l.* out of the gross revenue of the colony has been voted, by the governor and council, for the purposes of emigration for the current year. A report on the subject, from a committee of the council, has recently been received, and is under the consideration of the Secretary of State, in which it is proposed that individuals should be selected in the colony and sent to this country, in order personally to superintend the arrangements for the selection of a proper class of emigrants, and who should be responsible for the due discharge of the trust reposed in them. Two persons who went out as surgeons-superintendent of convict ships have been already appointed by the governor for this purpose, and have recently arrived in this country. One of them is now preparing to proceed to Scotland, where he has been directed by the governor to select such persons out of those willing to emigrate, as are most wanted in the colony. The expense will be defrayed out of the 30,000*l.* In the last estimate 42,000*l.* is the estimated amount of the land revenue, and 30,000*l.* is the sum voted for emigration. Assuming the 42,000*l.* to have been realized, there would in fact remain 12,000*l.* for the general purposes of the colony.

1883. Mr. *Hutt.*] Under whose direction is this money administered?—It has been administered hitherto under the direction of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, acting through the medium of the committee of emigration in this country, who have had the sole charge of taking up the ships and selecting and fitting out the females.

1884. Is that a paid commission?—No; it is a committee of gentlemen acting gratuitously; a clerk of the Colonial Office, at a salary of 200*l.* a year, who was

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previously on the establishment, has been appropriated to that particular service, but the committee is wholly voluntary.

1885. *Chairman.*] Have you any data as to the amount of land likely to become disposable under any system in the West Indies?—We have no accurate data as to the amount, but we know that some of the West India islands, particularly Jamaica and Trinidad, comprise a large tract of unoccupied land, the right to which is vested in the Crown. Instructions relative to the disposal of these lands have been addressed, in the form of a circular despatch, to the governors of the different West India colonies, which I have already put in. We have not yet received answers to that circular. In Trinidad especially I am informed there is a large quantity of land of a very valuable description. In some of the islands, owing to the exhausted condition of the soil and the amount of the population, there can be very little if any land to be disposed of. British Guiana, I should also think, comprises a large quantity of disposable land.

1886. It is the intention of the Crown to take steps for the purpose of having this land surveyed and sold?—Certainly.

1887. Leaving the mode in which the proceeds may be applied to future consideration?—Yes.

1888. Not applying it to the purposes of emigration?—No plan has been matured as yet, with regard to the appropriation of the funds to be derived from the sale of this land. The question of emigration to the West Indies is one which has occupied considerable attention; but, from the nature of the climate and other circumstances, I think it requires to be very cautiously dealt with.

1889. White emigration from hence probably may be considered as nearly impracticable?—I should apprehend it was, on an extended scale. I have been informed that several proprietors in this country have sent out agricultural labourers to their estates in some of the West India colonies, and that they are doing well. The official information which we have on the subject would, I think, lead to a contrary inference. A number of German emigrants were imported into Jamaica, and they have not turned out useful agricultural labourers; but I imagine that there was much mismanagement in the selection of them. A plan has been proposed (but the sanction of Government has not yet been given to it,) to encourage emigration from Malta to the West Indies. The object contemplated was the introduction by some of the capitalists in the colonies of a hardy class of labourers, who would be less affected, if at all, by the climate than English labourers; and who, from the excess of population in Malta, would be, it is supposed, extremely willing to emigrate to any place where their condition might be improved. The Government, however, have not felt themselves justified, with the information they possess upon the subject, to take any direct means for the promotion of this object.

1890. With regard to Southern Africa, you do not conceive any large portion of land remains?—I do not conceive that any large quantity of disposable land of any value still remains within the limits of the colony.

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*Mercurii*, 20° *die Julii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. Poulett Scrope. | Mr. Francis Baring. |
| Mr. Chalmers. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. William Gladstone. | Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer. |
| Mr. Childers. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Hugh Stewart Kelsey*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *H. S. Kelsey.*

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1891. *Chairman.*] IS there any point on which you wish to amend your evidence?—I stated, when here before, my impression that a rule had been established in 1827 or 1828, which debarred a surveyor from receiving land by grant or purchase, so long as he continued a surveyor. I find, by reference to the records of the office, that I was mistaken in that supposition. An order was issued in 1818 to the governor of New South Wales, to discontinue the practice of giving land

land to public officers while in the service. This order was afterwards relaxed, and public officers were placed on the same footing as settlers in this respect. In 1828, however, the governor was directed not to give any more grants to public officers without first obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State in each particular case. But there does not appear to have been any rule to prevent a surveyor or other public officer from buying land on the same terms as the settlers.

Mr. *H. S. Kelsey.*

20 July 1836.

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*Mercurii, 6° die Julii, 1836.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ward. | Mr. Hutt. |
| Mr. Poulett Scrope. | Mr. Pusey. |
| Mr. Scott. | Mr. Bulwer. |
| Mr. Childers. | Mr. Francis Baring. |
| Mr. M. Chapman. | |

MR. WARD, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Bryan,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Wm. Bryan.*

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1892. *Chairman.*] YOU emigrated to Van Diemen's Land some time ago?—I did.

1893. In what year was that?—I arrived in Van Diemen's Land in May 1824.

1894. You obtained land there to a considerable extent?—I got grants of land; I got 1,500 acres.

1895. In what way were those grants obtained; was it a matter of course?—On showing capital; the land I got was according to the capital shown, 1*l.* for every acre; and I conceive that Colonel Arthur did not do me justice, or I should have had a maximum grant, which was 2,000 acres then.

1896. What means were taken to ascertain the extent of the capital?—There was a schedule of the property, that is produced by the party and submitted to the governor's secretary.

1897. Were you required to swear to this schedule?—No; only a statement of the amount of property brought out.

1898. Do you conceive this system of obtaining grants upon the statement of the property, liable to abuse at all?—Very great abuse indeed.

1899. Do you conceive there were many instances in which amounts of property were given in which were wholly fictitious?—Wholly without reality, and very numerous.

1900. But under this statement the grants were made?—Yes, I have known instances of money handed from one man to another, so that he has lodged the money in one of the banks, and shown a bank receipt for the deposit, and on that receipt has got his grant given to him.

1901. So that the same capital has furnished, in point of fact, the means of obtaining several successive grants?—Probably several among acquaintances and friends, who could confide so far in one another as to entrust their money to each other's hands.

1902. The system bears hardest on conscientious people?—Undoubtedly; I do not know that it bore hard, for there was land both for the real and the fictitious capitalist. I did not find myself injured by it, even though those men got land on fictitious capital.

1903. By bearing hard, is meant that it was a restraint in the case of the conscientious man, and not a restraint in the case of the unconscientious?—Certainly.

1904. You acquired more land than those 1,500 acres?—Yes; I conceived I was ill-treated by Colonel Arthur, and appealed to Lord Bathurst, the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being, and immediately on my appeal, orders were sent out to make the grant 2,000 acres. I gave great offence to the lieutenant-governor by the appeal home, which offence I was told by one of his friends never would be forgiven; I state this only to show how matters were managed at the time.

1905. Did you ultimately acquire more than that 2,000 acres?—Yes, I then purchased from the Crown 3,000 acres.

1906. At what price?—I think it was 7*s.* 1½*d.* an acre.

1907. Was this after the introduction of the system of sale in 1831, or before that?—It was in 1831 I purchased the land; I got possession of the land in

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August 1831; I think in the early part of 1831 the sale of land system was introduced. Having made considerable improvements on the original grant of 2,000 acres, I got 1,000 acres for those improvements in the shape of an additional grant.

1908. Was that a part of the system which prevailed at the time?—It was.

1909. Whenever improvements were made to a certain extent, an additional grant was given?—Yes, in a ratio supposed to be equal to those improvements, as an encouragement for having laid out capital.

1910. Was that a system publicly established by any regulation from the Colonial Office?—Yes; it is one of the parts of the system. I got a second 1,000 acres additional grant for having built a mill and made other improvements on a distinct property.

1911. Was it also part of the system that every man who built a mill was entitled to 1,000 acres additional?—Part of the system was, that every improvement made created a claim on the Government for compensation as it were; I should call it encouragement.

1912. Was there any scale laid down for the distribution of those rewards?—Yes, I have known of 500 acres being given.

1913. Was there any scale laid down by regulations from the Colonial Office at home?—I believe the orders left it to the discretion of the governor to ascertain the extent of the improvements made by the claimant. I would beg leave to say, that I purchased 1,500 acres more from the Crown.

1914. Making in all how many acres?—I purchased also 600 acres from an individual, and again I purchased 1,000 acres from the Crown, making in all 11,000 acres, which I am now possessed of.

1915. You had upon this land a considerable quantity of stock, had you not?—Considerable.

1916. Have you built one mill, or more than that?—I built one mill, and advertised, in 1833, proposals to build another mill, not finding the existing mill sufficient for the increased population of the country.

1917. Have you any connexion with an establishment in steam-vessels?—Yes; the property that I alluded to as having purchased from the Crown, and from an individual, lies at the mouth of the River Damer, at the head of which is situated Launceston, the sea-port town, on the northern side of the island; a residence on this property for twelve months proved to me, that owing to the prevalence of westerly winds which blew up the river, vessels ready for sea could not get out, and were often, when prepared for the voyage, delayed from a fortnight to three and four weeks. It occurred to me that nothing but the introduction of a steam-tug, or a steam-boat, could obviate this natural defect, if I may so call it, and I proposed to the inhabitants and merchants of Launceston that we should form a joint-stock company, making the shares as low as 5 *l.* each, in order to let in the whole community, thereby giving every man an interest; the company was established, and the shares brought into the market. The people, through poverty, I suppose, and through the want of due encouragement from the Government, took only 2,000*l.* worth of those shares. My brother and I, who were the originators of the thing, and were mainly engaged in it, added 4,000 *l.* to this sum, and sent a captain of a vessel, an old trading gentleman, to Scotland, where he purchased a steam-boat and brought her out.

1918. Was this a successful speculation?—No; she reached Launceston under the care of a very experienced proper man in September 1834; the Government afforded no countenance or protection whatever to this undertaking, on which the success of it mainly depended; I was compelled to come to England from unavoidable circumstances; my brother was too much engaged in his own large concerns to attend to the steamer, and she was sent to Sydney, and sold for very nearly the same that she cost.

1919. What number of labourers did you employ upon this large extent of property, convict and free?—Up to December 1833 I had 30 convicts, 29 males and one female, and I never had less on an average than 15 or 20 freemen.

1920. Do you still retain your land at Van Diemen's Land?—Yes.

1921. Do you intend to return there?—Yes.

1922. You have been attending most days upon this Committee?—I have been here repeatedly.

1923. Has that led to any feeling in your mind that the price of land is likely to be raised in Van Diemen's Land?—I was impressed with the idea six months ago, that

that land would be raised in the colony; that it was impossible that the public or the Government in this country could shut their eyes to the advantages that might be derived from the sale of lands there on a better system than had been heretofore practised.

1924. Have you taken any step in consequence?—In consequence of that feeling I wrote up to my agent to purchase at that minimum price, if it could be got, 10,000 acres of land, and as much more as he could command from my funds.

1925. It has been stated that land, though nominally sold at the minimum price, is not to be got at that minimum price; you suppose it is to be?—It is to be got under certain circumstances; if there is no competition, it is knocked down at the minimum price, which is 5*s.*; if there is competition, I have known it run as high as 29 *s.*

1926. Was that in particularly favourable situations; town-lands, for instance?—No; they were particularly favourable as being very good land; the lands I allude to as going at 29*s.*, are the celebrated sheep-walks, called the Ross reserves, the best in the island; they were sold to Mr. Smith, from London. Mr. Smith paid a deposit, I believe, of 10*l.* per cent., but up to the commencement of this year had not paid the principal.

1927. In what year did the sale take place?—In the year 1831, or the commencement of 1832, as far as my recollection goes.

1928. They were not sold in London?—No, in Hobart Town.

1929. Was that before Lord Goderich's regulations as to sale came into effect?—No, it could not be; they must have been sold under those regulations. It was in the latter end of 1831 or the beginning of 1832.

1930. Have you any particular reasons for considering which mode of disposing of waste land would be the best, that of grant or of sale?—I am a decided enemy to sales of land by auction.

1931. The question is between grant and sale; which is the best?—I certainly am more favourable to the selling of land, than the granting of it, seeing the evil effects which have followed from granting land in the colony.

1932. To what do you particularly refer?—The abuses that have arisen in consequence of patronage and of favour, that have been so manifest in a number of instances.

1933. Can you illustrate this feeling of yours at all by example?—Yes; a long residence in the colony, and an intimate acquaintance with almost every individual in it, has enabled me to lay before the Committee some instances, as I conceive, of very gross abuse under the system of grants. I will refer to the case of a person holding a high public office, to which is attached a large salary. He received a maximum grant, sold it, claimed a second grant on the ground of improvement, though he had not laid out a shilling on the first; the second was also sold unimproved; a third grant was made him of a 10 acre allotment in Hobart Town, which he sold for the sum of 700 *l.*

1934-35. What was the name of the person to whom you refer?—Mr. Alfred Stephen, His Majesty's Attorney-general, a near relative to Mr. Stephen of the Colonial Office.

1936. Have you any further information to give to the Committee upon that subject?—I have. The surveyor-general, Mr. Frankland, who had granted to him 2,560 acres, sold it, without having laid out a shilling upon it, for the sum of 1,700 *l.*

1937. Mr. *Hutt.*] You are certain of the fact that no money was laid out by way of improvement?—Not one shilling; it adjoined my property.

1938. Mr. *Scott.*] Are those persons alive still?—Yes.

1939. Mr. *Childers.*] How long was it sold after the grant was made?—I think he retained it for three years; he sold it to an old settler, who had been a convict, who gave him the sum of 1,700*l.* for it. Another case is that of a grant of 2,560 acres of valuable land made to an individual who was never in the island, Mr. Anley.

1940. Where was this individual resident?—In India.

1941. How did he obtain this grant; on what plea?—Through the influence of General Darling, acting on Colonel Arthur.

1942. Did he improve the land or stock it?—No, he let it.

1943. Is he still in possession of this grant?—He is, at least he was, up to the first of this year.

1944. He was not then resident upon it?—He never was in the island either before or since. I have heard an individual say he had bullied the surveyor-general

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out of an additional grant of land before he had made any improvement on the first grant in extension; I know he got the land he alluded to.

1945. What is the name of the individual?—Archer.

1946. Mr. *Scrope.*] Do you know that the lands were not improved?—He said he had done nothing on the first grant. He used the word "bully," or the colonial phrase "bounce;" I recollect that it made an impression upon me, as showing either the weakness of the system, or the temper of the man. It was not said in private; there were other individuals by. Part of it was township. The townships are eligible situations on rivers or at sea-port towns, reserved by the Crown for towns, and they are called townships. Part of a township was granted to Major Foster, the nephew by marriage of the lieutenant-governor; this property he has sold, without laying out any money on it, to another Government officer.

1947. *Chairman.*] All those cases were previous to the year 1831, when the system of sale was introduced?—Yes.

1948. You are not aware of any grants having been made since 1831?—I have heard of six instances, I think, since 1831.

1949. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are any of them of recent occurrence?—There is one of them as recent as the latter end of 1834 or the beginning of 1835.

1950. What was that case?—A grant made to a Dr. Brock.

1951. What was he?—A medical man.

1952. To what extent?—A thousand acres, I think.

1953. Upon what plea?—I think I have the evidence of his brother to prove that the circumstances were these: He had applied in 1831 for land, and was refused it; he married a relative of the lieutenant-governor's lady, and on that marriage the grant was made.

1954. *Chairman.*] Have you any further statement to make connected with this subject?—A Mr. Mulgrave arrived in 1821, and was appointed inspector of schools at a salary of 100*l.* a year. That gentleman has had several grants made to him, although he has never expended a shilling on any one of them. George Milner Stephen, another relative of the gentleman in the Colonial Office, got a grant of 1,200 acres, which he sold without expending one shilling on it. W. Archer, a bankrupt previous to his leaving England, received a maximum grant in 1829; he retained it. Richard Willis, a bankrupt previous to his quitting England, received in Van Diemen's Land several grants, and became a member of council; this man holds his grants.

1955. What has become of those grants to Mr. Mulgrave?—He has sold them one after another.

1956. Mr. *Hutt.*] Were any of those grants made to Mr. Mulgrave since 1831?—No, not that I am aware of; they were all prior to that period.

1957. *Chairman.*] They have all been brought into the market and have found purchasers?—Every one of them; my brother is a purchaser of one of his grants.

1958. You say there have been six instances of a departure from Lord Ripon's instructions as to making grants since the system of sale was introduced. You have mentioned one; are you aware of other circumstances, of your own personal knowledge?—Yes, I recollect one in particular, Mr. Mann, who got 2,560 acres since 1831.

1959. On what grounds was that?—The grant rested between him and the governor; the public were not informed of it, but that is to be matter of public inquiry, as many have complained of the circumstance.

1960. Who is Mr. Mann?—He is an Irish gentleman, who has introduced a good deal of capital and settled in Launceston. The names of the other individuals to whom grants have been made since 1831 are: Thomas Scott, Mr. Burnley, Mr. Seymour, Mr. M'Kane, Mr. Muntz, two Hamiltons, one Willis, Dr. Cotter, Captain Forster, nephew of Colonel Arthur, Mr. Aiken, Captain Wood, two M'Leods, Mr. Walker, Edward Archer, Mr. Friend, Mr. Davis, Mr. John Walker, Mr. Sams George. There is a case very much complained of in the colony: a deputy assistant district surveyor was appointed, and took the advantage his office afforded him to place his name on his chart, to mark an eligible tract of land, which had been selected by two young gentlemen, whose claim was prior to his. This claim was so strong that Colonel Arthur bought it off by giving a double quantity of land to those young gentlemen.

1961. *Chairman.*] How do you mean this claim was so strong?—They having proved that their claim was prior to that of the surveyor, Colonel Arthur decided that the surveyor should still hold the land, but he gave those young men additional

land

land for giving up their claim. The name of the surveyor is Mr. Wedge; the names of the claimants Messrs. M'Leods.

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1962. Mr. *Childers.*] Was this selection for purchase or for grant?—As a grant.

1963. Is there a power of selecting for grant?—Yes; if they get a location order, they may go and choose the land if it is not parted with. I have mentioned one of Colonel Arthur's nephews as having got a grant of land; three others have had the same indulgence, selling them without expending any money upon them.

1964. *Chairman.*] You do not mean since 1831?—No; all prior to that, except Captain Forster's.

1965. Have you any further evidence to give upon these points?—I have known a grant of land to a Mr. Joseph Archer, as compensation for the loss of a quantity of wheat by fire, when it was denied to four other individuals who had suffered the same calamity. I was one of those individuals; I lost 2,000 *l.* worth of corn and hay, by a convict setting fire to it, in April 1833. I can give the names of the persons who got no compensation: myself, Mr. Leith, Mr. Gunning, and Mr. Parker.

1966. They were all sufferers by incendiary fires, and therefore had equal claims?—They had an equal claim in proportion to the quantity lost.

1967. What was the amount given to this individual for his losses?—I should say that 2,000 acres given to a man to select where he pleased was very well worth 1,000 *l.*

1968. Were those grants in conformity with the existing regulations before 1831, or was not there in all those cases a certain amount of capital required in every grant?—In every primary grant it was necessary to show capital, but in every secondary grant the improvement of the primary grant is made a ground for claiming an additional grant.

1969. Mr. *Hutt.*] Do you know the township of Newcastle in New South Wales?—I do.

1970. To whom does that belong?—The houses belong to a number of individuals; it is a considerable village.

1971. To whom was it granted by the colonial government?—I do not believe to any particular person.

1972. There is a coal pit, is not there?—Yes.

1973. To whom does that belong?—That is worked by the Australian Agricultural Company.

1974. Does it belong to them?—Yes; they have the exclusive power of working it for so many years, and the exclusive right of preventing any person opening other pits in the neighbourhood.

1975. Did they obtain that right by purchase or by grant?—The pit, I believe, is the property of the Crown; they have merely the privilege of working it, and that is for having gone to the expense of opening the pit, and making the railways; but it is very much complained of by the public, for that district abounds with coals.

1976. Do you conceive that they put a monopoly price upon their coal?—I cannot say from my experience that the coal is sold at a high price, but of course every person who has a monopoly will make the most of that monopoly; therefore I consider every thing of the kind injurious to the public.

1977. The coal is near the surface?—It is.

1978. What does it sell for?—I paid 8 *s.* a ton for it for the use of my steamer.

1979. Do you suppose if that exclusive right did not exist, coals would be sold at 8 *s.* a ton?—I do not, I think the more of any commodity comes into any market, the cheaper it will be, unless there is a combination among the proprietors of the coal pits.

1980. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the survey department in Van Diemen's Land?—Intimately.

1981. How is that conducted at present?—Up to my leaving the island in August 1834, it was a continual source of complaint; we could not get our lands rapidly or satisfactorily surveyed; to such a height had this grievance got, that we had more than one public meeting to petition the Government to interfere, and to save us from the abuses and neglect of that office.

1982. Have you any appeal at present in case of misconduct in that office; any remedy?—We have no appeal but to the governor, and that is worse than no appeal, for it is a name without the reality; he protects all those men in their abuses, and to appeal to the Colonial Office is beyond our powers; indeed we have no appeal there, because there is a voice superior to ours, that rules every thing.



1983. What

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1983. What are the evils of the system besides the dilatory mode of survey of which you complain?—Since the arrival of Colonel Arthur in 1824, there has been a continued uncertainty kept up about the title to land, that has had a most injurious effect on the country at large; in many cases it has stopped improvement; in general cases it has created a great deal of discontent, and we find that where discontent exists there is not that attention paid to business that there would be amidst a plain people, such as that country affords, were it otherwise.

1984. How has the uncertainty as to title been created?—One day it is announced that the grants of Colonel Sorell are of no value, that is the predecessor of the present governor.

1985. How do you mean that it is announced?—It reaches the public through the reports of the Supreme Court when there is any action or any litigation about titles; one lawyer declares this, and another lawyer declares that; there has been a continued excitement on the subject of titles to grants; the main objection raised is, that no grant of land is valid unless it has the sanction of the Parliament of Great Britain.

1986. You connect this uncertainty in some measure with the business of the surveying department?—We do, because attached to that surveying department, and which adds to its expense considerably, is a land board for the investigation of titles; and when we want to sell or to mortgage, we must go with title deeds before the land board, and even after all this trouble, still the lawyers throw a doubt upon our titles, and there is nothing which shakes confidence so much as a doubt on the titles of land.

1987. What remedy would you suggest for this?—That the government should at the very earliest stage have applied to the law officers in England, and taken steps to set the matter at rest, by declaring what were the rights of the Crown or the power of Parliament to grant this land.

1988. Mr. *Hutt.*] By what process is Government land conveyed?—When the right is established to claim a grant of land, he gets a location order; and when he has selected the land he means to take, it is marked with his name on the map.

1989. *Chairman.*] By location you mean an order for some county or district in which you are to take the land?—The location order runs that A. or B. is entitled to the quantity of land that may be expressed in the order.

1990. In a particular district?—No; not until the district is decided, then it becomes matter of record.

1991. Mr. *Hutt.*] Has that process been adopted by the parties whose title is in question?—In most cases location orders are reckoned the best titles we have.

1992. Mr. *Bulwer.*] What are the ordinary obstacles to a satisfactory proof of a title; what are the ordinary causes of dispute?—It is the lawyers who, several times in the court, on actions for the trial of property, have created these doubts, and thrown us often into great difficulty.

1993. It is quite clear, if there is an action at law, the lawyers employed on opposite sides will express different opinions, but that would not affect the right to the property; what are the ordinary cases that come into court, on which the lawyers express those opinions?—The principal ground is that I have already given, that the Crown has no right to grant this land, that it rests with the Parliament of Great Britain, and that without its special sanction, our title is not in point of law valid.

1994. Have there ever been any decisions in favour of that opinion?—No; the matter up to this day remains in doubt and in dispute.

1995. Have there been decisions declaring that the Crown has a right to grant the property?—There has been a decision created in this way, that people have bought lands, and have made out a sufficient degree of title to those lands to induce the purchaser to pay money for it.

1996. You say that those cases have come into court, and that the general cause of dispute has been, that the Crown has not a right to grant those lands; has any decision ever been given in favour of the opinion that the Crown has not a right to grant the lands?—I would answer that question in this way, we have no confidence in our judges.

1997. Have the courts ever decided whether the Crown has not a right to grant those lands?—No, I do not recollect that they have.

1998. It has always been decided that the Crown had a right to grant those lands?—

lands?—Yes, the judges have; the difficulty arises from our want of confidence in the legal qualifications of the judges, and hence the question perpetually arises.

1999. A difficulty arises from your feeling that the judges are not capable of giving a right decision?—It does in a great measure; we want the law settled by Parliament.

2000. *Chairman.*] Do you think that an Act of Parliament, establishing the authority from which the title should proceed, would give general satisfaction?—I do; universal.

2001. What do you conceive would be the effect of diminishing the supply of convict-labour, or removing them from Van Diemen's Land?—I consider that any sudden removal of labour, generally or individually, would be quite ruinous.

2002. Do you mean, unless means were taken to supply their wants by free labour?—Yes; if you remove A, and did not put B in his place, or give us equal numbers to those removed, ruin would follow.

2003. Which do you conceive would be the most advantageous to the colony, a system of free labour or convict labour?—Individually, and I beg to observe I speak individually, because it is a matter on which various opinions are entertained in the colony, but individually, if you could gradually destroy convict-labour, and substitute free labour for it, it would be of the greatest advantage to the colony.

2004. Are there any circumstances connected with convict-labour, which is unsatisfactory to the settlers?—There are.

2005. What are those circumstances?—The first and great cause is, the uncertainty with which their right to the service of the convict is attended; the governor claims the power of removing them at his will and pleasure. In four instances he has put that will and pleasure into effect. We deny the power in the governor. There were three actions brought against the governor of New South Wales, General Darling; the three judges gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff; and notwithstanding that, we are quite surprised to find this right claimed by a person in similar circumstances, such as Colonel Arthur, and we deny the right claimed.

2006. Mr. *Hutt.*] Was there no reference made to the law officers of the Crown in this country?—No, I am not aware of any; a report reached us that Mr. Horace Twiss, when Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office, wrote out that the decision of the judges in Sydney was not according to law.

2007. *Chairman.*] Have the goodness to state the inconvenience with which the exercise of this right is attended as regards the supply of labour?—I can give a case in point, and then the Committee will understand it the better. I will give the name of the gentleman: there was a Mr. Crawley, who set up a tannery in a district called Norfolk Plains; he went to a considerable expense, and had his trade gone on he would have derived much profit from it, and the public would have been greatly benefited; when he had brought his manufactory to perfection, he had a dispute with the police magistrate of his district, Captain Smith; Captain Smith made certain statements, with which Mr. Crawley was unacquainted, to the lieutenant-governor, against Mr. Crawley; those statements were acted upon, his men were removed; in consequence of this his trade was destroyed; he became disgusted with the country, and returned to England; he put his case into the hands of his uncle, Mr. Bernal, a Member of The House, who told him it would be useless to bring his grievance before the House of Commons, or before the Colonial Office, Colonel Arthur stood in such high favour there. This Mr. Crawley told me since I came to England.

2008. Have you any personal reason for calling the system an inconvenient one?—I had a personal dispute with a neighbouring magistrate, which induced me to send in my commission of the peace, not choosing to have my name on the commission with that individual. This police magistrate communicated with the government, who took his part, and my name was erased from the commission of the peace; and on Friday, the 28th day of November 1833, I received a letter from the government in Hobart Town, which was 150 miles from my property (by the post road), telling me that my convict servants should be removed; and in consequence, on the following Monday morning, by 12 o'clock, all my assigned servants were in the hands of the constables and removed.

2009. How many convicts had you in your employ?—I had at that period 29 men and one woman.



2010. Was

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2010. Was that at a period of the year when their services were most important to you?—It was the most important season of the year to the farmer and to the grazier, both which I was then; the harvest had commenced; sheep-shearing had commenced; but in consequence of the removal of those labourers who were so employed, I lost all my crop of hay, oats, potatoes and wheat; they perished on the ground; the sheep were scattered through the country, and I lost a considerable number of them; the remainder were severely injured by the want of proper attendance, which occasioned the rapid increase of the complaint called the scab.

2011. Those servants were removed without giving you time to supply their place?—Without giving me a moment's time, for the letter was dated Friday evening; the soonest that the letter could reach my place was Sunday morning, and on Monday morning my men were removed; there was no possibility of supplying their place; and such was the species of terror in the minds of the free working classes, that no man would come to me to save either the harvest or the wool. I borrowed some convict men from some of my neighbours, by which I was enabled to get my wool, in a most deteriorated manner, to market.

2012. Mr. *Chapman.*] You stated that, in the case of General Darling, actions were brought against the governor; did you follow up this with actions against the governor?—I did; I brought my action against the police magistrate who executed his warrant, and the constable; they were the nominal defendants. I applied for a jury to try my action, laying the damages at 10,000*l.* When my counsel applied for a jury, the chief justice, who sat on the bench, said, that the excitement of the public mind, owing to the circumstance of the removal of my men, and the interest that the press had taken in it was such, that in fact every man in the island was interested in my case (which, by-the-bye, he had created), it was dangerous to let it go a jury, and offered me the alternative of himself and two assessors, two of Colonel Arthur's magistrates, to try this action. I was in court, and wrote to my lawyer immediately to throw up his brief, as it was very evident that no justice could be obtained from a court so constituted.

2013. Did you appeal from this decision to the Colonial Department at home?—May I be allowed to make one observation before I answer that question? The second reason for refusing to go before such a tribunal as this of the assessors, was this: the chief justice is a member of the executive government, and therefore must have been a party to the very act that I complained of before he came into court; so that I could have no possible chance; for he had decided upon the question himself in council, and then came into court to administer justice, or, I would say, injustice.

2014. Did you not, in fact, appeal from his decision to the Colonial Department at home?—Yes; some months after that I left for Sydney, where I remained four months; I then came to England, and appealed, on the 27th day of June twelvemonth, to the Colonial Office; that appeal was answered by a refusal of redress on the 27th day of September, after keeping me for that reply three months, though I had come 17,000 miles to ask for redress.

2015. Have any further proceedings taken place?—The next proceeding that I have taken on that particular question, is, laying a petition before the House of Commons, which is now there.

2016. Was such a system as doing away with a jury, and appointing two assessors, with the chief justice, ever before introduced into the island?—It appears that in 1831 an order went out to the colonies to grant trial by juries in all cases. General Bourke put the order immediately into execution, and up to this day there is no dissatisfaction, nor any complaint as to General Bourke's government. Colonel Arthur, for whatever reason, that remains between him and the Colonial Office to say, would not allow us the benefit, and the lieutenant-governor has arrogated to himself the right of saying whether we shall or shall not have a jury.

2017. Mr. *Bulwer.*] You have reason for knowing that the same order was sent out to Van Diemen's Land that was sent out to New South Wales?—Yes, it was the same order.

2018. Mr. *Scrope.*] Did the two cases against General Darling go to a jury?—Yes, three cases; New, Hall and Healy.

2019. That was in Sydney?—Yes, acting under the same colonial order, which the Government, I believe, intended should be acted upon in Van Diemen's Land.

2020. Mr. *Chalmers.*] What was the answer of the Colonial Office to your application?—I asked for compensation, stating my claims at 14,800*l.*, I think.

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The Secretary of State would give me no compensation, nor would he return me my men; it was a positive refusal.

2021. *Chairman.*] Did they enter into your case?—That rests with the Secretary of State.

2022. Did they call upon you to give evidence?—No, not on my memorial.

2023. Mr. *Chalmers.*] Was there any statement of the Colonial Office in reply to your statement, or any expression of opinion with respect to the refusal to send the case to a jury?—I cannot recollect the particulars; but the opinion I have formed is, that they approved of the decision of the chief justice; but I have all the correspondence.

2024. Mr. *Bulwer.*] You say you addressed the Colonial Office for redress; what was the precise redress you requested?—I believe it was compensation, and to have my men returned; by-the-bye, I beg leave to say, that I merely wanted those men returned as an acknowledgment that I had been wronged, for had I got them I would have returned them immediately afterwards. I would not have kept an assigned servant. The prayer of my memorial went to urge the removal of Colonel Arthur, to grant trial by jury, &c., all tending to the object of enabling me to obtain redress. While Colonel Arthur retained the government, I could not procure witnesses. While one judge and two assessors prevailed, justice could not be administered; nor yet would any man be safe in going before a jury mainly composed of government officers, as most of that class are placed on the jury list. On Colonel Arthur's removal depended the safety of the island.

2025. Was your request to the Colonial Office for compensation for the losses you had sustained, or was it a demand for justice against the person or persons through whom you thought those losses had been inflicted upon you?—It was for compensation, most undoubtedly.

2026. Solely; compensation would have convicted the lieutenant-governor and his party?—Yes, I had no other motive.

2027. In making this demand for compensation, did you state that you would lay before the Colonial Office any grounds to show you had suffered those losses; that you could bring before them proof that you had suffered those losses?—I stated every item of my losses, with the sums attached.

2028. Did you state that you could prove those losses?—I was not asked to prove them; I have proof.

2029. In what way?—By my free servants and written documents.

2030. Did you give in the names of the witnesses you could bring forward?—I was not asked the names, they never went into anything of the kind; it was a point-blank refusal to give me compensation. I made two applications to the colonial government for the grounds of those acts, and I made the same to the Colonial Office, and was refused.

2031. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that the plan of selling land and applying the purchase-money to the purposes of emigration, might enable the settlers to dispense with convict-labour altogether?—Yes, provided there was the same supply kept up of freemen that is now kept up of convicts.

2032. Mr. *Hutt.*] What is the number of convicts now in Van Diemen's Land?—I suppose 15,000 or 16,000; 12,000 available to assignment, the others either in penal settlements or in Government employments.

2033. Mr. *Bulwer.*] Can you state how many there are in New South Wales?—I should think 20,000.

2034. Do you know the average number of convicts sent out in the course of the year?—I should suppose there are 1,500 come to Van Diemen's Land, and 2,000 to Sydney.

2035. Do you know the average number of settlers that go out there?—I cannot speak to that.

2036. *Chairman.*] You consider one of the great evils of the convict system to be the uncertainty of labour?—Yes.

2037. An uncertainty arising in part from the power the government has of disposing of those labourers, which is used in a partial and unjust manner, and which must prevent prudent men embarking capital, unless they are quite sure of being on good terms with the government, or from undertaking any matter which requires time and combined labour for its completion?—Yes, he must not only be on good terms with the governor, but he must be on good terms with the governor's friends, for the most remote of those friends can do you as much mischief through secret communications with his excellency, as his excellency can do himself. Mr.

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Crawley is a proof of that; he never spoke to the lieutenant-governor, so as to offend him; he never came into communication with him personally on the subject of the convicts; but with his police magistrate, Captain Smith, so that it is impossible to avoid a collision in one way or another with some one of those deputy favourites.

2038. If a man undertakes any work which requires many hands to bring it to completion, and trusts to convict-labour to bring it to perfection, he may at any moment be deprived of all his resources?—He might be ruined by a stroke of the pen. I asked several of my neighbours why they did not express in public their feelings on this account, which rendered them all so dependent; their reply was, that there were not four men in the island but who would have been in gaol a week afterwards, having been treated as I was by Colonel Arthur.

2039. How do you mean by being so treated by Colonel Arthur?—Ruined in the object of carrying on my trade, which prevented me using my land beneficially; for without the labour the land is of no use.

2040. Mr. *Scott.*] Did they express that opinion that this was an act of injustice?—Yes, every man in the island, except the dependents and expectants of Colonel Arthur, who are a very numerous body.

2041. *Chairman.*] Are not men, in all works which require a combination of labour for their completion, thus excluded from the habitual industry of the colony?—Undoubtedly; in the first place capitalists are so influenced by this liability, that they will not embark their money in mills, in breweries, in land, or in grazing, while labour is so uncertain; and the consequence is, that capital that would be beneficially employed in that way, is lent out at an usurious interest. Capitalists, living in the towns and elsewhere, are in affluence, deriving interest varying from 12 to 25 per cent. for their money.

2042. That is the ordinary rate of interest?— Yes; the lowest I ever knew is 12.

2043. Are there other evils connected with the convict system besides the uncertainty of labour?—I would give cases in point of the evils of convict labour: My brother, who is a very large landholder and capitalist, after making certain improvements on his property, when my men were removed he had just completed a mill that cost him 3,000*l.*; he was so shocked that such a power could be exercised, not only inflicting a serious injury on his property, but casting a direct reflection on his reputation, that he returned to government all the convicts he had, stopped all his improvements, ceased to cultivate his ground, and ceased to lay out 1*s.* he could possibly avoid.

2044. Are not there many moral evils connected with the convict system which you have had an opportunity of observing, and from which free labour will be affected?—Yes, many.

2045. Will you state any of them to the Committee?—The congregation of so many men together leads to the most atrocious vices; and I know one instance where, by the aid of convict women, two children belonging to a Mr. Anstie, at the ages of eight and eleven, were debauched by convict men. A public trial took place; one or two of the men were executed, and two sent for life to a penal settlement.

2046. Are there objections connected with the security of property; you mentioned yourself a considerable loss from arson?—Yes; and my loss and that of others had a great effect in raising the price of grain to the exorbitant price it has borne the last two years. There were no less than five stack-yards burnt in the years 1832 and 1833; and this gave a shock to many settlers, and prevented many from continuing cultivation.

2047. Were all those fires attributed to convicts?—Yes; all attributed to them.

2048. Mr. *Hutt.*] Are convicts much disposed to dissipation?—Every shilling they can put their hand on; and it is a most extraordinary thing that those men who to our knowledge earn no money, have always a dollar to spend, and whenever they get it, spend it in rum. And convicts, when they become free labourers, may earn a great deal of money by task-work, which previous to my leaving the colony was very profitable; I paid one man 50*l.*; I gave him a cheque on the bank, and found it in three days afterwards in the bank with the name of a publican upon it; and in four days afterwards he came to me nearly naked, looking for labour, having spent, I suppose, with his fraternity, the 50*l.* I had given him; there could not be more than 10 days between my giving it and his returning.

2049. Do you find that the children of the convicts are much tainted with the vice of their parents?—In Van Diemen's Land we have no great experience, as the

the children are very young; but in Sydney, I am told, a great many native youth of both sexes are very well inclined. In consequence of hearing that, I made myself acquainted with several of them among the poor, and I found that to be the case.

2050. You refer to that return of convicts?—Yes.

2051. Mr. *Scrope.*] Is there any insecurity from the employment of convicts, in respect of pilfering?—Very great insecurity; they pilfer wherever they can.

2052. Do they perform as much work in a given time as a free labourer?—I believe that individual convicts have worked for me as well as ever I was worked for in Ireland; but taking the run of convicts, I would say two free men are equal to three convicts.

2053. Do you employ your labourers, free and convict, by task-work?—The convict always by day-work; the free labourer, in 19 cases out of 20, by task.

2054. What is the reason of that distinction?—They are generally employed in sawing and in fencing. Those are works which are generally distant from the residence of settlers; in this way we have no trouble of overlooking.

2055. You are obliged to keep your convict labourers under your own eye, but you can employ the free labourer at a distance?—Yes; convict labourers are always employed under the eye of the settler or his overseer; without that they do nothing. The very police necessary to be employed for the management of a large establishment of convicts is most disagreeable and expensive.

2056. If you could be supplied with an adequate number of free labourers, who worked at the ordinary wages of free labour, would you prefer that to having the convicts, though you had them gratuitously?—I would rather have free men at wages at 25 *l.* a year, 10 ½ lbs. of meat, and 10 ½ lbs. of flour weekly, a ¼ lb. of tea and 1 ½ lb. of sugar (those are what we call rations), than convicts for their food and clothing, as to the quantum of labour or as to economy. Mr. Talbot, who is a large stockholder, says that he would rather have a free shepherd at 30 *l.* a year than convicts. I am 5 *l.* a year under Mr. Talbot's calculation.

2057. Mr. *Chapman.*] How did the fires you allude to arise; from what sort of feeling on the part of the convicts?—My case will illustrate all the rest: a convict ran away from my service; I had him brought up to the police office, and he was awarded 50 lashes for running away. I told the magistrate it was not my wish to punish the man, that I had much rather get rid of him, and turn him into the government work. He made application to me after he had been turned in, to be taken back; I refused to do it; he then made the same application to my brother, who lives about 20 miles from me, and he refused it, and he ran away from the road party he was assigned to, and came to my property and set fire to my hay-yard, which contained the crops of two years, out of revenge.

2058. Do those malignant feelings show themselves in other cases in the destruction of property?—Certainly; within two years there were five fires of great extent, arising from the revenge of those men.

2059. Mr. *Scrope.*] You feel that you must either put up with the misconduct of your convict labourer, or put yourself into danger of this revenge, by injuring your property?—In a great many instances the dread operates on the settler in this way; it prevents his punishing the convict where he deserves it, being afraid he will return that punishment by burning his property; I have known many instances where that has operated.

2060. Mr. *Scott.*] You have no insurance office?—No, we have not, at least up to my leaving the colony; there was a marine insurance, but not for property.

2061. *Chairman.*] Do you think the price of land ought to be such as to keep every labourer at work for hire for a few years before he became a landowner; and do you consider 5 *s.* an acre adequate or inadequate for that purpose?—No man can commence as a farmer on the smallest scale under 100 *l.*; he has his bullocks to buy, his house to build, all his implements of husbandry to buy; he has his land to pay for, and he has provisions at least for one year to buy.

2062. Mr. *Scrope.*] Supposing his land was given him, could he cultivate, on the smallest scale, a farm without 100 *l.* capital?—I should state not, and I will state my reasons for that opinion: when I was leaving Van Diemen's Land, I let a paddock of 50 acres to one of my convicts who had got his ticket of leave, a remarkably decent, well-conducted man. I obviated his want of capital in this way: I gave him the use of six bullocks during the lease, which was for four years, implements of husbandry, and seed for his ground, for which he pays me a rent of four bushels an acre. Taking the bushel at 5 *s.*, this would be at the rate of 1 *l.* an

Mr. *Wm. Bryan.*

6 July 1836.

acre for the rent and for the implements, he returning to me at the end of the lease the implements and bullocks in the same condition as when he got them. Now I calculate that that man's capital, derived from me, was equal to 100 *l.*

2063. Did he succeed?—I understand, from letters lately from that country, he has paid his rent, and is doing very well.

2064. Is that the smallest farm on which a settler might engage profitably?—I do not think a farmer could settle on anything less in that country, nor ought he to settle on so little; he ought to have a paddock for his bullocks or his cow, and what will remain after those purposes is little enough for cultivation to enable him to live.

2065. Do you find a disposition on the part of the free labourer to settle on land, in the way you have mentioned or any other?—I never met a well-disposed man, either free or bond, a convict having served his time or got indulgence, that was not; they are eager to get a piece of land.

2066. Is it not in their power to obtain a piece of land?—They cannot obtain it under the present regulations, except as they may purchase a spot of land, which they almost never do, from the settlers; our land regulations prevent a poor man from getting hold of Crown land.

2067. Do you find them disposed to purchase pieces of a less extent than 50 acres?—Not unless near the towns.

2068. Practically, the free labourers are not in the habit of making those purchases, nor of becoming settlers except in the cases you have mentioned?—No, they are not, for the reasons above stated; they cannot satisfactorily or with any facility procure land to buy; they are compelled to take the only alternative, which is to rent it. I have set 200 acres to one or two who have come out to the island as settlers. They pay rent in this way: they put up certain rods of fencing as rent for every acre every year, so that I get 800 rods of fencing put up every year as rent for the land they occupy.

2069. Although land is to be disposed of by Government regulations at an upset price of 5 *s.* an acre, you do not find that any number of free labourers are in the habit of labouring for hire to become settlers by purchasing tracts of land?—They cannot purchase a less quantity than 640 acres, and that, even at 5 *s.* (it is doubtful whether they would get it at that price), is beyond their means, and consequently they are driven from that mode of settling; but that there is a strong disposition to become landed proprietors, I have no hesitation in saying.

2070. Still they could not become landed proprietors profitably to themselves, unless they had a capital of at least 100 *l.* to begin with?—Most decidedly not. At the rate of 20 *l.* a year, which is what a man would be able to save if he were a careful man, it would take five years to make 100 *l.* unless he was fortunate in other circumstances.

2071. By the Government regulations at present, land not being sold in less lots than 640 acres, do you not think, if there was an anxiety or demand on the part of the labourers for smaller tracts of land, some capitalist would be found to purchase lots of 640 acres from Government, with a view to subdivide it to meet that demand?—Not in Van Diemen's Land, and for this reason: the dislike these settlers get to the convicts makes them wish, if once they get rid of the convicts, to get them as far off from them as they can; they are very unwilling to bring them about them again by selling them land. As to the free labourer, he often becomes contaminated by the convict, whose assistance he is obliged to call in to cultivate his farm.

2072. There is a prejudice on the part of settlers to allow those men to settle among them?—Yes; to allow any small man to come near their property (Captain Wood gave evidence to that effect), lest they should steal their cattle or their sheep.

2073. Is it not open to any capitalist in Sydney to purchase 640 acres of land in Van Diemen's Land, and to retail it if there is a demand existing?—It would be done by capitalists, I have no doubt, if they could make 50 per cent. of their money, but nothing less than 50 would induce them to embark in a hazardous speculation like that. Any man possessing capital can purchase Crown land.

2074. If a capitalist buying land at 5 *s.* an acre, could be sure of selling it at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* an acre, he would do so?—I recollect many instances of capitalists going to auctions, (and this is one of the very strong reasons I have against sale by auction), and buying land, conceiving if they got it in the neighbourhood of a wealthy settler, he would give whatever they chose to ask to get the land near his farm. I know half a dozen instances of that kind, and it brought odium and disgrace on the

persons

persons who perpetrated it. It created a feeling that will exist as long as the parties live.

2075. Supposing the present system of selling lands to be continued, and an adequate supply of labourers poured in from the mother country, do you think any further improvements would be required in the mode of disposing of those lands? —I think the arrangement as to the selling prices of land is extremely simple: Survey the land, let it be divided into such lots as your judgment sees fit, then put it into the public market, marking the price of each lot upon it, and let the person who is disposed come and pay his money and get his title; to cut the matter short, let the man sit down secure in his title on his property. The absence of this simple arrangement has inflicted serious mischief on Van Diemen's Land.

2076. Do you state your opinion that the price of 5*s.* an acre for Government lands is too low?—I am so situated as to that subject, and it is a subject of such interest to all my friends in Van Diemen's Land, I must decline giving any opinion as to prices.

2077. You have said that the advantages as to revenue, of selling at a higher price, appeared to you so great, you conceived that the Government would very shortly adopt a new system?—I am not aware that that was my answer.

2078. If any advantage can be gained in your opinion by raising the upset price of land in that colony, do you think that will arise from the larger revenue that will be put at the disposal of Government, or do you look to the advantage arising from its preventing labourers settling on land at an earlier period than they can do at the present price?—As to the price per acre, I must decline giving an answer; there are some lands in the colony worth five times as much as others. An alteration in the system of selling land, from 640 down to 50, would have a very great tendency to produce that which we want most, a peasantry.

2079. You think it desirable that land should be sold in quantities of 50 acres, in order to place such tracts of land within the reach of industrious labourers?— Unquestionably the great fault in the legislation has been to encourage the rich and to depress the poor; this, as far as my experience goes, would have an opposite effect, it would be the means of establishing a peasantry. The unlimited power of granting lands, the unchecked assignment of convicts to partisans and favourites, has created an oligarchy of the most odious kind. Servile to their patron, oppressive and overbearing to all around them, they are the growth of the worst system of government. The only consolation is, the order dies with the generation.

2080. You mean by peasantry, small farmers?—Yes, possessing from 50 to 500 acres, according to their means.

2081. Do you look to having the occasional aid of those small farmers?— I think a farmer holding 50 acres of land, having four sons, could spare something equal to the labour on hire of two of those sons through the year to his neighbours to assist them.

2082. You think greater facilities should be given to the obtaining the land by a class of labourers at present in the colony?—I think portions of land ought to be brought into the market so as to enable the poor man having 100*l.* in his pocket, to buy and cultivate it.

2083. You say 100*l.* must at present require a labourer to work at least five years before he can save it; you do not think it necessary to prevent his being a settler at that period by putting any impediment in the way of his possessing himself of land?—I should say, that a labouring man, without any other means than his labour, cannot possibly save 100*l.* in less than five years; to effect this he must be very industrious indeed.

2084. You do not consider it desirable that he should be prevented procuring land when he has saved that 100*l.*?—If a poor man by honest means gets 100*l.* or any other sum, the sooner he is enabled to invest it for his own benefit, the better.

2085. You think it desirable that he should be enabled to do so as soon as he has the money?—Yes; if he takes himself out of the labour market, he calls another into it to assist him on his newly-acquired land.

2086. Mr. *Childers.*] Are you to be understood to state your opinion that different prices should be affixed to land in the colony, according to the quality of it?—No; I said there was a great difference in the qualities of land.

2087. You said the land should be divided, and the price fixed?—A price.

2088. Mr. *Chapman.*] One price for all the land in the colony?—No; I do not say that.



2089. Who

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2089. Who is to be the judge of the price at which it is to be set?—There is great difference among many able men upon that subject, and I differ with some of them; but I have been induced to give way in some of my opinions, from the arguments I have heard; if the country is laid down and divided into lots, and open to the public for sale, and a price fixed on every lot, I see no objection to it; for a man choosing the land, will of course choose the best, and if it is the best, he has a right to pay the best price.

2090. If there is to be a difference in the price of land, who is to put the price upon the land?—If it is to be managed in that way, the surveyor.

2091. Do not you think he will have just the same power of promoting the interest of his friends as the governor has had?—My proposal is, if that system is adopted, any purchaser, if he dissented from the opinion of the surveyor, should get the land surveyed himself, and get the matter decided by commissioners resident in the island.

2092. Supposing the surveyor has persons he wishes to serve, and he affixes a value, telling them at the same time that it is undervalued, does not that lead to as much jobbing as the system of grant?—The way in which I propose to obviate that is, that the purchaser, if he dissents from the valuation placed on the land by the surveyor, gets it valued and surveyed, and claims inquiry. I conceive nothing ever can be reduced to practice again, open to the abuse the granting of land in the colonies has led to. The Survey-office was part and parcel of this system; it created doubts which required the aid of high-paid officers to investigate.

2093. Supposing it is undervalued, is that prevented by the mode you propose?—Yes; for public investigation and responsibility check jobbing and injustice.

2094. Having such a survey made, why would you object to putting those districts up to auction?—I am a great friend to the industrious poor man; an auction deprives the poor man of great chances; for in nine cases out of ten he cannot come with any advantage into the market in opposition to a rich man. I have known several instances to bear me out, where poor men were known to be desirous to get land.

2095. It was because it was worth so much, the rich man bought it?—Yes; it was because it was worth so much that he could compel them to give more money, which they did of course if they required the land from him.

2096. Mr. *Scott.*] It is equally in the power of a capitalist to purchase a large proportion of land, and then to sell it again; 2,000 acres, for instance?—Any man with capital can buy 2,000 acres; he has not the competition of the poor man.

2097. He still equally excludes the poor man?—No, a capitalist can also buy small complements of land.

2098. Mr. *Chapman.*] If government were to put up land in small lots, would not the small capitalist have as much advantage as the great one?—No, because it then becomes a matter of speculation; the rich man would outbid him; the rich man would buy, to force a higher price from the poor man.

2099. Will a rich man, because he is a rich man, give more than the land is worth?—He may give more for it for his personal use, or with a view to induce the poor man to give a high rent for it, which would afford a high interest for the money deposited.

2100. Can that be the case if there is plenty in the market?—If there is plenty, collision will be unfrequent.

2101. Mr. *Scrope.*] May there not be competition for the best tracts of land, for which those who can afford it will give the highest price by auction, and yet a sufficient quantity remain of the inferior tracts of land within reach of the smaller purchaser?—The man with capital will always command quality and situation, and whatever he leaves behind will be considered inferior.

2102. He will command that only by giving the value of the land; and is it not desirable that land should not be given away, even to poor men, for less than its value?—Supposing a poor man has 50 *l.*, he can go as far as that for his plot of land, but he can go no further; then a rich man comes in and gives 51 *l.*

2103. He will get for his 50*l.* the quantity of land he is enabled to cultivate?—He will get it of inferior quality and in inferior situations, after the rich man has been supplied.

2104. Mr. *Chapman.*] Because that inferior situation is worth the 50 *l.*, and the superior situation was worth 51 *l.*; is not that the reason?—No; it appears to me his want of money drives the poor man out of the market; and I have another

objection

objection to auctions in Van Diemen's Land; it has created great heartburning among neighbours; I have known several instances where the bitterest enmities have arisen out of biddings at auctions for Crown lands.

2105. Between competitors?—Yes.

2106. What is the system you would substitute for auctions?—Divide the country into sections, mark a price on every lot of land; every man then who wanted land would apply for any piece that suited him.

2107. Suppose 10 men wanted the same lot, how would you determine their different claims?—I would give it to the man who made the first selection; seniority of application alone should decide who was the purchaser.

2108. Would not there be a great contest and running in order to endeavour to secure the first bidding for a favourite lot; and would not that produce as many animosities in the purchase as competition by auction?—No, I think clearly not; because then there would be one bidding and no more: I was the first in, I paid my money, and I must have it.

2109. Suppose the man who was first in, only because he got in by mere force, struggling with another, would not that produce animosities?—Priority of claim is the only criterion, in my opinion.

DUTIGALLA

Rich Black Soil

Rich and Thinly Timbered Country

Richest description of Country

Thinly Timbered Country

Lucy's Ravine

Marias Valley

Mr Batmans track

Tea Tree Water brackish

Open Country

Sandy Forest not extensive

Mr Batmans track

Mt Swanston

R Barwon

Lagoon

Reserved for a Township and other Public purposes

Reserved for Public Common

Good Hills

Bare Grassy Hills

Clear Grassy Hills

She Oak Hills

Extensive Plains

Fresh Water

R Sarah

Fine Hills

Gums Corner

A few She Oaks

Iramoo

Clear Plains

Thinly Timbered She Oak Hill

Fine Plains

Plains

Mt Iramoo

Mt Batmans track

Thinly Timbered Hills

a Track of Country ceded by the Native Chiefs of Southern Australia to John Batman

Good Grass

Extensive Plains

Creek

Extensive open Plains

Fine open Plains

Extensive open Plains as far as the Eye can reach Westward

Extensive open Country to the Westward

Mt Bourke

Vilumanata Plains

Mt Connolly

Mt Sinclair

Mt Robinson

Mt Sams

Mt Wedge

Mt Bannister

Mt Cotterell

Mt Vilumanata

Mt Collicott

Corio Bay

Geelong Harbour

6th June 1835

Chain of Ponds

Mr Batmans track

Extensive open Plains

PORT PHILLIP

Fresh Water

Good Water

Western Port

Phillip Island

Arthurs Seat

Good Water

Encampment

Mr Batmans track

Fine Rich rising Ground

Wedges Range

This Part of the Country is called Geelong by the natives

Apparently Grassy Hills as seen from the Vessel

Nepean Point

Longitude (about) 144 Deg. 37¼ m. East of Greenwich

Latitude 38° 0' 18" South

BASS' STRAITS

Scale of Miles.

0 5 10 20

S. Arrowsmith, Lithog.

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## — Appendix, No. 1. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COLONIAL OFFICE and the GOVERNORS of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, respecting the Settlement of *Port Philip* and *Twofold Bay*.

No. 1.
Correspondence respecting Port Philip and Twofold Bay.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
4th July 1835.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. John Batman, a settler in this colony, who has recently visited the opposite coast of New Holland, examined a portion of the country in the vicinity of Port Philip, and, on behalf of an association, of which, it appears, he is the agent, purchased 600,000 acres of land from one of the native tribes.

The settlement of this district would unquestionably be highly advantageous to Van Diemen's Land. Its extensive plains and rich pastures are capable of supporting large herds of cattle and sheep, and, as the distance between the two coasts might be traversed by a steam-boat in about 24 hours, it might very rapidly be covered with flocks and herds from this colony. Indeed, I have no doubt that the foundation would soon be laid for a very beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

It would afford me, therefore, great pleasure were the facilities, which might be afforded by this Government, rendered availing in the settlement of this very valuable territory, which might, I submit, with a view to economy, be placed temporarily under the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Van Diemen's Land.

As regards the request of the association that their feoffment in the land in question by the aborigines should be confirmed by the Crown, I am constrained, notwithstanding the great respectability of the gentlemen interested in the arrangement, to observe that it does not appear to me that it can be advocated on any valid grounds.

The land was taken possession of by Colonel Collins for the Crown, previous to the settlement of Van Diemen's Land; and, subsequently, by Captain Wright in 1826, when a military post was, for a period, established there: Messrs. Howell and Hume, moreover, of whose journey I have at present an imperfect account before me, explored the country in 1824 and 1825.

It appears, also, from a comparison of the descriptions given by Messrs. Howell and Hume, and Mr. Batman, that they had met with different tribes in the same district, who distinguish it by different names, a circumstance which would render the original ownership doubtful, even were it true in contemplation of law, that a migratory savage tribe, consisting of perhaps from 30 to 40 individuals, roaming over an almost unlimited extent of country, could acquire such a property in the soil as to be able to convey it so effectually as to confer upon the purchaser any right of possession which would be recognised in our courts of law.

In order, however, that the subject may be fully before His Majesty's Government, I have thought it proper to transmit a copy of the deed of transfer which was executed by the native chiefs.

Mr. Batman is an enterprising settler; he has acted with prudence as well as humanity in making it his first effort to conciliate the native tribe with whom he negotiated, and I trust that the good feeling which he appears to have established will be perpetuated. Were a liberal grant of land given him in the country he has explored, I think the gift would be well bestowed; but, as regards the confirmation of his treaty with the natives, I have plainly told him I could not hold out the slighest prospect of its being favourably considered, and the colonial secretary has addressed to him the letter, of which the accompanying document is a copy, in which you will perceive that I have refrained from encouraging the hope that the scheme of the association would be successful, so far, at least, as the investiture of the land is in question.

But as the company will probably proceed at once to take possession, and as other individuals may follow their example for the purpose of occupying the adjoining land on the sea coast, I cannot, I most respectfully submit, be made acquainted at too early a period with the views which His Majesty's Government entertain upon this very important subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.
*George Arthur.*

The Right Hon. T. Spring Rice,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

Correspondence respecting Port Philip and Twofold Bay.

Sir, Hobart Town, 25 June 1835.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency, for the information of His Majesty's Government, the result of an expedition undertaken by myself, at the expense and in conjunction with several gentlemen, inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, to Port Philip on the south-western point of New Holland, for the purpose of forming an extensive pastoral establishment, and combining therewith the civilization of the native tribes who are living in that part of the country.

Before I enter into the details, I deem it necessary to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government, that I am a native of New South Wales, and that for the last six years I have been most actively employed in endeavouring to civilize the aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land; and in order to enable the local government of this colony to carry this important object into full effect, I procured from New South Wales 11 original natives of New Holland, who were, under my guidance, mainly instrumental in carrying into effect the humane objects of this government towards the aborigines of this island.

I also deem it necessary to state that I have been for many years impressed with the opinion that a most advantageous settlement might be formed at Western Port, or Port Philip, and that in 1827 Mr. J. T. Gellibrand and myself addressed a joint letter to the colonial government of New South Wales, soliciting permission to occupy land at Port Philip, with an undertaking to export to that place stock to the value of 5,000 *l.*, and which was to be placed for a certain number of years under my personal direction and superintendence.

This application was not granted by the Sydney government, because the land was beyond the limits of that territory, and the occupations of Western Port had been altogether abandoned.

It occurred to myself and some of the gentlemen who are associated with me, that inasmuch as the Sydney natives who were living with me had become well acquainted with the English language and manners, and had acquired habits of industry and agricultural pursuits, they might therefore be considered partially civilized; and as the available lands in this colony were occupied by flocks of sheep and fully stocked, it would be a favourable opportunity of opening a direct friendly intercourse with the tribes in the neighbourhood of Port Philip, and by obtaining from them a grant of a portion of that territory upon equitable principles, not only might the resources of this colony be considerably extended, but the object of civilization be established, and which in process of time would lead to the civilization of a large portion of the aborigines of that extensive country.

In pursuance of arrangements based upon these principles, I proceeded on the 12th May 1835 in a vessel from Launceston, accompanied by seven Sydney natives, and proceeded to Port Philip on the south-western extremity of New Holland, where I landed on the 26th of May.

On the evening of our arrival at Port Philip we saw the native fires at a distance of about five miles. I then made my arrangements for the purpose of opening an intercourse with the natives by means of those under my charge. I equipped them in their native dresses, and early in the morning we landed. I desired the natives to proceed unarmed, and they preceded me a few hundred yards. When we had advanced within half a mile, we saw the native huts and smoke. My natives then proceeded quietly up to the huts, expecting that we should find the tribe asleep, but when they had got to the huts it appeared that the natives had fled a few hours previously, leaving behind them some of their baskets and other articles.

I concluded from this that the natives had discerned the vessel and had quitted their huts through fear, and as I thought it probable they might in consequence quit the coast for a season, I determined immediately to put my natives upon the track, and, if possible, overtake them, and at once obtain their confidence.

My natives followed the track, which appeared to have been very circuitous, and after we had proceeded about 10 miles, we at length saw a tribe consisting of 20 women and 24 children.

My natives then made to them some of their friendly signals, which it appeared were understood, and in the course of a few minutes my natives joined the tribe, and after remaining with them, as I judged, sufficient length of time to conciliate them and explain my friendly disposition, I advanced alone and joined them, and was introduced to them by my natives, two of whom spoke nearly the same language, and so as to be perfectly intelligible to them.

The two interpreters explained to them, by my directions, that I had come in a vessel from the other shores; that I was, although a white, a countryman of theirs, and would protect them, and I wished them to return with me to their huts, where I had left some presents for them.

After some conversation the whole party, women and children, returned with me and my natives towards the huts, until they came within sight of the shore; they then stopped and hesitated in proceeding, and, as I understood from the interpreters, were afraid I should take them by force and ill-use them, as some of their tribe had been already.

After the strongest assurances on my part of my sincerity and friendly disposition, and that no harm should be done to them, they then proceeded to the huts, where I gave them a pair of blankets each, tomakawks, knives, scissors, looking-glasses, and I affixed round the neck of each woman and child a necklace,

As soon as I had distributed the presents, they were informed by the interpreters they might depart and join their friends, and I left them and proceeded on board the vessel; they

they appeared by my conduct towards them highly gratified and excited, and showed by their manners that the fullest confidence existed.

On the next and five following days I employed myself in surveying the country, and although I saw several native fires, I abstained from intruding upon them, leaving the interview I had had with the women to have its full effect upon the tribes before I visited them again.

On the seventh day I proceeded towards the place where I had seen the fires, and where I had reason to believe the tribes were, and I sent my natives forward with the same instructions as on the first occasion. We remained up the country all night, and proceeded early the next morning under the expectation of reaching the tribes.

After we had proceeded about seven miles we fell in with a native man, his wife and three children, who received my natives with apparent cordiality, and informed them that the women to whom I had given the presents, although belonging to another tribe, had communicated to them the reception they had met with from me.

I learned from this native where the chiefs of the tribes were stationed, and also their names, and this man most readily offered at once to act as our guide, and take us to the spot. We then proceeded with the man, his wife and children, towards the huts of the chiefs, but it appeared the guide took us past the spot where the chiefs were, and some of the children having observed a white man, gave the alarm, and almost immediately we found the tribe in our rear, advancing towards us with spears, and in a menacing position. My natives, with the man, woman and children, then called out to the tribe, and they immediately dropped their spears and other implements in the grass, and the two sable parties advanced towards each other, and I shortly followed them.

Some conversation then took place between my natives and the tribe; the object of my visit and intentions were then explained to them, and the chiefs then pressed me to proceed with them to see their wives and children, which is one of the strongest demonstrations of peace and confidence. Upon my assenting to this request, the chiefs then inquired of my interpreters whether I would allow them to take up their implements of war, which I immediately assented to, and the principal chief then gave me his best spear to carry, and I, in return, gave him my gun.

We then proceeded towards the huts, and when a short distance from them, the chief called out to the women not to be alarmed, and I was then introduced to the whole tribe, consisting of upwards of twenty men, containing altogether 55, men, women and children.

I joined this tribe about 12 o'clock, and staid with them until about 12 o'clock next day, during which time I fully explained to them, that the object of my visit was to purchase from them a tract of their country; that I intended to settle amongst them with my wife and seven daughters, and that I intended to bring to the country sheep and cattle. I also explained my wish to protect them in every way, to employ them the same as my own natives, and also to clothe and feed them; and I also proposed to pay them an annual tribute in necessaries, as a compensation for the enjoyment of the land. The chiefs appeared most fully to comprehend my proposals, and much delighted with the prospect of having me to live amongst them. I then explained to them the boundaries of the land which I wished to purchase, and which are defined by hills, to which they have affixed natives' names, and the limits of the land purchased by me are defined in the chart, which I have the honour of transmitting, taken from personal survey.

On the next day the chiefs proceeded with me to the boundaries, and they marked, with their own native marks, the trees which were at the corners of the boundaries, and they also gave me their own private mark, which is kept sacred by them, even so much so, that the women are not allowed to see it.

After the boundaries had been thus marked and described, I filled up, as accurately as I could define it, the land agreed to be purchased by me from the chiefs, and the deed when thus filled up, was most carefully read over and explained to them by the two interpreters, so that they most fully comprehended its purport and effect.

I then filled up two other parts of the deed, so as to make it in triplicate, and the three principal chiefs and five of the subordinate chiefs then executed each of the deeds, each part being separately read over, and they each delivered to me a piece of the soil, for the purpose of putting me in possession thereof, and understanding that it was a form by which they delivered to me the tract of land.

I have the honour of enclosing herewith a copy of each of the deeds executed by the natives to me, which I confidently trust will most clearly manifest that I have proceeded upon an equitable principle; that my object has not been possession and expulsion, or what is worse, extermination, but possession and civilization; and the reservation of the annual tribute to those who are the real owners of the soil, will afford evidence of the sincerity of my professions, in wishing to protect and civilize these tribes of benighted, but intelligent people; and I confidently trust that the British Government will duly appreciate the treaty which I have made with these tribes, and will not in any manner molest the arrangements I have made, but that I shall receive the support and encouragement, of not only the local government, but that of the British Government, in carrying the objects into effect.

I quitted Port Philip on the 14th day of June, having parted with the tribes in the most friendly and conciliatory manner, leaving five of my natives and three white men to commence a garden near the harbour, and to erect a house for my temporary occupation on my return with my wife and family.

I arrived at Launceston after a passage of 36 hours, which will at once show the geographical advantages of this territory to Van Diemen's Land, and in a few years, I have no

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hesitation in affirming, from the nature of the soil, that the exports of wool and meat to Van Diemen's Land will form a considerable feature in its commercial relations.

I traversed the country in opposite directions about 50 miles, and having had much experience in lands and grazing in New South Wales, and in this colony, I have no hesitation in asserting that the general character of the country is decidedly superior to any which I have ever seen. It is interspersed with fine rivers and creeks, and the downs were extended on every side as far as the eye could reach, thickly covered with grass of the finest description, and containing an almost indescribable extent of fine land, fit for any purposes.

I have now finally to report that the following are the gentlemen who are associated with me in the colonization at Port Philip, many of whom will reside with their establishments at Port Philip, and all of whom are prepared, and intend immediately to export stock, which will be under my general guidance and immediate superintendence :— C. Swanston; T. Bannister; James Simpson; J. T. Gellibrand; J. and W. Robertson; Henry Arthur; H. Wedge; John Sinclair; J. T. Collicott; A. Cotterell; W. G. Sams; M. Conolly, and George Mercer.

The quantity of stock exported this year, will be at least 20,000 breeding ewes, and one of the leading stipulations will be, that none but married men of good character, with their families, will be sent, either as overseers or servants, so that by no possibility any personal injury shall be offered to the natives or their families; and it is also intended, for the purpose of preserving due order and morals, that a minister or catechist shall be attached to the establishment at the expense of the association.

The chiefs, to manifest their friendly feeling towards me, insisted upon my receiving from them two native cloaks and several baskets, made by the women, and also some of their implements of defence, which I beg to transmit. The women generally are clothed with cloaks of a description somewhat similar, and they certainly appear to me to be of a superior race to any natives which I have ever seen.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, &c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(signed) *John Batman.*

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Know all persons, that we, three brothers, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, being the principal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, Mommarmalar, being the chiefs of a certain native tribe called Dutigallar, situate at and near Port Philip, called by us, the above-mentioned chiefs, Iransnoo and Geelong, being possessed of the tract of land hereinafter mentioned, for and in consideration of 20 pair blankets, 30 knives, 12 tomahawks, 10 looking-glasses, 12 pair scissors, 50 handkerchiefs, 12 red shirts, four flannel jackets, four suits of clothes, and 50 lbs. of flour, delivered to us by John Batman, residing in Van Diemen's Land, esquire, but at present sojourning with us and our tribe, do, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, give, grant, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of country situate and being in the bay of Port Philip, known by the name of Indented Head, but called by us Geelong, extending across from Geelong harbour, about due south, for 10 miles, more or less, to the head of Port Philip, taking in the whole neck or tract of land, and containing about 100,000 acres, as the same hath been before the execution of these presents delineated and marked out by us, according to the custom of our tribe, by certain marks made upon the trees growing along the boundaries of the said tract of land; to hold the said tract of land, with all advantages belonging thereto, unto and to the use of the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns for ever, to the intent that the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, may occupy and possess the said tract of land, and place thereon sheep and cattle, yielding and delivering to us and our heirs or successors the yearly rent or tribute of 50 pair of blankets, 50 knives, 50 tomahawks, 50 pair scissors, 50 looking-glasses, 20 suits of slops or clothing, and two tons of flour. In witness whereof, we, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, the three principal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, and Mommarmalar, the chiefs of the said tribe, have hereunto affixed our seals to these presents, and have signed the same. Dated according to the Christian era, this 6th day of June 1835.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us, the same having been fully and properly interpreted and explained to the said chiefs.

(signed) *James Gumm,*
*Alexander Thomson,*
*Wm Todd.*

*Jagajaga*, his x mark.
*Jagajaga*, his x mark.
*Jagajaga*, his x mark.
*Cooloolock*, his x mark.
*Bungarie*, his x mark.
*Yanyan*, his x mark.
*Moowhip*, his x mark.
*Mommarmalar*, his x mark.

(signed) *John Batman.*

Be it remembered, that on the day and year within written, possession and delivery of the tract of land within-mentioned, was made by the within named Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, Mommarmalar, chiefs of the tribes of natives called Dutigallar Geelong, to the within-named John Batman, by the said chiefs taking

taking up part of the soil, and delivering the same to the said John Batman, in the name of the whole:

In presence of

(signed) *James Gumm,*
*Alexander Thomson,*
*Wm Todd.*

*Jagajaga,*
*Jagajaga,*
*Jagajaga,*
*Cooloolock,*
*Bungarie,*
*Yanyan,*
*Moowhip,*
*Mommarmalar.*

KNOW all persons, that we, three brothers, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, being the principal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip and Mommarmalar, also being the chiefs of a certain native tribe called Dutigallar, situate at and near Port Philip, called by us the above-mentioned chiefs Tramoo, being possessed of the tract of land hereinafter-mentioned, for and in consideration of 20 pair blankets, 30 tomahawks, 100 knives, 50 pairs of scissors, 30 looking-glasses, 200 handkerchiefs, and 100 lbs. of flour, and six shirts, delivered to us by John Batman, residing in Van Diemen's Land, esquire, but at present sojourning with us and our tribe, do, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, give, grant, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of country situate and being at Port Philip, running from the branch of the river at the top of the port, about seven miles from the mouth of the river, 40 miles north-east, and from thence west 40 miles across Iramnoo downs or plains, and from thence south-south-west across Mount Vilnmarnatar to Geelong Harbour, at the head of the same, and containing about 500,000, more or less acres, as the same hath been before the execution of these presents delineated and marked out by us, according to the custom of our tribe, by certain marks made upon the trees growing along the boundaries of the said tract of land, to hold the said tract of land, with all advantages belonging thereto, unto and to the use of the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns for ever, to the intent that the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, may occupy and possess the said tract of land, and place thereon sheep and cattle, yielding and delivering unto us, our heirs or successors, the yearly rent or tribute of 100 pair of blankets, 100 knives, 100 tomahawks, 50 suits of clothing, 50 looking-glasses, 50 pair scissors, and five tons of flour. In witness whereof, we, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, the above-mentioned principal chiefs, and Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip and Mommarmalar, the chiefs of the said tribe, have hereunto affixed our seals to these presents, and have signed the same. Dated according to the Christian era, this 6th day of June 1835.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us, the same having been fully and properly interpreted and explained to the said chiefs.

(signed) *James Gumm,*
*Alexander Thomson,*
*Wm Todd.*

*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Cooloolock,* his x mark.
*Bungarie,* his x mark.
*Yanyan,* his x mark.
*Moowhip,* his x mark.
*Mommarmalar,* his x mark.

Signed on the banks of Batman's creek, 6th June 1835.

*John Batman.*

BE it remembered, that on the day and year within written, possession and delivery of the tract of land within-mentioned was made by the within-named Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, principal chiefs, and Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, Mommarmalar, also chiefs of the tribe of natives called Dutigallar, to the within-named John Batman, by the said chiefs taking up part of the soil of the said tract of land, and delivering the same to the said John Batman, in the name of the whole:

In presence of

*James Gumm,*
*Alexander Thomson,*
*Wm Todd.*

*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Jagajaga,* his x mark.
*Cooloolock,* his x mark.
*Bungarie,* his x mark.
*Moowhip,* his x mark.
*Yanyan,* his x mark.
*Mommarmalar,* his x mark.

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Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 3 July 1835.

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-governor having perused with much interest the account contained in your report of the 25th ultimo, of your expedition to Port Philip, is highly gratified with the very favourable opinion you have been enabled to form of the fertility of the adjacent territory, thus confirming the various statements which have been made respecting it since the first occupation of that country in 1803 by Governor Collins, and more especially by Messrs. Hovell and Hume, and Captain Wright, whose reports have long since been in the possession of His Majesty's Government.

Though divided only by a few hours' sail from the most fertile portion of Van Diemen's Land, Port Philip is not within the jurisdiction of this government; his Excellency would, therefore, only observe, that the recognition of the rights supposed to have been acquired

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by the treaty into which you have entered with the natives would appear to be a departure from the principle upon which a Parliamentary sanction, without reference to the aborigines, has been given to the settlement of Southern Australia, as part of the possessions of the Crown.

The Lieutenant-governor will have great pleasure, however, in forwarding your report to His Majesty's Government, and in representing the enterprize manifested by yourself, the respectability of the parties interested in the undertaking, and the humane consideration which his Excellency is informed it is their intention to extend towards the aboriginal inhabitants of Iranmor, but which justice and humanity alike require as a preliminary in the occupation of any new country; but at the same time the Lieutenant-governor would remark, for the reasons he has assigned, that he considers it would not be prudent in the gentlemen associated with you to incur expense in any reliance upon a confirmation from the Crown of your title to the land under the agreement into which you have entered, an opinion which his Excellency cannot avoid expressing, although he is very sensible that the colonization of the country you have examined would, on account of its proximity, be highly conducive to the prosperity of Van Diemen's Land.

I am also to observe, that in reference to the application of Mr. Henty to be allowed, under certain conditions to locate a grant of land on the southern coast of New Holland, His Majesty's Government declined to accede to his proposal, conceiving that to have done so would be to deviate from the principles involved in the Act for the settlement of Southern Australia.

John Batman, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

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EXTRACT of a DISPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Arthur* to the Right Honourable Lord *Glenelg*, dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 28 August 1835.

SINCE I had the honour to address the Secretary of State on the 4th ultimo upon this subject, it has come out that the association have made some overtures to His Majesty's Government through their friends in England. The country they seek to possess is not within the territory of Van Diemen's Land, and I have therefore no right to complain of the course they have pursued; on the contrary, I beg to do them the justice to say that they are a very respectable, and in respect of pecuniary matters, responsible body; but at the same time, I cannot avoid expressing the hope that this fine tract of country may not be ceded to them to be converted into a sheep-walk and cattle-run by absentee proprietors.

I have not seen any copy of Sir Richard Bourke's commission, and therefore do not know whether Port Philip is included within his Excellency's jurisdiction; if it be, all that is proper will be, I am well persuaded, speedily done for asserting the rights of the Crown; but if the country be not within the boundaries of New South Wales, then I recommend that a military officer be sent from hence as a commandant, with a small detachment, and that a surveyor, a medical officer, and a missionary be employed under him, with a few convicts of long approved good character as mechanics and labourers, to form the settlement, to establish a friendly intercourse with the natives, and to duly control any "squatters;" that an accurate knowledge of the country may be gained, and all the necessary preliminaries adjusted for its occupation under such regulations as His Majesty's Government may deem most advisable; by this means, at a very trifling expense, which may be defrayed from our land revenue, the country may be occupied without those sad reverses which checked emigration to Swan River.

I have the honour to add, in conclusion, that I caused the colonial secretary to communicate with the corresponding department in New South Wales, on the subject of Mr. Batman's expedition, but that I have not as yet received any official reply.

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Sir,

Downing-street, 23 January 1836.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 53, of the 4th July last, on the subject of a negotiation which had been entered into by Mr. Batman, on behalf of an association of persons resident in Van Diemen's Land, for the acquisition from one of the native tribes of a large portion of land, consisting of 600,000 acres, in the vicinity of Port Philip, for the purpose of forming an agricultural establishment. Without entering at present into the question of the right possessed by the chiefs, who were the contracting parties, to the territory of which they agreed to dispose, or of the justice and fairness of the terms of the arrangement, I shall simply advert to the practical question at issue, namely, the expediency of confirming the grant to the association. All schemes for making settlements by private individuals or companies in the unlocated districts of Australia have of late years been discouraged by His Majesty's Government, as leading to fresh establishments, involving the mother country in an indefinite expense, and exposing both the natives and the new settlers to many dangers and calamities. And there is so much of prudence and of justice, and, I think I may add, of humanity, in this policy, that I do not feel disposed to depart from it in the present instance.

The conduct of Mr. Batman towards the natives has been such as to make me regret that I find it my duty not to advise His Majesty to sanction the proceedings of that gentleman and his associates.

Your

Your proposal of forming, under the auspices of your government, a settlement in the vicinity of Port Philip, and of placing it under the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Van Diemen's Land, requires and shall receive every consideration. At present I shall only observe, that it seems to me open to some very serious objections.

I am, &c.

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

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Government House, Sydney,
10 October 1835.

My Lord,

Being informed by the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, that several British subjects connected with that colony have taken possession of a tract of land on the south-western coast of New Holland, in virtue of a treaty with a tribe of aboriginal natives, it becomes my duty to report to your Lordship this intrusion upon part of the territory described in the commission which I have the honour to hold from His Majesty. The particulars are contained in the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Batman, a settler of Van Diemen's Land, and the government of that island. Copies of that correspondence received by me from Lieutenant-governor Arthur accompany this despatch. From Mr. Batman's letter your Lordship will perceive that this gentleman and his associates rest their claim to a recognition by His Majesty's Government of their treaty with the natives, rather on the merits of their undertaking than upon any title to the land which that treaty is presumed to convey. It also appears that Colonel Arthur, without holding out any prospect of such recognition, has undertaken to submit their case to His Majesty's Government, and entertains a favourable opinion of the parties. To him therefore, as the officer under whose immediate charge these parties reside, I would leave the representation of every particular regarding their personal character, views, and resources; but I have considered it incumbent on me immediately to protest against any consequences derogatory to the rights of the British Crown that might be imagined to flow from the alleged treaty. I have accordingly issued, with the advice of the executive council of this colony, a proclamation, of which I transmit a copy. It is not my present intention, and I shall probably not see cause, to take any other step in the matter, until I shall have the honour to receive your Lordship's commands on the subject. In the mean time there is little doubt that Mr. Batman and his party will continue to convey cattle to Port Philip, and to invest capital in building and other improvements at that place.

Having thus briefly laid before your Lordship the present state and probable progress of this unauthorized expedition, I may perhaps be permitted to offer some observations upon the policy of allowing the occupation of land so distant from the seat of government and other located parts of the colony. To Mr. Batman's proceeding there appear weighty objections, not only in the irregular mode he has had recourse to for obtaining land, but on account of the absence of any provision for the control and government of the inhabitants of the intended settlement. It is hopeless to expect that any precautions he can adopt in the choice of shepherds and labourers will preclude occasional disorders among a population wholly released from legal restraint. In such emergencies there will be no accessible authority, military or civil. The undertaking must sooner or later prove a total failure, unless supported by the interference and protection of Government. If this support be afforded, it is but reasonable that the settlement should contribute to the revenue of the government which upholds it, and that its lands should be acquired under the general regulations of the colony, or under such others as His Majesty's Government may think fit to impose.

I have before had occasion to submit to the Secretary of State the opinion I entertain of the propriety of extending in a southern direction the limits within which land may be acquired from the Crown in New South Wales. On this subject I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 4th July 1834, No. 59, in which I communicated a proposal of Mr. James Atkinson, for the settlement of Twofold Bay, by means of emigration from the north of Ireland. Though I objected to Mr. Atkinson's plan in many particulars, I expressed myself in favour of an extension of the limits of location as far as Twofold Bay, provided the lands were to be disposed of under the existing regulations. In this opinion, however, I was not honoured with the concurrence of your Lordship's predecessor. The Earl of Aberdeen has stated in his despatch of the 25th December last, that "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to authorize a measure, the consequences of which would be to spread over a still further extent of territory a population which it was the object of the late land regulations to concentrate."

After this intimation, it is only on account of the question being forced upon me by the transaction I have related, that I am induced to revert to the subject. In recurring to it, I am bound to state that further reflection, and the advantages of personal observation afforded by a recent excursion to Twofold Bay and the neighbouring country, have more strongly than ever impressed me with the correctness of the opinions expressed in my despatch of July 1834. On the excursion alluded to, I found the greater part of the vast tract of fertile land lying between the country of Saint Vincents and Twofold Bay, depastured by flocks and herds, attended by shepherds and stockmen; the pastures already contributing largely to the wealth of the colony, and exceeding in importance many of the districts where land is disposable by sale or on lease. An export of live stock from Twofold Bay to Van Diemen's Land had commenced, and is likely to increase, and a considerable supply of grain and other agricultural produce would in all probability be furnished from that district for the Sydney market, in the event of the land there being thrown open to

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purchase. Admitting, as every reasonable person must, that a certain degree of concentration is necessary for the advancement of wealth and civilization, and that it enables government to become at once efficient and economical, I cannot avoid perceiving the peculiarities which, in this colony, render it impolitic, and even impossible, to restrain dispersion within limits that would be expedient elsewhere. The wool of New South Wales forms at present, and is likely long to continue, its chief wealth. It is only by a free range over the wide expanse of native herbage which the colony affords that the production of this staple article can be upheld at its present rate of increase in quantity, or standard of value in quality.

The proprietors of thousands of acres already find it necessary, equally with the poorer settlers, to send large flocks beyond the present boundary of location, to preserve them in health throughout the year. The colonists must otherwise restrain the increase, or endeavour to raise artificial food for their stock. Whilst nature presents all around an unlimited supply of the most wholesome nutriment, either course would seem a perverse rejection of the bounty of Providence; and the latter would certainly require more labour than can be obtained in the colony, or immigration profitably supply. Independently of these powerful reasons for allowing dispersion, it is not to be disguised that the government is unable to prevent it. No adequate measures could be resorted to for the general and permanent removal of intruders from waste lands, without incurring probably a greater expense than would be sufficient to extend a large share of the control and protection of government over the country they desire to occupy. One principal objection to dispersion thus becomes as powerful against its restraint.

I do not, however, mean to admit the claim of every wanderer, in search of pasture, to the protection of a civil or military force. The question I would beg leave to submit is simply this: How may this government turn to the best advantage of the colony a state of things which it cannot wholly interdict? It may, I would suggest, be found practicable, by means of the sale of land in situations peculiarly advantageous, however distant from other locations, to procure the means of diminishing the evils of dispersion, and by establishing townships and ports, and facilitating the intercourse between the remote and more settled districts of this vast territory, to provide, though but imperfectly, centres of civilization and government, and thus gradually to extend the power of order and social union to the most distant parts of the wilderness.

Such are the considerations which rendered me unwilling to oppose the settlement of Twofold Bay. The same considerations induce me to believe that it will be more desirable to impose reasonable conditions on Mr. Batman and his associates, than to insist on their abandoning their undertaking. I would propose that a township be marked out, both at Twofold Bay, and in some eligible spot on the coast, to which Mr. Batman's party has proceeded. The town allotments and a portion of the adjoining territory might then be declared open to location, according to the existing regulations, and I have no doubt that in both places considerable purchases would at once be made. The proceeds might be at first excepted from the rule which assigns this branch of revenue as a fund for encouraging emigration, and applied in the beginning towards defraying the expenses attendant upon the new settlements. The outlay would chiefly be required for the survey and measurement of the land; the appointment of a police magistrate, with a constabulary force, and of an officer of customs. I would also earnestly recommend that a provision be made for schools, in which the children of persons of different religious tenets may be instructed, without distinction, on the plan now adopted in Ireland. The means of education being secured, I should feel disposed to leave it to the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants to provide for churches and clergy. To aid all alike where the creeds are various, seems impossible, and a partial distribution of the public funds appears nearly allied to injustice.

In the event of a township being established at Twofold Bay, it would be desirable to form a road from thence to Mināro Plains, a part of which would pass over a rocky range of mountain. The remoteness of this work would render it a very desirable employment for the convicts of the second class, sent here to labour for a certain period on the public works, before assignment to settlers.

I beg leave to observe here, that it is in consideration of the capital expended by Mr. Batman and his associates, that I am inclined to recommend so early an occupation of Port Philip. This measure would have otherwise appeared to me premature; and I should have preferred witnessing the success of the nearer establishment at Twofold Bay, before suggesting the more distant settlement. It is with reference to Van Diemen's Land chiefly that the occupation of the neighbourhood of Port Philip may be regarded as advantageous. I consider Twofold Bay to be ripe for settlement, as sufficient advantages are already derived from the lands behind it to admit of their purchase (by the occupiers and others) being rendered the means of the gradual introduction of the various institutions of society. To refrain from their introduction through the fear of encouraging dispersion, is, I am persuaded, a fallacious policy. The dispersion will go on, notwithstanding the discouragement, but accompanied by much evil, that might be prevented by the guidance and control of authority opportunely introduced. In conclusion, I beg leave to remark, that the unathorized occupation of land beyond the limits assigned by my predecessor for the location of settlers has been so long permitted, or, more properly speaking, connived at, and has extended over such large tracts of country, as to render it necessary that Government should not delay taking some measure for asserting the rights of the Crown over those lands. I propose, therefore, to let them to the present occupiers, being of good character, upon yearly leases,

at

at a nominal rent, intimating to the lessees that they are not thereby to consider themselves entitled to any greater protection from Government than they have hitherto enjoyed.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. &c.

*Richard Bourke.*

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APPENDIX to Sir *Richard Bourke*'s DESPATCH, dated 10th October 1835, No. 99.

COPY of a LETTER from Messrs. *Gellibrand* and *Batman* to Lieutenant-general *Darling*, dated Launceston, 11 January 1827; and of Minute thereon.

Sir,

UNDERSTANDING that it is your Excellency's intention to establish a permanent settlement at Western Port, and to afford encouragement to respectable persons to settle there, we beg leave most respectfully to solicit at the hands of your Excellency a grant of land at that place, proportionable to the property which we intend to embark.

We are in possession of some flocks of sheep, highly improved, some of the merino breed, and others of the pure South Devon; of some pure Devon cattle, imported from England; and also of a fine breed of horses.

We propose to ship from this place 1,500 to 2,000 sheep, 30 head of superior cows, oxen, horses, &c. &c., to the value of from 4,000 *l.* to 5,000 *l.*, the whole to be under the personal direction of Mr. Batman, (who is a native of New South Wales), who will constantly reside there for the protection of the establishment.

Under these circumstances we are induced to hope your Excellency will be pleased to grant to us a tract of land proportionable to the sum of money we propose to expend, and also to afford us every encouragement in carrying the proposed object into effect.

We have, &c.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-general Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. T. Gellibrand,*
*John Batman.*

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COPY of General *Darling*'s MINUTE on the above.

ACKNOWLEDGE and inform them that no determination having been come to with respect to the settlement of Western Port, it is not in my power to comply with their request.

March 17th.

(signed) *R. D.*

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PROCLAMATION of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, dated 26th August 1835.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Major-general Sir *Richard Bourke*, K.C.B. commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me that divers of His Majesty's subjects have taken possession of lands of the Crown within the limits of this colony, under the pretence of a treaty, bargain or contract for the purchase thereof, with the aboriginal natives; now, therefore, I, the Governor, in virtue and in exercise of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim and notify to all His Majesty's subjects and others whom it may concern, that every such treaty, bargain and contract with the aboriginal natives as aforesaid, for the possession, title or claim to any lands lying and being within the limits of the government of the colony of New South Wales, as the same are laid down and defined by His Majesty's commission, that is to say, from the northern cape, or extremity of the coast, called Cape York, in the latitude of 10 degrees 37 minutes south, to the southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales, or Wilson's Promontory, in the latitude of 39 degrees 12 minutes south, and embracing all the country inland to the westward, as far as the 129th degree of east longitude, reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the latitude aforesaid, and including also Norfolk Island, is void as against the rights of the Crown; and that all persons who shall be found in possession of any such lands as aforesaid, without the license or authority of His Majesty's Government for such purpose first had and obtained, will be considered as trespassers, and liable to be dealt with in like manner as other intruders upon the vacant lands of the Crown within the said colony.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this 26th day of August 1835.

(signed) *Richard Bourke.*

(By his Excellency's command.)

(signed) *Alexander M'Leay.*

God save the King!

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Correspondence respecting Port Philip and Twofold Bay.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 April 1836.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated the 10th of October last, No. 99, reporting the proceedings of Mr. Batman and others of Port Philip and Twofold Bay, and suggesting the measures which ought to be adopted to meet this new exigency in the affairs of your government.

I approve of the course which you have hitherto pursued on this subject, and especially of your proclamation, maintaining the right of the Crown to the soil on which these new settlements have been effected. Although many circumstances have contributed to render me anxious that the aborigines should be placed under a zealous and effective protection, and that their rights should be studiously defended, I yet believe that we should consult very ill for the real welfare of that helpless and unfortunate race, by recognising in them any right to alienate to private adventurers the land of the colony. It it is indeed enough to observe, that such a concession would subvert the foundation on which all proprietary rights in New South Wales at present rest, and defeat a large part of the most important regulations of the local government.

It is altogether superfluous to enter on the present occasion into any discussion or formal statement of the principles which form the basis of the rules, according to which land is disposed of in the Australian colonies. The views of the Earl of Ripon have been adopted and enforced by every one of his successors. The object of Lord Ripon's rules was to counteract the tendency of settlers in a new country to disperse themselves as detached families over its surface, and to promote the co-operation of the inhabitants in all works of public utility, and in the employment of labour and capital. But to suppose that Lord Ripon could have contemplated the concentration of the people as the ultimate end to be aimed at, or that he regarded it in any other light than as the means through which other great social purposes were to be attained, would indeed be entirely to misapprehend his policy. He deprecated dispersion, in so far as it might interfere with the advancement of the colony in wealth and other social advantages, and with the maintenance of those religious and scholastic establishments to which he was so justly attached. But he would no less have deprecated concentration at the expense of any of those objects.

If, however, my information be accurate, the eastern shores of New Holland, at least on the southern half of that great region, so far as they have hitherto been explored, whether coast-wise or inland, present a physical impediment to the close concentration of the inhabitants, with which it would be only futile to contend by human laws. The age of manufacturing industry is of course remote. Even tillage can scarcely be pursued advantageously to any great extent, while the whole surface of the country exhibits a range of sheep-walks which, though not naturally fertile, are yet, when occupied in large masses, of almost unrivalled value, for the production of the finest description of wool. New South Wales is therefore not only marked by nature for a pastoral country, but for a country of which the pasturage must, from the quality of the soil, inevitably separate the shepherds and herdsmen, and all their associates in labour, very widely from the general seat of government and from each other. The principle of counteracting dispersion when reduced to practice, must unavoidably be narrowed within the limits which these physical peculiarities of the colony dictate and require.

But that principle must also bend to a necessity of a different kind. It is wholly vain to expect that any positive laws, especially those of a very young and thinly-peopled country, will be energetic enough to repress the spirit of adventure and speculation in which the unauthorized settlements at Port Philip and Twofold Bay have originated. The motives which are urging mankind, especially in these days of general peace and increasing population, to break through the restraints which would forbid their settling themselves and their families in such situations, are too strong to be encountered with effect by ordinary means. To engage in such a struggle would be wholly irrational. All that remains for the government in such circumstances, is to assume the guidance and direction of enterprizes, which, though it cannot prevent or retard, it may yet conduct to happy results.

It may indeed admit of serious doubt whether the settlers at Port Philip and Twofold Bay have not in reality given birth to undertakings which deliberate reflection would have recommended rather than discouraged. Each of those places will probably, at a time more or less distant, form the nucleus of a new and flourishing settlement, interchanging with the districts at present occupied in the vicinity of Sydney many articles of internal commerce, and contributing to expedite the general occupation, by the people of this kingdom or their descendants, of those vast territories in which our national wealth and industry have already, in the last half century, converted an unproductive waste into two great and flourishing provinces. In producing and multiplying such results as these it has, I believe, always occurred, and is perhaps inevitable, that the sanguine ardour of private speculation should quicken and anticipate the more cautious movements of the Government.

I have entered on these general remarks, not as supposing that they could convey to you any new information or suggestions, but from my solicitude to show that in yielding to the unforeseen exigency which has arisen, His Majesty's Government are not forgetful of or departing from those important principles of colonization which Lord Ripon so earnestly inculcated. In truth I know not how, under the new circumstances of the case, effect could be given to those principles, unless the local government should, as you propose, place itself at the head of the undertakings in which the unauthorized settlers have engaged.

The settlement at Port Philip will probably be reinforced by a large number of emigrants, and a considerable introduction of capital from Scotland. I enclose, for your information, copies of the correspondence in which I have already been engaged with some gentlemen

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gentlemen on that subject. You will perceive that I had to a considerable extent anticipated your own views.

Respecting the arrangements to be made for settling a form of government at Port Philip and Twofold Bay, I advance no further than to express my general concurrence in your views, and to sanction your acting on them in the manner which you propose. I feel that writing at this distance, on a subject so novel and peculiar, I should rather encumber than assist you by attempting to enter with more minuteness into the details of your plan.

I have, &c.,

Major-General Sir Rd. Bourke, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Glenelg.*

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My Lord, Dryden House, by Edinburgh, 26 January 1836.

In the capacity of shareholder and as agent for the Geelong and Dutigalla Association, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship, for the favourable consideration of his Majesty's ministers, the accompanying documents.*

The object of the association is to obtain, in the exercise of the royal prerogative, a recognition and confirmation by the Crown of the treaties executed by the aboriginal chiefs, occupants of the soil, or should His Majesty's ministers see any legal objection to this recognition and confirmation, of which I am not at present aware, a royal grant of the territories as feudatories of the British Crown.

In addressing your Lordship on a subject not less important, I conceive, to the British empire than to the associated body, I would beg permission to offer to the consideration of His Majesty's advisers, the many and great advantages proximately springing from the relief afforded by the emigration of settlers without charge to the State, and prospectively in the formation of a nucleus for a free and useful colony, founded upon principles of conciliation and civilization, of philanthropy, morality and temperance, without danger of its ever becoming onerous to the mother country, and calculated to ensure the well-being and comfort of the natives, the proposed system instructing and protecting, not exterminating them.

Should His Majesty's ministers see legal objections to the recognition and confirmation of the native treaties, I would presume to suggest that a Crown grant of this territory be issued in the names of John Batman and Charles Swanston, Esqrs., those gentlemen having executed regular deeds binding themselves to act generally for the members of the association.

I may state for your Lordship's information, that a catechist is, I have reason to believe, even now exercising his functions there, and I trust instructing the benighted aborigines through the medium of Mr. Batman's native servants as interpreters; and, that a medical man is, ere this, giving his aid on the spot.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to observe that no person save Mr. Batman could have accomplished this great object, and that the association feel satisfied, if disturbed in the enjoyment of the lands ceded by the tribes under treaties, tabooed with the sacred symbols of their chiefs, which cannot and will not ever on their parts be broken; that if such obstruction, involving a failure on the part of the white man, occur, reliance on him will be at an end, and the country, if ever, occupied hereafter by the extermination of the aboriginal proprietors alone.

Under such circumstances, I trust I may, without presumption, flatter myself that His Majesty's ministers will be glad to find it consistent with their duty to the Crown and the country to sanction and foster a colony founded upon principles of humanity and civilization, and opening a new field for emigration and British industry.

A notice of this letter at as early a period as may be compatible with your Lordship's other important avocations would be highly acceptable, as I am instructed eventually to forward settlers to Port Philip.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department. (signed) *George Mercer.*

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Sir, Downing-street, 15 February 1836.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., with its various enclosures, soliciting, as agent for an association formed in Van Diemen's Land, a recognition and confirmation, on the part of the Crown, of an arrangement entered into by certain members of that association with some native chiefs, for the acquisition of a large portion of land situated at Port Philip, in New South Wales, for the purpose of forming

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* 1 and 2. Copies of Mr. Batman's narrative of excursion to and proceedings at Port Philip, transmitted to Lieutenant-governor Arthur, and his Excellency's reply thereto.

3 and 4. The originals of two treaties (executed in triplicate) entered into with the aboriginal chiefs, possessors of the territory in the neighbourhood of Port Philip; also copies of the same.

5. A map of the territories ceded by the head men of the Dutigalla tribe.

6. An address to the right honourable the Colonial Secretary by the members of the association.

7. Copy of conveyance, by John Batman, to Charles Swanston and others.

8. Copy of indentures defining the objects of the parties, dated 29 June 1835.

9. The settlement in question not within the limits of South Australia, as described in the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 95.

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forming a settlement; and you further request, that if His Majesty's Government should see any legal objection to this recognition and confirmation, a royal grant of the territories may be made to the association as feudatories of the Crown.

In reply, Lord Glenelg directs me to acquaint you, that the territory on which it is proposed to form the settlement in question is a part of the colony of New South Wales, being comprised within the limits laid down in the commission of Governor Sir R. Bourke; and consequently, that it is impossible for His Majesty's Government to acknowledge any title to lands acquired there, except upon the terms prescribed in that commission and the accompanying instructions.

I am, &c.

George Mercer, Esq. (signed) *George Grey.*

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My Lord, Dryden House, Edinburgh, 16 March 1836.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of 15th February, in reply to my address under date 26 January 1836, intimating that His Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge any title to lands acquired by the Port Philip Association, except upon the terms prescribed in the commission and accompanying instructions issued to Governor Sir Richard Bourke, the lands in question constituting a part of the colony of New South Wales.

Sir Richard Bourke's commission and instructions have reference, I presume, alone to a penal colony; and moreover, it may not be impossible that the said commission and instructions were drawn at a time when the British Government deemed it expedient to meet and counteract a disposition evinced by the Government of France to form a colony on that part of Australia; consequently, the territory of New South Wales might have been extended far beyond the limits adapted to a penal colony.

Port Philip is about 600 miles from Sydney, and 400 from the nearest lands of that colony yet occupied by British subjects, with the sanction of Government, and will not, therefore, under the slow and regular march of population, be located as a penal colony until some very distant period.

I have been given to understand, that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to extend or increase penal colonies; and the same power that joined Port Philip to, can, I conclude, with equal facility and propriety, dissever it from New South Wales, greatly, I conceive, to the advantage of the mother country.

These lands, unless formed into a free colony, must, I am humbly of opinion, lie dormant, or be grazed by squatters only, for a century to come; whereas, if now granted by the Crown to the Geelong and Dutigalla Association upon equitable terms, they will be speedily rendered a valuable acquisition to the state.

I may be permitted to observe, that the purchase of the tract of land ceded by the native chiefs to the association upon the terms prescribed in the commission and instructions to Governor Sir Richard Bourke, is out of all question, unless the advantages of a full portion of convict labour were accorded, as well to the body purchasing, as for public purposes of general improvement, making roads, bridges, &c.; thus involving the necessity of an expensive Government establishment, civil and military, for the improvement of the colony, for the control of the prisoners, and for the protection of the settlers; in fact, planting another penal colony, with all its concomitant charges to the parent state.

The association profess their wish to be a free colony, without pecuniary sacrifice to the mother country: at the same time, every member of it is aware of the absolute necessity of the presence of British local authorities, to see that due protection be extended to all, and that justice be done to the aborigines, whose welfare and general improvement the association takes a pride in declaring to be one of its great objects, as evinced by the tribute paid to, and arrangements made with the natives.

It is unnecessary for me to call your Lordship's attention to the fatal consequences at Hunter's River (about 100 miles only from the capital) of the absence of such amicable arrangements, and the presence of runaway convicts; these combined causes operating destruction and murders in every direction: yet I may take the liberty, as pertinent to the subject, and not perhaps so well known to your Lordship, to advert to the many acts of aggression committed by the whalers and others at Portland Bay, where a tract of country has lately been granted by the home Government, formerly refused to an application made by memorial through Colonel Arthur, (please see ultimate paragraph of Mr. Colonial Secretary Montagu's reply of 3 July 1835 to Mr. Batman); this tract having been occupied without previous friendly intercourse with the natives, and being beyond the operation of any present law; consequently, without local government or authorities.

Assuming it, as I humbly do, to be the bounden duty of both Government and the soliciting grantees to extend to these benighted people a full measure of kindness and protection, and, if possible, the blessings of Christianity, in lieu of advantages to be derived from the possession of the soil by the British Empire and the association, I would presume to suggest to your Lordship, that a Crown grant be given, at a moderate quit-rent, sufficient for the support of a small, but, for the present, adequate establishment, appointed by the Crown, to superintend and protect all parties in and connected with a new free colony. This acceded to by Government, the matter would resolve into a question of amount.

Although, as occupants in a free colony, the association would labour under many and great pecuniary and other disadvantages, comparatively with those located in a penal settlement,

ment, yet the body for whom I act would not, I have reason to believe, object to the Van Diemen's Land Company being taken as an archetype to found upon; and this being acceded to by your Lordship, the following statement would be the result. I may be permitted to premise, that that Company selected 250,000 acres of available land in six different and distant localities, being allowed 110,000 acres more, supposed useless land, and not valued to them, and that they do or may have the full amount of their quit-rent, or even much more, returned to them through the means of convict labour, unknown in a free colony.

The Van Diemen's Land Company have 360,000 acres, 250,000 of land fit for tillage and pasturage, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, equal to 31,250 *l.*; quit-rent, 1 ½ per cent., equal to 468 *l.* 15 *s.*, redeemable at 20 years' purchase, or 9,375 *l.* sterling, quit-rent not payable until the expiration of five years from the date of the grant or charter. This latter stipulation the association, deeming an immediate superintendence by a government commissioner and officers, for the due protection of all parties, of the utmost importance, would dispense with, and willingly commence payment at the expiration of six months from the arrival of such commissioner and authorities on the spot, always looking for a local expenditure of the quit-rent for the benefit of the colony. Based on this principle, and reckoning 500,000 acres in the tract ceded in June last by the chiefs to the association, the quit-rent would amount to 937 *l.* 10 *s.*; but as this might not be deemed a sufficient sum for the proposed establishment, were the tract to the east of the ceded territories to be included in the grant or charter, as delineated on the accompanying map by lines from C, 35 miles due south, to E, and from E, 32 miles about south-west, to D, at Good Water Creek, on Port Philip, the whole estimated to contain, on a liberal scale, 750,000 acres of land fit for tillage and pasturage, which can scarcely be expected, the territory lying in one continuous tract, the association would thus be placed on such grounds as to justify a payment of 1,406 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum quit-rent, equal to the support of adequate public authorities, until the colony become, by population and trade, of importance sufficient to require a larger establishment, to be supported by a regular system of light duties on all imports, except those of British manufacture. Taking this view of the matter, the association would become liable for an annual payment, as follows:

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tribute for present tract ceded | 200 | – | – |
| Ditto, proposed extended tract, say | 120 | – | – |
| TOTAL tribute to native chiefs £. | 320 | – | – |
| Quit-rent to the British Government | 1,406 | 5 | – |
| Salary to Dr. Thompson, now acting in the combined capacities of catechist and surgeon, on an allowance of | 180 | – | – |
| £. | 1,906 | 5 | – |

The associated body would naturally expect to be relieved from the burden of Dr. Thompson's salary, who would become a Government officer on the establishment, when payment of quit-rent commenced.

Your Lordship will not fail to have observed the result of a late expedition sent to follow up Captain Sturt's discoveries, behind Lake Alexandrina, which had returned, having suffered loss in skirmish with the natives, a circumstance that could not have occurred had an amicable intercourse with these unhappy beings been previously, as in in our case, established; but instances of this description are too numerous to trouble your Lordship with.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe, that independently of British interests, on the score of humanity alone I humbly conceive it to behove His Majesty's Ministers to take this subject into their most serious consideration, and with as little delay as possible to plant British authorities at Port Philip for the prevention of exterminating conflicts, which will, I fear, inevitably ensue, as some squatters have possessed themselves of lands in the neighbourhood, without any previous arrangement with the natives, and also to give legitimate protection to flocks of great value (20,000 *l.* to 30,000 *l.*) belonging to the association now grazing in the ceded tract.

I leave this on the 19th instant for London, and will be prepared to wait upon your Lordship whenever it may suit you to honour me with an audience. Any commands which may be transmitted under cover to Messrs. Spottiswoode & Robertson will reach me and be promptly attended to.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, (signed) *George Mercer.*
Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department.

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INDENTURE of Service between *John Batman*, Esq. and

THIS Indenture, made the day of 18 , between John Batman, of Benlomond, in Van Diemen's Land, esq. of the one part; and , of the other part. Whereas the said John Batman is possessed of a considerable tract of land, situate at Port Philip, on the south-western coast of New Holland, and the said John Batman intends forthwith to ship, and also to take under his management

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at Port Philip, an extensive flock of sheep, and also a herd of cattle for pastoral and other purposes: And whereas the said hath applied to the said John Batman to hire and engage him as a farming servant, to proceed to Port Philip under the management and direction of the said John Batman, for the space of 12 months, under and subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter mentioned, and to which proposal the said John Batman hath consented and agreed. Now, this Indenture witnesseth, and the said John Batman and do hereby severally covenant, declare and agree to and with the other of them, his executors and administrators, in the manner following; (that is to say) that the said shall and will well, faithfully, honestly and justly serve him, the said John Batman, as his servant, for the period of 12 months, to commence on the day of next ensuing.

That the said shall on the said day of be ready at George Town, to receive and take charge of any sheep, cattle or other stock which the said John Batman may have to place under his care, and that he shall, to the utmost of his power, assist in the shipment of the same, and also in the feeding and management on board ship, and until delivered at Port Philip.

That upon such delivery at Port Philip the said shall thereupon proceed to such part of the land occupied by the said John Batman as the said John Batman shall direct and appoint, and that he shall also well and faithfully take charge of or assist in the charge of such flocks or herds as the said John Batman shall direct, and do such other acts or business as the said John Batman may reasonably require.

That the said nor his wife, nor any of his children, shall at any time offer any violence or injury to any of the aborigines of the said land, or any of them, except only in actual defence of his or their lives or properties; but that the said shall use his utmost endeavours to concilate the natives.

That in case the said or his wife, or children, or any of them, shall offer any improper or unnecessary violence to the said natives, or if the said shall refuse or neglect to perform or obey the lawful commands of the said John Batman, or any overseer placed over the said , it shall be lawful for the said John Batman, by the first opportunity, to remove the said and his family from the settlement at Port Philip, and to tranship him and them to George Town; and that the said John Batman shall be authorized to give in evidence these presents as a sufficient authority for such removal.

That the said John Batman shall and will find and provide the said with the following rations during his performance of the aforesaid conditions; (that is to say),

That upon the due performance by the said of the aforesaid conditions and stipulations, and every of them, for the full period of 12 months, to be computed as aforesaid, the said John Batman shall and will pay to the said the sum of of lawful money of Great Britain, for his services, such sum to be paid by an order to be drawn by the said John Batman upon, and to be paid by , of , esquire; but it is expressly declared and agreed that the said shall not be entitled to any wages, unless the whole period of 12 months is well and faithfully performed according to the aforesaid conditions, and every of them.

That the said John Batman shall be at liberty to deduct from such wages all supplies furnished to the said , over and above the rations hereinbefore mentioned.--In witness

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

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Sir, Downing-street, 30 March 1836.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you state the terms on which the association, on whose behalf you write, are desirous of obtaining land in the vicinity of Port Philip, New South Wales.

Lord Glenelg directs me to acquaint you, in reply, that it is his intention to instruct the Governor of New South Wales to appoint magistrates, and any other indispensable officers, for the government of the settlement which has been formed in the quarter referred to, and to put up the lands for sale there at such a reduced upset price as upon full consideration of the state of the infant settlement he may think reasonable.

But his Lordship directs me to add, that the plan of disposing of public lands at a quit-rent has been generally abandoned on the most ample experience of the many and insuperable difficulties with which it is attended.

I am, &c.

George Mercer, Esq. (signed) *George Grey.*

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## — Appendix, No. 2. —

No. 2. Tables, &c. relative to Emigration.

### TABLES, &c., RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION.

THE following Tables have been calculated, in order to compare the number of persons living at the end of 25 years, produced from an original population of 2,000 select lives of the age of 21, with that produced from an equal number of lives of various ages.

With a view to show the advantage of encouraging the class of select lives to emigrate to a distant colony, say Australia, as well as to show the comparative number of which the mother

mother country would be deprived by taking away either class, two sets of Tables have been formed, one in which the 2,000 persons are supposed to remain in England, and the other in which they are supposed to proceed to and remain in Australia.

The class of select lives has been continued to a second period of 25 years, taking the survivors of the first period, and proceeding as in the formation of the other Tables. A want of time prevented the same being done with the other class.

In order to facilitate the calculations, it became necessary to assume certain data, of which the following are the principal:

1. That the select lives are all of the age of 21, of equal numbers, male and female, and married.

2. That of those who die annually, the number of each sex is equal, and that the widows and widowers again marry.

3. That the average number of births to a marriage, the parents being 21 years old, is, in England, five; and in Australia, seven; those numbers diminishing according to the ages of the parents.

4. That all those marry who attain the age of 21.

5. That the first child of each marriage is born at the end of the first year, and the succeeding ones at an interval of two or three years.

6. In the class of various ages, instead of taking a number at every age, which would have added considerably to the labour, without a corresponding advantage, the numbers have been taken at intervals of five years, from the age of five to 60, inclusive, due regard being had to the proportion of the population at the various ages.

7. The law of mortality assumed throughout is that of the Carlisle Tables.

These data are of course more or less remote from the truth; but as all the Tables have been calculated in the same manner, they may be fairly compared with each other. Should it be thought advisable to substitute other data, Tables may readily be calculated accordingly.

The numbers alive at the end of each period of 25 years may be considered tolerably correct, as well as those above or below any given age; but from the circumstance of supposing all the births of any year to have taken place at the same time, it follows that the number at one age is often greater or less than it ought to be.

*W. Lewis,*
Actuary to the Family Endowment Society.

25 July 1836.

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Respecting the Formation of the Tables.

TABLE (A).

This Table is formed by taking 1,000 males and 1,000 females, of various ages, from 5 to 60, in the following proportions; viz.

| Age. | No. | Age. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 70 | 35 | 200 |
| 10 | 200 | 40 | 120 |
| 15 | 250 | 45 | 70 |
| 20 | 300 | 50 | 40 |
| 25 | 400 | 55 | 30 |
| 30 | 300 | 60 | 20 |

Those at the age of 21, and upwards, are supposed to be married; the others, and the children of all, marry when 21 years old. The number of births to each marriage is estimated at five when the ages are 21, diminishing gradually to the age of 45, at which period it is supposed none are born. At the end of 25 years, it appears by the Table, that there would be living 4,295 persons, of various ages, being the produce of the above 2,000.

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TABLE (B).

This Table is formed in the same manner, and with the same original population of 2,000, as Table (A). They are supposed, however, to emigrate to Australia, where, from the nature of the climate, &c., the average number of children to a marriage, (the parties being 21 years old), is estimated at seven. The numbers living at the end of 25 years are found to be 5,455 of various ages.

In comparing Table (A) and Table (B), it will be found that of those under 15 years of age, and of those above, the proportions are as follow:

| | Table (A). | Table (B). |
|---|---|---|
| Under 15 years - - - | 1,127 | 1,971 |
| Above 15 years - - - | 3,168 | 3,484 |

No. 2.
Tables, &c. relative to Emigration.

TABLE (C).

This Table is formed in the same manner as Table (A). The only difference is in taking the 2,000 persons all of the age of 21, instead of various ages. The result, at the end of 25 years, is found to be 5,336 persons living of various ages.

TABLE (D).

This Table is formed in the same manner as Table (B). The only difference is in taking the 2,000 persons all of the age of 21, instead of various ages. The result, at the end of 25 years, is found to be 6,904 persons living of various ages.

On comparing Table (C) with Table (D), it will be found that of those under 15 years of age, and of those above, the proportions are as follow:

| | Table (C). | Table (D). |
|---|---|---|
| Under 15 years of age - - | 1,424 | 2,420 |
| Above 15 years - - - | 3,852 | 4,484 |

TABLE (E).

This Table is an extension of Table (C). According to that Table there were living at the end of 25 years 5,336 persons of various ages. The present Table is formed by taking that number, and ascertaining what the population would amount to in 25 years. The same method in every respect is pursued as in Table C., and is found that after a second period of 25 years, there would be living 9,305 persons of various ages, the produce of the original 2,000 persons.

TABLE (F).

This Table is an extension of Table (D). According to that Table there were living at the end of 25 years 6,904 persons of various ages. The present Table is formed by taking that number, and ascertaining what the population would amount to in 25 years. The same method, in every respect, is pursued as in Table (D), and it is found that after a second period of 25 years there would be living 15,799 persons of various ages, the produce of the original 2,000 persons.

On comparing Table (E) with Table (F), it will be found that of those under 15 years of age, and of those above, the proportions are as follow:

| | Table (E). | Table (F). |
|---|---|---|
| Under 15 years of age - - | 2,729 | 6,992 |
| Above 15 years - - - | 6,576 | 8,807 |

It may be here observed, that the number of young persons in Table (F) is much greater in proportion than in Table (E).

ENGLAND.—TABLE (A.)

STATEMENT of the Number and Ages of PERSONS living at the end of 25 Years, being the Produce of 2,000 PERSONS, from the Age of Five Years to 60 Years, supposing them to marry when they attain the Age of 21.

| Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. | Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. | Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 116 | 13 | 94 | 34 | 168 |
| 1 | 206 | 14 | 74 | 39 | 204 |
| 2 | 75 | 15 | 123 | 44 | 236 |
| 3 | 96 | 16 | 166 | 49 | 303 |
| 4 | 19 | 17 | 88 | 54 | 220 |
| 5 | 58 | 18 | 281 | 59 | 140 |
| 6 | 19 | 19 | 89 | 64 | 74 |
| 7 | 71 | 20 | 261 | 69 | 37 |
| 8 | 20 | 21 | 90 | 74 | 16 |
| 9 | 57 | 22 | 262 | 79 | 7 |
| 10 | 73 | 23 | 88 | 84 | 3 |
| 11 | 62 | 24 | 258 | | |
| 12 | 87 | 29 | 54 | | 4,295 |

## AUSTRALIA.—Table (B.)

STATEMENT of the Numbers and Ages of Persons living at the end of 25 Years, being the Produce of 2,000 Persons of various Ages, from Five to Sixty.

| Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. | Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. | Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 171 | 13 | 172 | 34 | 168 |
| 1 | 277 | 14 | 176 | 39 | 204 |
| 2 | 122 | 15 | 87 | 44 | 236 |
| 3 | 119 | 16 | 327 | 49 | 303 |
| 4 | 95 | 17 | 88 | 54 | 220 |
| 5 | 58 | 18 | 340 | 59 | 140 |
| 6 | 58 | 19 | 89 | 64 | 74 |
| 7 | 130 | 20 | 294 | 69 | 37 |
| 8 | 20 | 21 | 89 | 74 | 16 |
| 9 | 142 | 22 | 298 | 79 | 7 |
| 10 | 181 | 23 | 121 | 84 | 3 |
| 11 | 92 | 24 | 289 | | |
| 12 | 158 | 29 | 54 | | 5,455 |

## ENGLAND.—Table (C.)

STATEMENT of the Numbers and Ages of Persons living at the end of 25 Years, being the Produce of a Select Number of 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females, married, and of the Age of 21 : supposing the average Number of Children born of each Marriage to be Five, and that these marry at the Age of 21, &c.

| Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 496 |
| 3 | 216 |
| 11 | 133 |
| 14 | 579 |
| 17 | 586 |
| 20 | 588 |
| 22 | 588 |
| 24 | 588 |
| 45 | 1,562 |
| | 5,336 |

## AUSTRALIA.—Table (D.)

STATEMENT of the Numbers and Ages of Persons living at the end of 25 Years, being the Produce of a Select Number of 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females, married, and of the Age of 21 : supposing the average Number of Children born of each Marriage to be Seven, and that these marry at the Age of 21.

| Ages. | Number Living at the End of 25 Years. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 510 |
| 3 | 217 |
| 6 | 560 |
| 9 | 561 |
| 12 | 572 |
| 15 | 572 |
| 18 | 586 |
| 20 | 588 |
| 22 | 588 |
| 24 | 588 |
| 45 | 1,562 |
| | 6,904 |

No. 2.
Tables, &c. relative to Emigration.

## ENGLAND.

TABLE (E.)

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and AGES of PERSONS living at the end of 50 Years, out of an ORIGINAL POPULATION of 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females of the Age of 21, and married.

| Ages. | Number living. | Ages. | Number living. | Ages. | Number living. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - - | 425 | 14 - - | 376 | 35 - - | 110 |
| 1 - - | 288 | 15 - - | 452 | 38 - - | 474 |
| 2 - - | 278 | 16 - - | 172 | 41 - - | 472 |
| 3 - - | 126 | 17 - - | 340 | 44 - - | 463 |
| 4 - - | 223 | 18 - - | 512 | 46 - - | 456 |
| 5 - - | 39 | 19 - - | 171 | 48 - - | 449 |
| 6 - - | 59 | 20 - - | 514 | 70 - - | 793 |
| 8 - - | 239 | 21 - - | 172 | | |
| 10 - - | 39 | 22 - - | 342 | | |
| 11 - - | 381 | 23 - - | 172 | | 9,305 |
| 12 - - | 87 | 24 - - | 340 | | |
| 13 - - | 169 | 27 - - | 172 | | |

## AUSTRALIA.

TABLE (F.)

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and AGES of PERSONS living at the end of 50 Years, the produce of an ORIGINAL POPULATION of 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females of the Age of 21, and married.

| Ages. | Number living. | Ages. | Number living. | Ages. | Number living. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - - | 510 | 13 - - | 673 | 27 - - | 164 |
| 1 - - | 937 | 14 - - | 167 | 30 - - | 472 |
| 2 - - | 268 | 15 - - | 512 | 33 - - | 476 |
| 3 - - | 301 | 16 - - | 513 | 36 - - | 470 |
| 4 - - | 767 | 17 - - | 343 | 39 - - | 468 |
| 5 - - | 166 | 18 - - | 513 | 42 - - | 468 |
| 6 - - | 304 | 19 - - | 344 | 44 - - | 463 |
| 7 - - | 773 | 20 - - | 346 | 46 - - | 456 |
| 8 - - | 164 | 21 - - | 345 | 48 - - | 449 |
| 9 - - | 494 | 22 - - | 346 | 70 - - | 793 |
| 10 - - | 801 | 23. - - | 173 | | |
| 11 - - | 167 | 24 - - | 345 | | 15,799 |
| 12 - - | 500 | 25 - - | 348 | | |

--- Appendix, No. 3. —

No. 3.
Correspondence between Sir G. Grey and Colonization Commissioners.

CORRESPONDENCE between Sir *George Grey* and the *South Australian Colonization Commissioners.*

LETTER from Sir *George Grey* to Colonel *Torrens.*

Sir, Downing-street, 11 January 1836.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing a plan prepared by the Commissioners for the sale of lands in South Australia, of which the object is to protect the rights of the aboriginal inhabitants of that country.

Lord Glenelg is so fully aware of the extreme inconvenience to which a large body of persons must be exposed by any further delay in the execution of this scheme, that he is prepared to encounter every difficulty of a merely technical kind, and to hazard every informality, which does not involve the sacrifice of any substantial interest, whether of justice or of sound policy. Under the influence of these feelings, his Lordship has directed me to make the following communication to yourself and to the other Commissioners.

Lord Glenelg is of opinion that by the appointment of an officer (or perhaps more than one) to be armed with the authorities suggested in your letter, and to be supported by all necessary ministerial agency in the exercise of such authorities, adequate security may be taken for the protection of the rights of the aborigines.

These, however, are appointments which his Lordship thinks it indispensable to reserve to the Crown. The protectors and their assistants must be exempt from all dependance whatever upon the Land Commissioners and upon their agents in the colony.

Although

Although Lord Glenelg cannot doubt that these arrangements would meet with the approbation and sanction of Parliament, he is not convinced that they are consistent with the terms of the existing statute, but apprehends that persons resorting to South Australia on the faith of that Act might be entitled to object to the office and powers of the protectors of the aborigines, as a departure from some of the fundamental principles, in reliance on which they had embarked in that adventure; principles which, it might be said, having been incoporated into an Act of Parliament, could not be lawfully invaded in any respect (however trifling), or upon any plea (however weighty), by arrangements between His Majesty's Government, and the Board of Commissioners appointed by them.

If this difficulty must prevail so as to render the Act of Parliament incapable of amendment, except at the expense of a breach of faith with the settlers, then it would be Lord Glenelg's clear opinion, that the settlement itself should be postponed until all necessary alterations in the statute had been effected. It has occurred to him, however, that any such objections from the future settlers might be effectually anticipated now, and answered hereafter, if the Commissioners would place in the hands of every person with whom they have made, or shall hereafter make, any contract for the sale of lands, a distinct written notice of the design of His Majesty's Government to apply to Parliament for various alterations in the existing law. Perhaps there would be no valid objection to the introduction of a reference to such contemplated amendments into the body of all agreements for the sale and of all deeds for the transfer of such lands.

It is not in Lord Glenelg's power to indicate very minutely the nature of the amendments which he at present contemplates. Some of the more material of them, however, are as follows:

1. Lord Glenelg proposes to incorporate in a future Act regulations for the protection of the aborigines, corresponding with those already mentioned.

2. He thinks that provision must be made for the revocation and renewal in an amended form, as experience may dictate, of the various instruments to be issued under the royal authority.

3. Lord Glenelg regards as indispensable the reservation to the Lords of the Treasury of a power to apply, towards defraying the expense of the civil government and of the administration of justice, so much of the proceeds of the sales of land as may be necessary to supply the deficiency of other public resources, a deficiency which, in the infancy of the settlement, will be probably total.

There are among the minor details of the present Act several in which it appears to his Lordship that a revision of the law would be attended with considerable advantage, but which it is superfluous to notice more particularly on this occasion.

If the Commissioners should regard these suggestions as practicable and convenient, Lord Glenelg will at once refer to the law officers of the Crown the draft of the proposed letters patent for establishing the colony. If that instrument should be approved by the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, no apparent further obstacle would exist to the commencement of the proposed settlements in South Australia, as soon as the proper season of the year for such an undertaking shall have arrived.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Grey.*

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LETTER from the *Colonization Commissioners* to Sir *George Grey*, Bart. M. P., &c. &c.

South Australian Colonial Office, Adelphi Terrace,
16 January 1836.

Sir,

The Colonization Commissioners for South Australia have had under their consideration your letter to me of the 11th instant, and they desire, in the first place, to convey their thanks to Lord Glenelg for the expression of his Lordship's willingness to take upon himself the responsibility of encountering those technical difficulties and informalities which may impede the formation of the intended colony.

The Commissioners have also to request you to communicate to his Lordship their entire acquiescence in his Lordship's opinion, that those fundamental principles of the colony which have been incorporated into the Act of Parliament could not be lawfully invaded, in any respect, however trifling, or upon any plea, however weighty, by arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the Commissioners appointed by them.

The Commissioners are not only sensible of the illegality of departing from those principles whilst the Act of Parliament remains in force, but they feel that it would be a breach of their duty, and a violation of the pledges which, in the performance of the functions entrusted to them, they have necessarily given to individuals and to the public, if they were, directly or indirectly, to promote the introduction into Parliament of any alteration of the Act which, in their belief, would tend to affect practically the rights, or even the reasonable expectations, of those who, under the provisions of that Act, have already purchased land, or have advanced the loan required to be raised.

Entertaining this view of their duty, the Commissioners feel it wholly out of their power to accede to the third and most important proposition contained in your letter, namely, "The reservation to the Lords of the Treasury of a power to apply, towards defraying the expenses of the civil government, and of the administration of justice, so much of the proceeds of the sales of land as may be necessary to supply the deficiency of other public



resources,

No. 3. Correspondence between Sir G. Grey and Colonization Commissioners.

resources, a deficiency which, in the infancy of the settlement, Lord Glenelg expects will be probably total."

In fact the Commissioners have, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, sold land in the colony to the amount of 35,000 *l.* The sales thus effected are made (in conformity with the intentions of the Legislature) upon the express condition that the whole of the purchase-money arising from them should be expended in sending out emigrant labourers and their families to the colony, and likewise that the whole of the purchase-money arising from future sales, subject possibly to a deduction for the expenses incidental to the surveys and sales, should be applied in the same manner. The latter part of the condition, although apparently not so important to the purchasers as the former, is, in fact, quite as essential to their security; for otherwise they would be exposed to that very scarcity of labour which it is the primary object of the Act to prevent.

The same conditions also are involved in the arrangements for the loan, which, in all probability, would not have been advanced, had not the lenders felt assured that the fundamental principles of the Act were sound in theory, and would be faithfully and rigidly adhered to.

The Commissioners trust that the preceding observations will satisfy Lord Glenelg that they are precluded from entertaining the question of any alteration in the Act, so far as regards the proposed application of the purchase-money of the lands which have already been, or may hereafter be, sold by the Commissioners. Nor can the Commissioners see that any such alteration is at all necessary, the maintenance of the government of the colony, until its own resources shall be sufficient for that purpose, being provided for by the existing law.

With regard to the arrangements for the protection of the aborigines, which, under Lord Glenelg's permission, were proposed by the Commissioners, and have been adopted by his Lordship. The Commissioners feel that they could not have ventured to suggest even those measures, had they not been fully convinced that the measures suggested would not, in fact, be inconsistent with the main principles of the Act, and that they would operate beneficially, not only to the aborigines, but to the parties interested in the colony.

The Commissioners concur with Lord Glenelg in thinking that these arrangements must be incorporated in a future Act of Parliament, and that, in the meantime, it will be their duty to make public, by all the means in their power, the intentions of His Majesty's Government to introduce an Act containing the necessary amendments for that purpose.

With regard to the most important feature in these arrangements, the appointment of a protector, Lord Glenelg has expressed so decided an opinion that such officer should be appointed by the Crown, and should be wholly independent of the Commissioners, that they will not venture to address themselves to that point, further than to express their confidence that His Majesty's Government, in defining the duties of the protector, and in selecting the individual for that important office, will not lose sight of the very serious evils which would arise, both to the aborigines and the colonists, if his powers be not clearly defined and most judiciously exercised.

As respects Lord Glenelg's second proposition, namely, that provision must be made for the revocation and renewal in an amended form, as experience may dictate, of the various instruments to be issued under the royal authority, the Commissioners do not fully understand its extent or its object; but they have reason to fear, that it is intended to remove those doubts which at present exist in the construction of the Act with regard to the power of the Crown to define the limits of the colony, and to enable the Crown to confine the colony within narrower boundaries than those which are expressly mentioned in the Act, and which were originally acceded to by His Majesty's Government.

Upon this question, which in the opinion of the Commissioners is of the most vital importance to the colony, the Commissioners not being in possession of the grounds upon which His Majesty's Government now desire to diminish the size of the colony, must refer Lord Glenelg to the communication which their chairman made to you on the 26th ultimo. They venture, however, to repeat to Lord Glenelg the expression of their entire conviction that any serious diminution of the extent of the colony will lead to the total failure of this most interesting experiment, and having considered it their duty to obtain the opinion of counsel with reference to the intentions of the Legislature on this point, they desire me to enclose a copy of the case submitted to Sir Wm. Follett, and of his opinion thereon.

The Commissioners cannot close this communication without adverting to the last paragraph in your letter, in which you state that if they regard your suggestions as practicable, and if the proposed letters patent should be duly sanctioned, no apparent further obstacle would exist to the commencement of the proposed settlement in South Australia, as soon as the proper season of the year for such an undertaking shall have arrived.

The Commissioners earnestly hope that Lord Glenelg will not delay issuing the letters patent until his Lordship thinks the proper season for the embarkation of the emigrants to be arrived, inasmuch as it is most desirable, and almost essential, that the main body of emigrants should be preceded by a small detachment, including the surveyors and some other officers, in order to ascertain the best locality for the first settlement, and to make the necessary preparations for its occupation.

In conclusion, I beg to request Lord Glenelg's attention to the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Angus, the chairman of the South Australian Company, complaining of the present delay, and stating its injurious effects on the prospects of the Company.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Torrens.*

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

No. 3.
Correspondence between Sir G. Grey and Colonization Commissioners.

Sir William Follett will be good enough to peruse the accompanying Act of Parliament, empowering "His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof."

The provisions of the 26th section of the Act have been complied with by the investment of the two sums of 20,000 *l.* and 35,000 *l.* therein mentioned in the manner thereby required.

The opinion of Sir Wm. Follett is requested upon the following points:

1. Whether the Act does not constitute, or authorize the Commissioners appointed under it to constitute the whole of the land lying within the limits described in the 1st section, "Public lands open to purchase by British subjects," or such parts only as shall be defined in the letters patent or other instrument used for erecting the province or provinces under such section?

2. Whether such limits can now, either with or without the assent of the Commissioners, by any letters patent or Order in Council, or otherwise than by authority of Parliament, be abridged so as to lessen the extent of land therein comprised, and thereby confine or restrict the right of purchase, either present or future, to a more limited space or quantity?

3. Whether the charge given by the securities executed by the Commissioners for the loan of 30,000 *l.* does not under the 18th and 20th sections extend over the revenues to be derived from all the provinces, if more than one shall be erected by His Majesty, within the limits before referred to, and to the whole of the land within those limits, in the event of the insufficiency of such revenues?

4. Whether, as the provisions of the 26th section have been complied with as before stated, the Commissioners are not now entitled to call upon His Majesty's Government to erect one or more provinces within the limits before referred to, and whether or not so as to include and embrace in the first instance the whole extent of such limits, or whether the Government may in the first instance confine the exercise of the power vested in His Majesty by the first section to the erecting of one province only of a small space within, or a less space than, the whole of such limits, and refuse to erect any other provinces, or may afterwards, at their discretion, and at such times as they may think fit, erect other provinces within those limits?

And generally, whether taking the whole context of the Act of Parliament together, it does not contemplate the erection of one colony only, subject to one government?

Opinion.

The power of the Commissioners under the 6th section is to declare all the lands of the province or provinces to be public lands, and by the 1st section the King is empowered to establish one or more provinces within that part of Australia which is there defined. The Commissioners therefore can only declare the lands of such part of the described territory as is erected into a province or provinces by the King to be public land; and I think the King is not bound, in strict legal construction, to include the whole of that territory in the province or provinces which he may choose to establish. It is clear, however, from the various provisions of this statute, that it was the intention of the Legislature that the whole of that part of Australia should be included in the intended colony, and that all the lands within the prescribed limits should be public lands, open to purchase and subject to the other regulations of the Act; and that the person advancing money under the 18th and 20th sections of the Act, should have a collateral security upon the whole of the lands throughout the entire district remaining unsold.

It appears to me therefore that the proper course for the Commissioners to adopt, now that the conditions required by the 28th section have been complied with, will be to apply to His Majesty's Government to erect the whole of that part of Australia which is described in the 1st section of the Act into one or more provinces, as may be thought convenient.

I do not apprehend that it is at all likely that the Commissioners would meet with any objection on the part of the Government to carry into effect the clear intention of the Legislature in this respect; I do not think that intention would be fully carried into effect, unless the whole of the defined district were put at once under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners as described by the Act.

Inner Temple, Jan. 13, 1836. (signed) *Wm. Follett.*

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(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Rowland Hill, Esq.—Dear Sir, 19, Bishopsgate-street, 15 January 1836.

The Directors of the South Australian Company have requested me to ascertain from the Commissioners of that colony the cause of the delay which has arisen in the departure of the Governor and the surveying officers, and in the other measures necessary to the establishment of the projected colony.

This postponement of the time originally fixed on, and with relation to which the Directors of this Company have been for many weeks regulating their proceedings, has had a very injurious effect upon their interests. They have purchased and nearly completed the outfit of three ships, ordered provisions, stores, and other merchandize, and are at this time

No. 3.
Correspondence between Sir G. Grey and Colonization Commissioners.

so circumstanced, that unless the way is prepared for their positive departure in all this month, the season for the whale fishery in those seas will be lost to them, and their hopes of success destroyed.

In other respects, the Directors need not urge upon the attention of the Commissioners the consequences and losses from the engagements and contracts already entered into with servants and tradesmen, besides the injury sustained from the unfavourable impression made upon the public mind; for all these things are too obvious not to force themselves upon the attention, and deeply affect the heart of every one, who is sincerely anxious for the successful establishment of the new colony.

It is manifest that unless an early arrangement be made to despatch the surveying officers to prepare the land for occupation in Kangaroo Island, the whole scheme of operation of the Company will of necessity undergo a complete change, which cannot fail most seriously to injure the prospects of the infant settlement. It is with the hope of preventing such a consequence that we most strenuously urge upon the Board the absolute necessity of immediate operations.

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,
(signed) *George Fife Angus*, Chairman.

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## — Appendix, No. 4. —

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. *Kelsey*, and referred to in his Evidence, 11 July 1836.

### REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS OF LAND IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

1824.

No. 4.
Regulations for Grants of Land, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1824.

FOR the information of persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, it has been deemed expedient to prepare the following summary of the rules which His Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay down for regulating the grants of land in that colony:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 miles. A valuation will be made of the lands throughout the colony, and an average price will be struck for each parish.

2. All the lands in the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale at the average price thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all parties applying, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

4. All correspondence with the local government respecting grants of land must take place through the same office.

5. The purchase-money is to be paid by four quarterly instalments. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for ready-money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn.

7. The largest quantity of land which will be sold to any individual is 9,600 acres. The lands will generally be put up to sale in lots of three square miles, or 1,920 acres. Persons wishing to make more extensive purchases must apply to the Secretary of State, in writing, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Any purchaser who, within 10 years after his purchase, shall by the employment and maintenance of convicts have relieved the public from a charge equal to 10 times the amount of the purchase-money, will have the purchase-money returned, but without interest. It will be computed that for each convict employed and wholly maintained by the purchaser for 12 months 16 *l.* have been saved to the public.

9. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

10. Persons desirous to become grantees without purchase will make their application to the Governor in writing, in a prescribed form, copies of which are to be obtained at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

11. The largest grant that will be made, without purchase, is 2,560 acres; the smallest 320 acres.

12. No grant is to be made to any person without purchase, unless the governor is satisfied that the grantee has both the power and the intention of expending in the cultivation of the land a capital equal to half the estimated value of it.

13. A quit-rent of 5 per cent. per annum upon the estimated value will be fixed upon the land granted without purchase.

14. The quit-rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to 20 times the annual amount of it.

15. In the redemption of his quit-rent, the grantee will have credit for one-fifth part of the sums which he may have saved to his Majesty's Government by the employment and maintenance of convicts; and for the purpose of making this allowance, it will be calculated that the Government has saved 16 *l.* for each convict employed by the grantee, and wholly maintained at his expense on his land for one whole year.

16. Until

No. 4.
Regulations for Grants of Land, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1824–5.

16. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant, without purchase, no quit-rent will become due upon the lands comprised in it.

17. Every grantee, without purchase, must at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years prove, to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, that he has expended in the cultivation and improvement of his land a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant: on failure of such proof, the land will be forfeited to the Crown.

18. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him.

19. Persons receiving a second grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit-rent upon the lands comprised in such second grant immediately from the date of it.

20. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Secretary of State a full explanation, in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general rules.

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
November 1824.

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## 1825.

### Government and General Order.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13 May 1825.

HIS Excellency the Governor having received from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a late opportunity, the following document, a copy of which is furnished to all persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, is pleased to give publicity to the same.

### Document.

For the information of persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, it has been deemed expedient to prepare the following summary of the rules which His Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay down for regulating the grants of land in that colony:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress; when that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 miles. A valuation will be made of the lands throughout the colony, and an average price will be struck for each parish.

2. All the lands in the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale at the average price thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all parties applying, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

4. All correspondence with the local government respecting grants of land must take place through the same office.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn.

7. The largest quantity of land which will be sold to any individual is about 9,600 acres. The lands will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres. Persons wishing to make more extensive purchases must apply to the Secretary of State, in writing, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Land may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to become grantees, without purchase, will make their application to the Governor, in a prescribed form, copies of which are to be obtained at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made, without purchase, is 2,500 acres; the smallest, 320 acres.

11. No grant is to be made to any person, without purchase, unless the Governor is satisfied that the grantee has both the power and the intention of expending in the cultivation of the land a capital equal to half the estimated value of it.

12. A quit-rent of 5 per cent. per annum upon the estimated value will be fixed upon the land granted without purchase.

13. The quit-rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to 20 times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant, without purchase, no quit-rent will become due upon the lands comprised in it.

15. Every grantee, without purchase, must at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years prove, to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, that he has expended in the cultivation and improvement of his land a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant: on failure of such proof the land will be forfeited to the Crown.

16. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit-rent upon the lands comprised in such second grant immediately from the date of it.

No. 4. Regulations for Grants of Land, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1825-6.

17. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Secretary of State a full explananation, in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these rules.

With reference to the above, his Excellency the Governor must decline receiving, until further notice, any more applications for the purchase of Crown lands.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *F. Goulburn*, Colonial Secretary.

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## 1826.

TERMS upon which LAND is granted to Settlers in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land.*

FOR the information of persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, it has been deemed expedient to prepare the following summary of the rules which His Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay down for regulating the grants of land in those colonies:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 miles. A valuation will be made of the lands throughout the colony, and an average price will be struck for each parish.

2. All the lands in the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale at the average price thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all parties applying, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6d.

4. All correspondence with the local government respecting grants of land must take place through the same office.

5. The purchase-money is to be paid by four quarterly instalments. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for ready-money payments.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn.

7. The largest quantity of land which will be sold to any individual is 9,600 acres. The lands will generally be put to sale in lots of three square miles, or 1,920 acres. Persons wishing to make more extensive purchases must apply to the Secretary of State, in writing, with full explanations of their object and means.

8. Any purchaser who, within 10 years after his purchase, shall by the employment and maintenance of convicts have relieved the public from a charge equal to 10 times the amount of the purchase-money will have the purchase-money returned, but without interest. It will be computed that for each convict employed and wholly maintained by the purchaser for 12 months 16 *l.* have been saved to the public.

9. Lands may also be obtained without immediate purchase, but upon different conditions.

10. Persons desirous to become grantees without immediate purchase, will make their application to the Governor in writing, in a prescribed form, copies of which are to be obtained at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

11. The largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler, without purchase, is 2,560 acres; the smallest 320 acres.

12. No grant is to be made to any person without immediate purchase, unless the Governor is satisfied that the grantee has the power of expending in the cultivation of the lands a capital equal to half their estimated value.

13. A quit-rent of 5 per cent. per annum upon the value of each grant of land, as estimated in the survey, will be levied on all such grants; but such quit-rent will not commence to be levied until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding the issue of such grant; at the expiration of the above-mentioned seven years, the grantee will become possessed in fee-simple of the grant, subject to the payment of the quit-rent; or he will be entitled to redeem such quit-rent, if he prefer that alternative.

14. The quit-rent will always be redeemable at 20 years' purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the termination of the first seven years when such quit-rent is first levied.

15. Every grantee without purchase must, at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general that he has expended in the cultivation and improvement of his land a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant: on failure of such proof the land will be forfeited to the Crown.

16. In the redemption of his quit-rent, the grantee will have credit for one-fifth part of the sums which he may have saved to His Majesty's Government by the employment and maintenance of convicts; and for the purpose of making this allowance, it will be calculated that the Government has saved 16 *l.* for each convict employed by the grantee, and wholly maintained at his expense on his land for one whole year.

In the case of such grantees as may not have an opportunity of obtaining convicts, and thereby reducing the amount of their quit-rent in the manner laid down in this clause, every such grantee, upon showing an expenditure of capital on his land to the amount of five times the estimated value of that land at the time of its being granted to him, will be entitled,

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entitled, at the expiration of seven years from the time of such grant, to claim a reduction of one-half of his annual quit-rent, whether for the purpose of annual payment or redemption.

17. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him, and that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate to advantage the additional grant for which he applies.

18. Persons receiving a second grant of land without purchase will become liable to pay a quit-rent upon the lands comprised in such second grant, immediately from the date of it; but any grantee who can show an expenditure of capital upon his first grant to the amount of five times the estimated value of that grant at the time of its being made to him, will be entitled to a further grant, at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of such grant, on proving that he has sufficient capital still in hand to cultivate to advantage the additional grant.

19. The same regulation will apply to purchasers of land who may make application for a second purchase, and who can show that they have laid out capital upon such land to five times the amount of its value. In such a case, half the estimated value of the new land will be remitted.

20. Persons desirous to receive grants of land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Secretary of State a full explanation, in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general rules.

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
April 1826.

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## 1827.

TERMS upon which LAND is granted to Settlers in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land.*

FOR the information of persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, it has been deemed expedient to prepare the following summary of the rules which His Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay down for regulating the grants of land in those colonies:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 miles. A valuation will be made of the lands throughout the colony, and an average price will be struck for each parish.

2. All the lands in the colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale, at the average price thus fixed, or be granted to settlers upon other conditions.

3. Until a survey and valuation of the whole of the lands shall have taken place, persons desirous of purchasing, as well as those who wish to obtain lands without purchase, will have the permission of selecting their land within certain prescribed limits, and the land which they may so select will be surveyed and valued as soon as practicable, and be sold, or be granted under quit-rent, according to the option of the settler.

4. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all persons applying, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

5. The land selected by individuals who have obtained leave to purchase will be valued by the Commissioners with as little delay as possible, and will be put up to sale for one month, (by proclamation) and will not be sold at a lower rate than the value fixed. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the land advertised, as above, to be addressed, under cover, to the colonial secretary, and marked "Tender for Land." At the end of a month from the date of the proclamation the tenders will be opened in the presence of such persons as the Governor may appoint, when the land will be disposed of to the person making the highest tender, if approved by the Governor.

6. All correspondence with the local government respecting grants of land must take place through the office of the surveyor-general, in the same manner as is prescribed in regard to the land which the parties may be desirous of purchasing.

7. A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase to be paid down, the remainder to be paid half-yearly, by promissory notes, payable at such intervals of time, and under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the Governor.

8. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn.

9. The largest quantity of land which will be sold to any individual is 9,600 acres. The lands will generally be put to sale in lots of three square miles, or 1,920 acres. Persons wishing to make more extensive purchases, must apply to the Secretary of State, in writing, with full explanations of their object and means.

10. Lands may also be obtained without immediate purchase, but upon different conditions.

11. Persons desirous to become grantees without immediate purchase, will address themselves to the colonial secretary, who will furnish them with the established form of application. When the Governor shall be satisfied of the character and respectability of the

 applicant,

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applicant, the colonial secretary will be instructed to furnish him with a letter to the Land Board, in order that the amount of capital which he can command may be ascertained. Stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half-pay or pension which the applicant may receive from Government.

12. The Land Board will carefully investigate the particulars of the capital which the respective applicants are stated to possess, it being of importance that settlers should not receive a greater extent of land than they are capable of improving, and that grants should not be made to persons who are desirous only of disposing of them. The regulations fixing the period within which persons receiving grants, without purchase, will not be allowed to alienate the lands (without subjecting themselves to a forfeiture of the grants) will be hereafter notified.

13. When the Governor is satisfied as to the amount of capital possessed by the applicant, (who must have the power of expending in the cultivation of the lands a capital equal to one-fourth part of their estimated value at the least) the latter will be furnished by the colonial secretary with a letter to the surveyor-general, who will afford him every necessary information, and will give him a written authority, for which he will pay a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, to proceed in search of land.

14. When he has made this selection, he will apprize the surveyor-general by letter, who will point out in his report (to be transmitted twice a month, for the Governor's information) the situation, &c. of such lands as have been selected. If approved by the Governor, the colonial secretary will give the applicant a written authority to take possession of the land, (in which the conditions will be specified) until the grant be regularly made out.

15. The largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler, without purchase, is 2,560 acres, the smallest 320 acres.

16. Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres, for every 500 *l.* sterling of capital which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles, or 2,560 acres, which is the utmost that can be granted without purchase. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes on lands to be granted as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, or of compelling the proprietor, after a certain period, to construct roads through his own property, or to contribute, either by money payments or by work performed, towards an object so desirable.

17. A quit-rent of five per cent. per annum upon the value of each grant of land, as estimated in the survey, will be levied on all such grants; but such quit-rent will not commence to be levied until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding the issue of such grant. At the expiration of the above-mentioned seven years the grantee will become possessed in fee-simple of the grant, subject to the payment of the quit-rent, or he will be entitled to redeem such quit-rent, if he prefers that alternative.

18. The quit-rent will always be redeemable at 20 years' purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the termination of the first seven years, when such quit-rent is first levied.

19. Every grantee, without purchase, must at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years prove, to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, that he has expended in the cultivation and improvement of the land a capital equal to one-fourth of its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant: on failure of such proof, the land will be forfeited to the Crown.

20. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last-mentioned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him, and that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate to advantage the additional grant for which he applies.

21. Persons receiving a second grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit-rent upon the lands comprised in such second grant immediately from the date of it; but any grantee who can show an expenditure of capital upon his first grant, to the amount of five times the estimated value of that grant at the time of its being made to him, will be entitled to a further grant, with a reduction in his quit-rent, at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent. on the estimated value of such grant, on proving that he has sufficient capital still in hand to cultivate to advantage the additional grant.

22. The same regulation will apply to purchasers of land who may make application for a second purchase, and who can show that they have laid out capital upon such land to five times the amount of its estimated value. In such a case, half the estimated value of the new land will be remitted.

23. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Secretary of State, through the Governor of the colony, if resident there, a full explanation, in writing, of the circumstances which induce them to claim exemption from the operation of these general rules.

24. The personal residence of individuals on the land which they may obtain by grant or purchase, or the employment on the spot of a free man of approved character and respectability, will be made an indispensable condition.

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
April 1827.

No. 4.
Regulations for Grants of Land, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,
1828.

1828.

## REGULATIONS for the GRANTING and SELLING of LAND.

### GOVERNMENT ORDER, No. 22.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
29 April 1828.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-governor is pleased to notify, that the following Regulations, in furtherance of His Majesty's instructions for the disposal of land, have been established, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1. It being of importance that settlers should not receive a greater extent of land than they are capable of improving, and that grants should not be made to persons who are desirous only of disposing of them, a Land Board has been appointed, amongst whose duties it will be carefully to investigate the amount, and other particulars of the capital, which the several applicants state themselves respectively to possess.

2. Persons desirous of obtaining land by grant will address themselves to the surveyor-general, who will furnish them with the established form of application to the Lieutenant-governor, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

3. When the Lieutenant-governor shall have been satisfied of the character and respectability of the applicant, the colonial secretary will be instructed to furnish him with a letter to the Land Board, in order that the amount of capital which he can command may be positively and particularly ascertained.

4. Live stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles, which may be applicable to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half-pay or pension which the applicant may receive from Government.

5. When the Lieutenant-governor shall have been satisfied by the report of the Board of the amount of capital, the applicant will be furnished by the colonial secretary with a land order, addressed to the surveyor-general, stating the quantity of land of which the applicant is to be put into possession.

6. The applicant will find a general map of the colony exhibited in the office of the surveyor-general, and he will there also receive every necessary local information which he may desire to obtain, in order to facilitate his views in the selection of land.

7. When the applicant shall have made his selection, he will apprize the surveyor-general thereof by letter, who will point out in his report, to be transmitted twice, viz, on the 1st and 15th days in every month, for the Lieutenant-governor's information, the extent, situation, and other particulars of such land as has been selected. If the selection be approved, the colonial secretary will make the necessary notification to the surveyor-general, from whom the applicant will receive a written authority (containing the description, and specifying the conditions of grant and tenure,) to take possession of and settle on the land.

8. If the applicant shall neglect to act upon the land order, or shall fail to take possession of the land within four months from the date of the written authority, such land order and written authority will be deemed void, and the original application must be renewed.

9. Land thus disposed of without purchase is to be granted in fee-simple, and held in fee and common socage, on payment of a quit-rent of 5 *l.* per cent. per annum upon the value of the land, as estimated in the survey by the land commissioners, and approved by the Lieutenaut-governor.

10. The quit-rent is not to become payable until the end of seven years after the grantee shall have been authorized to settle on the land, and is to be redeemable, at the option of the grantee, at 20 years' purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the time when such quit-rent first becomes payable.

11. Although the ordinary period for issuing the grant will be at the expiration of seven years, yet whenever satisfactory proof shall be brought forward, after one year from the entry into possession and actual occupation, that the grantee has expended in the improvement of the land a sum equal to its value, as that value was estimated by the commissioners at the period of his being put into possession, the settler in such case shall have an immediate right to receive his title-deeds to the grant, without being obliged to await the expiration of the term of seven years; but if he fail within that period to expend in improvements on the land a sum equal to its estimated value, as aforesaid, possession of the land will be resumed by the Crown.

12. Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres, for every 500 *l.* sterling of capital which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles, or 2,560 acres, which is the largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres.

13. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes on lands to be granted as above, and also to mines of gold and silver, and to such quantities of indigenous timber, stone and other materials, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, or for constructing other public works or buildings, or of compelling the proprietor, after a certain period, to construct roads through his own property, or to contribute, either by money payments or by work performed, towards an object so desirable.

14. Persons desirous of obtaining "grants in extension," will make application, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* The best claim for this indulgence will be founded on *bonâ fide* residence as

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a settler on the original grant; but whether the settler be resident on the land or not, actual outlay of capital in the improvement of it, either by buildings, enclosures, draining, or clearing, or in the importation of cattle or sheep of improved breeds to be depastured on it, will form the criterion by which the decision of the Government will be made, the applicant at the same time proving, to the satisfaction of the Land Board, that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate or improve to advantage the additional land for which he applies. "Grants in extension" are subject to quit-rent from the date of the authority to take possession of the land; in all other respects, they are liable to the like conditions and restrictions with original grants.

15. Persons desirous of obtaining "land by purchase," will address themselves to the surveyor-general, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

16. The lands selected by individuals who have obtained leave to purchase will be surveyed and valued by the commissioners with as little delay as possible, and will be put up to sale for one month, (by proclamation to be made and published for that purpose,) and will not be sold at a lower rate than the value so fixed.

17. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the land advertised as above are to be addressed under cover to the colonial secretary, and marked each "Tender for Land." At the end of a month from the date of the proclamation the tenders will be opened, in the presence of such persons as the Lieutenant-governor may appoint, when the land will be disposed of, as directed by His Majesty's instructions, to the person making the highest tender, if approved by the Lieutenant-governor.

18. Lands purchased will be conveyed in fee-simple, and held in free and common socage, the purchaser paying a yearly nominal quit-rent to the Crown of one peppercorn; but the Crown will reserve to itself all the rights specified in article 13.

19. The following terms will be open to the purchaser:

1st. He may pay down the whole purchase-money at the time of sale, in which case he will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent.

2d. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase-money, and the residue by four half-yearly instalments.

3d. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase-money, and one moiety of the residue by two half-yearly instalments, upon which he shall receive the plenary title-deeds of the land conveyed in fee-simple, and to be holden of the Crown in free and common socage, by the annual payment of a peppercorn as quit-rent, on his lodging in the hands of Government a maiden-mortgage on the land so purchased, as a security for the payment of the other half of the purchase-money, which will bear an annual interest of 5 per cent.; such mortgage to be redeemable (at any time) within 12 years, by payment of the principal and interest remaining due, and not to be transferable before the expiration of that period.

20. The personal residence of individuals, or the employment on the spot of an overseer, whose character shall have been approved by the Government, will be made an indispensable condition of obtaining and holding land, whether by grant or purchase.

By command of the Lieutenant-governor,

*J. Burnett.*

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GOVERNMENT ORDER, No. 26.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
30 April 1828.

THE Lieutenant-governor is pleased to direct that the following conditions shall be in force on the location of building allotments in the towns and in the suburbs:

1. *In the Towns.*

1. The allotments will be divided into three classes or rates.

2. The class or rate of an allotment, when applied for by any individual, shall be named by the Government, through the surveyor-general.

3. Allotments of the first class shall consist of one acre of land and upwards, but not exceeding three acres; allotments of the second class, half an acre and upwards, not exceeding one acre; and allotments of the third class, a quarter of an acre and upwards, not exceeding half an acre.

4. The extent of the allotment in either of these three cases to depend upon the remoteness of the situation from the centre of the town, and the outlay of capital which the grantee pledges himself to expend.

5. That on an allotment of the first class, a house shall be built of a frontage extending not less than 45 feet; on an allotment of the second class, a house with a frontage of at least 35 feet; and on an allotment of the third class, a house with a frontage of at least 15 feet.

On granting permission to any individual to occupy an allotment, he will be required to enter into a written obligation to perform the following conditions:

1. That he will make a footpath of nine feet wide on the side or sides of his allotment, next any street or public way, and inclose such allotment with a good fence, within six months from the date of the obligation.

2. That he will commence the erection of a house of brick or stone of the proper dimensions, according to the class of the allotment, within six months after the location order is given, keeping the line of the front at a distance of not less than 12 feet from the street.

3. That

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3. That he will complete the erection of the house, as far as regards the outward appearance, if of the first rate, within two years; if of the second rate, within 18 months; and if of the third rate, within 12 months.

4. That he will within that period expend at least, according to the extent of the allotment, in the erection of buildings, if of the first rate, 1,000 *l.*; if of the second rate, 500 *l.*; and if of the third rate, 200 *l.*

5. That he will not alienate his allotment within the period of 24, 18, or 12 months, (as the case may be with reference to the rate,) but will himself make the improvements required.

Any individual having failed to comply with any of the above conditions, his allotment shall be forfeited to the Crown. If, however, through misfortune, or other unavoidable cause, it shall be made to appear that he has become unable to perform the conditions, he shall be permitted, on application to the Government, to sell to a purchaser, who will become bound in like manner to fulfil them. But on the expiration of 24, 18, or 12 months, (as the case may be,) if he shall have fully complied with the conditions, he shall be entitled to a grant for the first and second class, subject to the payment of the under-mentioned quit-rent:

In Hobart Town and Launceston, 9 *d.* per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, 3 *d.* per rod per annum.

In all townships in the interior, 2 *d.* per rod per annum.

And for an allotment of the third class, to a lease for 21 years, subject to the under-mentioned rent:

In Hobart Town and Launceston, 6 *d.* per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, 2 *d.* per rod per annum.

In all other townships in the interior, 1 *d.* per rod per annum.

These regulations are not to extend to allotments on the wharfs, which are to be subject to a distinct arrangement.

The quit-rents on all town allotments are to be chargeable from the date of the location order and possession being given to the parties by the surveyor-general.

II. *For the Allotments in the Suburbs of Hobart Town.*

That they be fenced in with a four-rail fence, or some other equally substantial fence, and effectually cleared of all trees, (except such as may *bonâ fide* be reserved for ornament,) stumps and roots of trees, within 12 months. The ground to be properly broken up by the spade or plough, and a crop, either of turnips, vetches, grass or potatoes sown within the second 12 months, and a house and other buildings (of stone or brick) erected, to the amount in the whole for such buildings of 750 *l.*, within three years more; thus, fenced and cleared the first year, ground broken up and a crop the second year, buildings erected the fifth year.

A ticket, giving possession, will be exchanged for a grant, on compliance with the conditions, at a quit-rent of 5 per cent., calculated upon the present value of the land, according to the valuation of the land commissioners, approved by the Lieutenant-governor.

If the grantee is rather disposed to reverse this arrangement, and commence with the erection of the house, it is optional with him to do so; and a grant will be issued as soon as the house is completed.

The largest allotment not exceeding 10 acres, and to be decreased according to its vicinity to the town.

By command of his Excellency,

*J. Burnett.*

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1832.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 38.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 16 Feb. 1832.

THE Lieutenant-governor has directed that the following regulations for the disposal of land be published, for general information.

By his Excellency's command,

*J. Burnett.*

LAND REGULATIONS.

*Sale.*

1. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed with respect to the survey of a parish, a chart thereof will be exhibited at the surveyor-general's office, showing its boundaries, the public reserves, the lands already appropriated, and those remaining for sale, the latter being divided into lots containing, as nearly as practicable, 640 acres each, which lots will be distinguished by numerical marks in reference to an accompanying schedule, which will more particularly describe their boundaries.

2. Notice will at the same time be given in the Gazette that such lands, after the expiration of three months, will become disposable.

3. As no Crown lands will be sold, except in special cases, but those which shall have been previously notified as disposable, all offers to purchase must be made with reference to the charts and schedules exhibited for that purpose in the surveyor-general's office, and must be addressed to the surveyor-general in the printed forms, which may be obtained at the same office, on payment of a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each.



4. Should

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4. Should any person desire to purchase a portion only of some particular lot open for sale, he will, in his application, state the reasons for which he wishes the division to be made, as no deviation from the lots described in the schedules will be adopted, except in very special cases.

5. All disposable lots for which application shall have been made with reference to the schedules will be advertised, for not less than one month, and will then be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, provided that the price offered shall at least amount to the sum of 5*s.* per acre.

6. But before the bidding is accepted, the party will be required to pay down a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the purchase-money, and to sign an engagement to pay the balance within one calendar month, under penalty of forfeiting the deposit.

7. If payment be not made within the prescribed period, the deposit will be forfeited accordingly, and the land will again be open to the selection of the public.

8. But if the purchase be completed within the period stipulated, the purchaser will be put in immediate possession of the land, and no time will be lost in preparing the title-deeds; previously to the delivery of which a fee of 40*s.* will be payable to the colonial secretary for preparing the same, and another fee of 5*s.* to the registrar of the Supreme Court for enrolling them; but it will be incumbent on the grantee to procure the enrolment.

9. In ordinary cases land will not be sold, unless it shall previously have been notified as open for sale; but in special instances, where parties may be desirous of purchasing lands in districts not yet surveyed, those lands may be sold in the same manner, after advertisement for three months, but subject to all risks arising from inaccuracy of description.

10. All lands disposed of under these regulations will be held in free and common socage, subject to the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn.

11. The Crown will reserve to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public purposes. The Crown will further reserve to itself all mines of coals and precious metals.

12. No land within 100 feet of high-water mark on the sea coast, harbours, bays or inlets, is to be considered open to purchase, unless for the purposes of commerce or navigation.

13. All free persons will be eligible as purchasers of land, without any limitation as to quantity.

*Retired Officers.*

14. The same advantages will be extended to officers of His Majesty's navy and marines retiring from the service or going upon half-pay as are held out to military officers by the general order of 1st August 1831, No. 504, the established relation of rank between the different grades of each service being observed respectively.

15. All officers desirous of becoming settlers shall, like other individuals, procure land only by purchase at the public sales; but they will be entitled to a remission of the purchase-money in proportion to their respective rank and period of service, according to the following graduated scale, on producing testimonials of unexceptionable character from the General commanding in Chief, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as the case may be:

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole 300 *l.*
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 250 *l.*
Field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole 200 *l.*
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 200 *l.*
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole 150 *l.*
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 150 *l.*
Subalterns of 7 years' service or less, in the whole 100 *l.*

16. No officer will be entitled to the benefit of this regulation unless, if military, he shall produce the written permission of the General commanding in Chief, or the Commander of the Forces in India, to go on half pay, or to retire from the service, for the purpose of settling in the colony; or, if of the navy or marines, a similar permission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

17. All officers desirous of availing themselves of these regulations must enter into a bond for 500 *l.* that either they, or their families, will reside in this colony for seven years.

18. They will be required to apply for the land they wish to purchase in the form prescribed by the third paragraph of this order.

19. To prevent the inconvenience at the time of sale of advancing the prescribed deposit of 10 per cent. a certificate must be produced, signed by the colonial secretary, stating the sum they will be allowed in remission of the purchase-money.

20. The other modes of procedure will be the same in all respects as those detailed above in the case of ordinary purchasers.

*Discharged Soldiers.*

21. To non-commissioned officers and privates discharged from the service for the purpose of settling in the colony, the following proportion of the purchase-money will be remitted, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Serjeants - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 *l.* |
| Corporals and private soldiers - - - - - - - - | 25 *l.* |

*Leases.*

22. All lots of Crown land which have been notified as disposable may be leased after the expiration of three months from the date of the notification, provided no offer to purchase them shall have been made in the interim.

23. Persons who may be desirous of renting lots of Crown land will apply to the surveyor-general, in the printed form, which may be obtained for the purpose at his office on payment of the fee of 6 *d.*, and will in that application describe the land desired.

24. The land, if disposable by lease, will then be advertised for one month, at the expiration of which the lease of it for one year will be put up to public auction.

25. Each lot will be put up at a rent of 20 *s.* per 100 acres, and the highest bidding (if not less than that sum) will be accepted.

26. Should application be made to purchase a lot already advertised to be let, but before it shall have been put up for that purpose, the application to purchase will supersede that to rent, and the lot will be advertised for sale in the regulated mode, provided the land be open for sale.

27. At every auction, all lots which have on that occasion been put up for sale, but not sold, will be immediately offered on lease for one year, and the highest bidding (if not less than 20 *s.* per 100 acres) will be then accepted.

28. It is to be distinctly understood that leased lands will be open to purchase, provided they are amongst those which shall already have been notified as being for sale, and in the event of their being sold, they must be surrendered by the lessee upon one month's notice.

29. At the expiration of the year the lots leased will not again be put up to auction, unless application to that effect shall have been made, and in the absence of such application the tenant will be continued in possession, upon the terms of his original lease, until he shall notify to the surveyor-general, in writing, that he wishes to relinquish it; but if after the expiration of the year another tenant offers, the land will be again put up as before.

30. Although in ordinary cases no lands will be leased but such as shall have been already notified as disposable by sale, yet as many settlements have been formed in remote parts of the colony, where the arrangements necessary for selling lands cannot for some time be made, but where nevertheless it may be essential to persons already fixed there to obtain by lease the Crown lands in the neighbourhood of their own, in such special instances the lands applied for on lease, if unobjectionable, will be let by auction, according to the process above specified, but subject to all risks arising from any inaccuracy in the description.

*Town and Suburban Allotments.*

31. Allotments will in future be disposed of by public sale only.

32. Every township in the colony will shortly be laid out and divided into sections and lots, plans of which will be seen at the survey office, and at the offices of the police magistrates in the country.

33 All persons wishing to purchase such allotments will make application to that effect to the surveyor-general, in the printed form, to be obtained at the survey office and at the police offices, and will therein distinctly specify the lots required by reference to the numerical and sectional marks by which they are described in the plans.

34. Allotments thus applied for will be from time to time advertised for sale, and after three months will be sold by public auction, on the conditions specified in paragraphs six, seven, eight and ten of these regulations.

No. 4.
Regulations for Grants of Land, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,
1832.

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## Appendix, No. 5.

## REGULATIONS AS TO SETTLERS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### January 1829.

REGULATIONS for the guidance of those who may propose to embark as Settlers for the New Settlement on the Western Coast of *New Holland.*

1. HIS Majesty's Government do not intend to incur any expense in conveying settlers to the new colony on the Swan River, and will not feel bound to defray the expense of supplying them with provisions or other necessaries after their arrival there, nor to assist their removal to England or elsewhere, should they be desirous of quitting the colony.

2. Such persons as may arrive in that settlement before the end of the year 1830 will receive, in the order of their arrival, grants of land, free of quit-rent, proportioned to the capital which they may be prepared to invest in the improvement of the land, and of which capital they may be able to produce satisfactory proofs to the Lieutenant-governor (or other officer administering the colonial government), or to any two officers of the local government appointed by the Lieutenant-governor for that purpose, at the rate of 40 acres for every sum of 3 *l.* which they may be prepared so to invest.

3. Under the head of "investment of capital" will be considered stock of every description, all implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or which may be necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located. The amount of any half-pay or pension which the applicant may receive from Government will also be considered as so much capital.

Regulations as to Settlers in Western Australia,
1829.

No. 5.
Regulations as to Settlers in Western Australia, 1829.

4. Those who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons will be entitled to an allowance of land, at the rate of 15 *l.*, that is, of 200 acres of land, for the passage of every such labouring person, over and above any other investment of capital. In the class of "labouring persons" are included women, and children above 10 years old. Provision will be made by law, at the earliest opportunity, for rendering those capitalists who may be engaged in taking out labouring persons to this settlement liable for the future maintenance of those persons, should they, from infirmity or any other cause, become unable to maintain themselves there.

5. The licence of occupation of land will be granted to the settler, on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the Lieutenant-governor (or other officer administering the local government) of the amount of property brought into the colony. The proofs required of such property will be such satisfactory vouchers of expenses as would be received in auditing public accounts. But the full title to the land will not be granted in fee-simple until the settler has proved, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-governor, (or other officer administering the local government) that the sum required by Article 2 of these Regulations, (viz. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre), has been expended in the cultivation of the land, or in solid improvements, such as buildings, roads or other works of the kind.

6. Any grant of land thus allotted, of which a fair proportion, of at least one-fourth, shall not have been brought into cultivation, otherwise improved or reclaimed from its wild state, to the extent of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre, to the satisfaction of the local government, within three years from the date of the licence of occupation, shall at the end of the three years be liable to a payment of 6 *d.* per acre into the public chest of the settlement; and at the expiration of seven years more, should the land still remain in an uncultivated or unimproved state, it will revert absolutely to the Crown.

7. After the year 1830, land will be disposed of to those settlers who may resort to the colony on such conditions as His Majesty's Government shall see occasion to adopt.

8. It is not intended that any convicts or other description of prisoners be transported to this new settlement.

9. The government will be administered by Captain Stirling of the royal navy, as Lieutenant-governor of the settlement, and it is proposed that a bill should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next Session to make provision for the civil government of the new settlement.

Colonial Office, 13 January 1829.

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## February 1829.

INFORMATION for the use of those who may propose to embark as Settlers for the New Settlement in *Western Australia*.

1. His Majesty's Government do not intend to incur any expense in conveying settlers to the new colony on the Swan River, and will not feel bound to defray the cost of supplying them with provisions or other necessaries after their arrival there, nor to assist their removal to England, or to any other place, should they be desirous of quitting the colony.

2. Such persons as may arrive in that settlement before the end of the year 1830 will receive, in the order of their arrival, allotments of land, free of quit-rent, proportioned to the capital which they may be prepared to invest in the improvement of the land, and of which capital they may be able to produce satisfactory proofs to the Lieutenant-governor (or other officer administering the colonial government) or to any two officers of the local government appointed by the Lieutenant-governor for that purpose, at the rate of 40 acres for every sum of 3 *l.* which they may be prepared so to invest.

3. Under the head of "investment of capital" will be considered stock of every description, all implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or which may be necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located.

4. Those who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons will be entitled to an allotment of land, at the rate of 15 *l.*, that is, of 200 acres of land, for the passage of every such labouring person, over and above any other investment of capital. In the class of "labouring persons" are included women, and children above 10 years old. With respect to the children of labouring people under that age, it is proposed to allow 40 acres for every such child above three years old; 80 acres for every such child above six years old, and 120 for every such child above nine and under ten years old. Provision will be made, by law, at the earliest opportunity, for rendering those capitalists who may be engaged in taking out labouring persons to this settlement liable for the future maintenance of those persons, should they, from infirmity or any other cause, become unable to maintain themselves there.

5. The licence to occupy will be given to the settler on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the Lieutenant-governor (or other officer administering the local government) of the amount of property brought into the colony, to be invested as above specified. The proofs required of this property will be such satisfactory vouchers of expenses as would be received in auditing public accounts. But the title to the land will not be granted in fee-simple until the settler has proved, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-governor, (or other officer administering the local government) that the sum required by Article 2, (viz. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre) has been actually expended

expended in some investment of the nature specified in Article 3, or in the cultivation of the land, or in solid improvements, such as buildings, roads, or other works of that kind.

6. Any land thus allotted, of which a fair proportion, at least one-fourth, shall not have been brought into cultivation, or otherwise improved, to the satisfaction of the local government, within three years from the date of the licence of occupation, shall at the end of the three years be liable to one further payment of 6 *d.* per acre for all the land not so cultivated or improved into the public chest of the settlement, and at the expiration of seven years more, so much of the whole grant as shall still remain in an uncultivated or unimproved state will revert absolutely to the Crown. And in every grant will be contained a condition, that, at any time within ten years from the date thereof, the government may resume, without compensation, any land not then actually cultivated or improved, as before mentioned, which may be required for roads, canals, or quays, or for the site of public buildings.

7. After the year 1830, land will be disposed of to those settlers who may resort to the colony, on such conditions as His Majesty's Government shall determine.

8. It is not intended that any convicts be transported to this new settlement.

9. The government will be administered by Captain Stirling of the royal navy, as Lieutenant-governor of the settlement, and it is proposed that a Bill shall be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next Session to make provision for its civil and judicial administration.

Colonial Office, 3 February, 1829.

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## July 1830.

INFORMATION for the use of those who may propose to embark as Settlers for the New Settlement in *Western Australia.*

1. It has at no time formed any part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to incur any expense in conveying settlers to the new colony on the Swan River. Government will not feel bound to defray the cost of supplying provisions or other necessaries to settlers after their arrival there, nor to assist their return to England, nor their removal to any other place, should they be desirous of quitting that colony.

2. Such persons as emigrate to the Swan River settlement, and arrive there after the 31st of December 1830, will receive, in the order of their arrival, allotments of land proportioned to the capital which they have at command for the improvement of the land, at the rate of 20 acres for every sum of 3 *l.* which they may be prepared to invest in such improvement.

3. Under the head of "capital" will be considered, at a fair rate of valuation, stock of every description, all implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or which may be necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located.

4. Those who incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to this colony will be entitled to land to the value of 15 *l.*, that is, to 100 acres, for the passage of every such labourer, over and above any investment of other capital.

In the class of "labouring persons" are included women, and also children above 12 years old. They will further be allowed 30 acres for every child under the age of six, and 60 acres for every child between the age of six and twelve.

5. The licence to occupy will be given to the settler, on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the Lieutenant-governor (or other officer administering the local government) of the amount of property, as above specified, which has been brought into the colony to be invested. The proofs expected to be produced of the value of this property will be such vouchers of expenses as would be received in auditing public accounts. The title to the land in fee-simple will not be granted, however, until the settler has proved, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-governor, (or other officer administering the local government) that the sum required by Article 2, (viz. 3 *s.* per acre) has been actually expended in some investment of the nature specified in Article 3, or has been laid out on the cultivation of the land, or on some other substantial improvement, such as buildings, roads or other works of utility.

6. Any land thus allotted which shall not have been brought into cultivation, or upon which improvements shall not have been effected in some other manner, to the satisfaction of the local government, within two years from the date of the licence of occupation, shall at the end of that period be liable to an annual payment into the public chest of the settlement of 1 *s.* per acre, as quit-rent; and at the expiration of another period of two years, so much of the whole grant as shall still remain in an uncultivated state, or without such improvement being effected upon it as shall be satisfactory to the local government, shall revert absolutely to the Crown, or become liable to such additional quit-rent as the local government may think fit to impose, reference being had to the value of the adjoining lands. But in cases where land so circumstanced is required for roads, canals or quays, or for any other public purpose, the local government will be at liberty to retain the land absolutely, in place of allowing it to revert to the original grantee on the condition of paying an additional quit-rent.

Colonial Office, 20 July 1830.

## — Appendix, No. 6. —

No. 6.

Abstract of Australian Agricultural Company's Charter.

### ABSTRACT of the *Australian Agricultural Company's* CHARTER.

The Australian Agricultural Company's charter, bearing date the 1st of October 1824, is founded on the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 86.

The charter, after setting forth the objects contemplated in the Act, provides:

1. That all grants of land to the Company shall be passed under the great seal of the colony, in pursuance of a warrant under the Sign Manual.

2. That a quit-rent of 1½ per cent. shall be charged on the land, its value being estimated at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* an acre.

3. That no quit-rent shall be charged on the land during the term of five years, such term to be computed from the date of the grant.

4. That the Company shall have the power to redeem their quit-rent, or any part thereof, on the payment of a sum equal to 20 times the value of the quit-rent to be redeemed.

5. That the Company shall employ on their lands such a number of convicts as shall at least be equal to the number of free labourers employed, provided the Governor shall be able and willing to supply a sufficient number of convicts for that purpose.

6. That the Company shall employ one free superintendent to every 50 convicts.

7. That none of the Company's land shall be in any way alienated during five years from the date of the grant, under pain of forfeiture of such land.

8. That the Company shall have the power of alienating any portion of their land, not exceeding 50,000 acres, after having proved to the local government an expenditure in the improvement of their grant to the amount of 10,000 *l.*, and so on in like proportion, and on the same condition, to the extent of one half of their grant; and that they shall also have the power of leasing for any period not exceeding 21 years, without any covenant of renewal, portions of their land, not exceeding one moiety of the whole.

9, 10, 11. That the quit-rent chargeable on the Company's land shall be paid at intervals of five years; the first payment to be made after the expiration of 10 years from the date of the grant. Provision is also made for the redemption of the quit-rent, by the employment and maintenance of 600 convicts during the greater part of the second period of five years from the date of the grant, of 1,000 convicts during the third period, and of 1,400 convicts during the fourth period.

12. That the whole amount of quit-rent shall be redeemed if, within 20 years from the date of the grant, it shall appear that the company have relieved the Treasury from a charge equal to 100,000 *l.*, to be calculated at the rate of 20 *l.* for each convict supported during a year.

## — Appendix, No. 7. —

No. 7.

Abstract of the Van Diemen's Land Company's Charter.

### ABSTRACT of the *Van Diemen's Land Company's* CHARTER.

The Van Diemen's Land Company's charter, bearing date the 1st September 1825, is founded on the Act of the 6 Geo. 4, c. 39.

The charter, after setting forth the objects contemplated in the Act, goes on to declare and define the scope of the operations of the Company. It empowers the Company to expend their capital in the improvement of their lands and the construction of works thereon, and in carrying out emigrants. It conveys the power of "working and raising mines and minerals," subject to such conditions as might be imposed by the government.

The Company may make loans on the security of "lands and hereditaments" situated within the colony, to the amount of 50,000 *l.* in the whole; a record of each loan to be entered in the Supreme Court within one month.

They may also make loans to the amount of 20,000 *l.* on any "bonds or judgments," (such loans to be subject to the further regulation of the Government,) provided they do not enter into any banking operations. Loans may be made without restriction to persons settling on their lands for the purpose of improving them.

They may contract for public works to the extent of 50,000 *l.* This licence to continue for 10 years only, and be then subject to renewal or otherwise.

They may advance money to the Government to the extent of 100,000 *l.* on security of any tolls or taxes. This licence also to continue for 10 years only, subject to renewal.

They may advance money on whale or seal fisheries to the amount of 20,000 *l.*

They may lay out capital to the extent of 20,000 *l.* in the acquirement of "houses, wharfs and buildings," and capital to the amount of 10,000 *l.* in the acquisition of any other description of real property, "lands or hereditaments." Such last-mentioned description of property (not being a house, wharf or other building) to be only through a licence from the Governor. The Secretary of State may authorize the Company to increase such loans and investments of capital, if it shall appear to be for the benefit of the colony to do so.

Provision is then made for regulating the tenure of their grant.

1. The grants to be made under the seal of the colony, in pursuance of warrants under the Royal Sign Manual.

2. A quit-

No. 7.
Abstract of the Van Diemen's Land Company's Charter.

2. A quit-rent to be chargeable of 1 ½ per cent. on the lands.

3. No quit-rent to be due or payable for five years from the date of the grant.

4. May redeem the quit-rent by payment of 20 times its amount.

5. They shall employ a number of convicts equal to the number of their free labourers, provided the Governor should be able and willing to supply such a number.

6. The Company to employ one free overseer to every 50 convicts.

7. None of the Company's land to be alienated for five years from the date of the grant, under penalty of a forfeiture to the Crown.

8. The Company have the power of alienating any portion of their land (after such period of five years) not exceeding 12,500 acres, after having proved to the local government an expenditure of 2,500 *l.*; and so on in like proportions, and on the same conditions, to the extent of one-half their grant. They may also lease for any period not exceeding 21 years any portions of their land, to the extent of one-half their grant.

9, 10 & 11. The quit-rent chargeable on the Company's land shall be paid at intervals of five years; the first payment to be made after the expiration of 10 years from the date of the grant. It is also provided, that the quit-rent may be redeemed by the employment and maintenance of 150 convicts during the greater part of the second period of five years from the date of the grant, of 250 convicts during the third period, and of 350 during the fourth period.

12. The lands shall be free from quit-rent if, within 20 years from the date of the grant, the Company shall make it appear that they have relieved the local treasury from a charge equal to 25,000 *l.* by the maintenance of convicts, to be calculated at the rate of 16 *l.* for each convict supported during the year.

The capital of the Company is fixed at one million of pounds sterling, to be raised in shares of 100 *l.* each.

Then follow various provisions relative to the appointment of the Governor, deputy-governor and the directors; their meetings, &c. &c. &c.

# REPORT

FROM THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# ACCOUNTS OF COLONIAL

# RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE;

*WITH THE*

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

## APPENDIX AND INDEX.

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *July* 1837.

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*Veneris*, 28° *die Aprilis*, 1837.

*Ordered*, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure laid on the Table of this House; and to report to The House as to the mode in which it may be desirable to frame the same for the future, in order to introduce uniformity, regularity, correctness and completeness.

And a Committee is appointed of—

Dr. Bowring.
Sir George Grey.
Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring.
Sir James Graham.
Sir Henry Parnell.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Henry Marsland.
Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Hawes.
Mr. William Ewart Gladstone.
Mr. Daniel Callaghan.
Mr. Rundle.
Sir George Clerk.
Mr. W. Crawford.
Mr. Mark Philips.

*Ordered*, That Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

*Martis*, 11° *die Julii*, 1837.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them to The House.

*Mercurii*, 12° *die Julii*, 1837.

*Ordered*, That the Order of The House that Five be the Quorum of the Committee, be discharged.

*Ordered*, That Three be the Quorum of the said Committee; and that it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they do report the Evidence only already taken before them.

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# REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure laid on the Table of this House; and to report to The House as to the mode in which it may be desirable to frame the same for the future, in order to introduce uniformity, regularity, correctness and completeness; and who were instructed to report the Evidence already taken before them to The House:—

HAVE proceeded in the matters to them referred, and have taken the following Evidence, which they have agreed to report to The House.

13 *July* 1837.

## ATTENDANCE OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Martis, 9° die Maii*, 1837.

Dr. Bowring.
Sir Henry Parnell.
Mr. Rundle.
Mr. Hume.
Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. F. T. Baring.

*Mercurii, 12° die Julii*, 1837.

Dr. Bowring in the Chair.

Mr. Hume.
Mr. Hawes.

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Lunæ, 22° die Maii, 1837.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Rundle. | Sir James Graham. |
| Mr. Henry Marsland. | Sir T. Fremantle. |
| Mr. F. T. Baring. | |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*George William Brande*, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

*G.W. Brande*, Esq.

22 May 1837.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you hold in the Treasury?—That of principal clerk for colonial business.

2. What are the duties attached to that department?—Generally to take the directions of the secretary and the board, upon all papers relating to colonial matters that come to the Treasury, and also to superintend the preparation of abstracts of colonial accounts for the House of Commons.

3. How long has that office existed?—The office of clerk for colonial accounts has existed since April 1832, and my present office since October 1834.

4. You have been in that department ever since the existence of the office?—I have, ever since it was formed.

5. What are the colonies over the accounts of which the Treasury exercises a direct control, so that you are enabled to instruct them as to the form in which accounts shall be received?—Gibraltar, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, the Gambia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, St. Lucia; St. Helena will also be one henceforward, and also Western Australia.

6. You give direct instructions to all those colonies which have not legislative assemblies of their own?—For those colonies which have not legislative assemblies of their own, that is, representative assemblies.

7. Do you receive any returns from those colonies which have a legislative assembly?—They have all been desired to send returns, and some of them are now received.

8. Are any direct instructions given by your office as to the form in which those returns shall be made?—The Secretary of State has transmitted the instructions at the request of the Treasury Board, by circular to all the governors in the colonies.

9. A portion of the revenues in the legislative colonies is under the control of the Treasury, is it not; that, for instance, received by the Customs?—It is hardly so; the Act of Parliament states that the officers of the Customs shall collect them; but they shall be paid over, or the principal portion of them, to the colonial treasury, and appropriated to the general revenue of the colony; but there are some of the very old duties which still remain, forming part of the general Customs revenue of the empire.

10. Can you state when the Crown colonies were first directed to return an account of their revenues and expenditure to this country?—The returns in that respect are twofold; one, the account which they render for audit, and the other, the quarterly return from the Crown colonies, and an annual return from the colonies having legislative assemblies, which is sent to the Treasury merely for the information of the Treasury board, as to the amount of their revenue and expenditure, and for the preparation of the accounts which are submitted to the House of Commons.

11. The first Colonial Audit Board was established by Act of Parliament in 1814, was it not?—Yes, in 1814.

12. To what colonies did that appointment refer in particular?—To Ceylon, the Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad and the Cape of Good Hope.



13. Then

*G.W. Brande*, Esq.

22 May 1837.

13. Then it was not a general Act of Parliament?—No, it was not.

14. At what period were the functions of the Colonial Auditors extended to the other colonies?—The first Treasury authority was a minute of the Treasury of the 20th of December 1822, under which the accounts from Sierra Leone, the Gambia, St. Lucia, British Guiana, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and afterwards of Gibraltar, were referred to the Colonial Audit Board.

15. Have you that minute?—Here is a copy.

[*The following Paper was then put in:*]

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 20th December 1822.

MY Lords have under their consideration the Act of the 54th year of his late Majesty, c. 184, for the "effectual examination of Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues of the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, for five years," whereby his Majesty was empowered, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint three Commissioners for examining the public accounts of all Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and other public officers and servants, and of all other persons whatever, who have been or shall or may be concerned in the receipt or expenditure of the colonial revenues in the colonies before named, or in the receipt or expenditure of any sums granted by the Parliament of Great Britain in aid of those revenues respectively, and also for examining the public accounts of all Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and other public officers and servants, and of all other persons whatever who have been or shall or may be concerned in the receipt or expenditure of the colonial revenues of any other colonies or dominions subject to the Crown of Great Britain, or in the receipt or expenditure of any sums granted by the Parliament of Great Britain in aid of these revenues, which accounts this Board may deem it expedient to refer to the Commissioners for their examination.

My Lords have also under their consideration the Act of the 1st and 2d of His present Majesty, c. 121, s. 22, which recites the said Act of the 54th year of his late Majesty, and that the system established under it, and the provisions thereby made for the speedy and effectual examination and audit in Great Britain of the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the colonial revenues in the said colonies or settlements, hath been found by experience to be of great public utility, and enacts that the said Act of the 54th of his late Majesty, and all the powers and authorities, clauses and provisions therein contained, except in so far as the same might be revised, altered or repealed by the said last-mentioned Act, should be made perpetual.

The experience which My Lords have had of the great advantage which has arisen to the public service from the labours of this commission, has satisfied them of the expediency of referring for their examination, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of the 54th Geo. 3d, the accounts of the colonial revenues and expenditure of the following colonies; viz. New South Wales, including Van Diemen's Land, Sierra Leone, and the settlements on the Gold Coast, and of the revenues and expenditure of the settlements of Demerara and Berbice, in so far as the same are raised and expended under the direct and immediate authority of His Majesty, and not under any independent colonial authorities.

Write to Mr. Wilmot for the information of Earl Bathurst, in the terms of this Minute, and acquaint him, that it is in their Lordships' contemplation to carry into effect the powers vested in them by the said Act of the 54th year of his late Majesty, of referring to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit the examination of the revenues and expenditure of the several colonies and settlements above mentioned; and desire Mr. Wilmot to move his Lordship to inform My Lords whether there are in his Lordship's office any of the accounts and vouchers of the revenues and expenditure of such colonies and settlements, and in that event to move his Lordship also to direct that such accounts and vouchers may be transmitted to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit for their inspection, and for the purpose of enabling them to consider and report to My Lords in what manner these arrangements may most conveniently be carred into effect.

Transmit copy of this Minute to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit for their information, and acquaint them, that before My Lords give their final directions for carrying these arrangements into effect, they would wish to receive from the Commissioners such observations and suggestions as may occur to them in regard to the best mode of giving effect to their Lordships' instructions, and particularly as to the periods from whence it may be desirable that their examination of the accounts of the said colonies and settlements respectively should commence.

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16. Was it not the case, that previous to the transfer of the Colonial Audit to the General Audit Office, all the colonial accounts passed to the Colonial Audit Board?—All the accounts from those colonies which I have mentioned passed the Colonial Audit Board.

17. But now the Colonial Audit Board has merged in the General Audit Office, has it not so?—Yes; it has, by an Act of the 2d of William the Fourth, chapter 26, which authorized the transfer of the powers exercised by the Colonial Auditors to the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts.

18. Previously

18. Previously to the existence of the Audit Board, in the year 1814, were the accounts regularly sent from the colonies?—No, they were not; some of the governors had drawn largely on this country in aid of their colonial revenues, and that occasioned accounts to be sent home, showing the application of those bills, and of necessity comprising the receipt and expenditure of colonial revenue, in aid of which they had been drawn. When those accounts, were received in this country, the Commissioners of Audit did not consider they could deal with them, or consider them properly, and upon that ground the Colonial Audit Board was established.

19. At what period did the Audit Board first give instructions to the colonies as to the improvements which they wished to be introduced into the colonial accounts? —As soon as that board was established, which was in the month of October 1814, the then Treasury Board directed them to prepare instructions, as soon as their acquaintance with the accounts enabled them to do so. I find they were sent to Trinidad, in the month of July 1815; to the Cape of Good Hope, in March 1816; to the Mauritius, in May 1816; to Ceylon, in January 1817; and to Malta, in October 1824; there having been, in the mean time, a Commission of Inquiry as to Malta, and the whole of their accounts being, in fact, regulated in the way pointed out by the instructions under directions given by Sir Thomas Maitland.

20. Then the improved system, in point of fact, dates from 1815, does it not?—Yes, it does.

21. An ambulatory commission of inquiry into colonial receipts and revenues went out in 1823 to some of the Oriental colonies; are you aware whether they sent home any suggestion with respect to the improvement of the colonial accounts?—Not with respect to that; the commission related to every thing connected with the public establishments in the colonies. I do not recollect any particular suggestion of theirs with respect to the forms of the accounts.

22. Was not a King's commission instituted in 1830, to examine into the state of the colonial accounts, and to report thereon?—It bears date on the 21st of June 1830, and the commission was appointed "to inquire into all matters and things connected with the revenue and expenditure of our several colonies and foreign possessions, and from time to time to suggest to the Commissioners of our Treasury such regulations and arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary for the better collection or improvement of the revenue, or for the reduction of expenditure therein."

23. Into what colonies did that commission inquire?—They reported on the revenue and expenditure of Malta, Gibraltar, New South Wales, and the Mauritius.

24. Did they suggest any changes in the manner of keeping the colonial accounts, either at the Treasury or in the colonies themselves?—In December 1830, when their commission was about to expire, they addressed a separate letter to the Treasury, in which, among other things, they say, "We suggest for your Lordships' consideration whether it may not be found convenient to give directions that an abstract of the expenses defrayed from the revenues of this country for the service of each of the several colonies should be prepared by the several departments under which such charges are incurred, for your information, in order that your Lordships may have at once a distinct and comprehensive view of the whole expense attending the colonies, and each of them." They made some suggestion, also, with respect to the attention of the Treasury Board being called to any charges which were irregular; and they observe, "We presume to add, that we think it would be convenient, if a better mode of stating the accounts of the colonies were generally adopted, and rendered as uniform as the nature of their different circumstances will permit; and we have no doubt that such a plan might be devised, with the assistance of the Board of Colonial Audit."

25. Did they propose any particular form for keeping the colonial accounts?—None whatever.

26. You were examined before the Committee of Public Documents in the year 1833, were you not?—Yes, I was.

27. Were any improvements, in the shape of returns, suggested by that Committee?—The returns at that time had been called for, but were not received; the Treasury Board, by two minutes, of September 1831 and January 1832, which were submitted to that Committee, and were printed in their proceedings, gave directions for more extensive returns than those suggested by the commissioners in 1830.



28. Were

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28. Were any steps taken upon that recommendation of the commissioners, in 1830?—Upon that recommendation the Treasury directed the Board of Colonial Audit to consider and report as to the best form of bringing together all the different branches of colonial expenditure, colonial receipt, and colonial revenue, into a sort of abstract, for the information of the Treasury, and to be submitted to Parliament.

29. Did they direct books to be kept in any particular form?—No; but the instructions direct the accounts to be rendered in a particular shape.

30. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Were the suggestions of the Colonial Audit Board adopted by the Treasury?—The Treasury Board, by two minutes, the first, dated the 30th of September 1831, and the next, dated the 20th of January 1832, adopted those suggestions, calling upon all the Home Departments for annual returns of every branch of their expenditure or transactions relating to the colonies, and requesting the Secretary of State to call upon all the colonial governments to make returns periodically; quarterly from the colonies in which the Crown had power over the revenue, in order that a check might at the same time be kept upon the transactions of the governors, and annually, where the revenue is at the disposition of the local legislature, merely for information as to what their receipt and expenditure were.

31. *Chairman.*] Did not a recommendation come from the Commissioners of Public Accounts, that a system of double entry should be introduced into the mode of keeping the accounts of the colonies?—Not that I am aware of; any direction as to the form in which the colonial accounts should be kept would be comprised in the general instructions to the governors relating to the mode of conducting the revenue and expenditure, and accounting for it, which are issued by the Treasury to the respective governors.

32. Have any models of cash-books, or journals or ledgers been suggested?—None, certainly.

33. Are the colonial accounts at the Treasury transferred to a journal and a ledger?—No, they are not.

34. They do not exist, then, in any concentrated shape?—No, except in the abstract which is laid before Parliament.

35. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Those two minutes, issued in the years 1831 and 1832, are the minutes upon which the colonial accounts are now formed?—They are the minutes upon which the colonial accounts laid before the House of Commons are now formed.

36. There has been no material alteration since that time, has there?—No, there has not.

37. Will you furnish the Committee with the document upon which that colonial account is based?—Yes.

[*The following Paper was then put in, and read, as follows:*]

EXTRACT from TREASURY MINUTE, dated 30th September 1831, on the Accounts of Expenditure and Revenues of the Colonies.

WRITE to the under-mentioned departments to acquaint them that My Lords, deeming it advisable to have before them complete information in regard to the amount of expenditure of every description incurred for colonial purposes, desire to be furnished annually with statements of all disbursements incurred for each colony under the heads hereafter specified; viz.

To the Secretary at War for Abstracts,—

1st. Of regimental pay, clothing and contingencies of the troops on each station, including any colonial corps borne on the Army Estimates.

2d. Of pay and allowances of the general and medical staff.

3d. Of payments for medicine and hospital charges.

At the same time request that the Secretary at War will favour My Lords with his opinion how far such abstracts ought to include the pay of any officers not serving with their regiments in the colonies, as well as the expense of keeping up the depôt companies of the regiments, or a proportionate number of troops to furnish reliefs, or how far the services of the officers and men in this country may be a fair set-off against such expense.

To the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, desiring that he will move the Master General and Board of Ordnance to cause My Lords to be furnished with Abstracts,—

1st. Of

1st. Of pay and allowances to artillery and engineers.
2d. Of pay and allowances of the civil branches of the Ordnance department.
3d. Of contingent expenses of the military and civil branches of the Ordnance.
4th. Of charges incurred for Ordnance stores sent from this country or purchased abroad.
5th. Of disbursements for military works.
6th. Of pay and allowances of the Barrack department.
7th. Of disbursements for the construction and repairs of barracks and military buildings.
8th. Of charges incurred for barrack stores.
9th. Of expenditure for works executed by the Ordnance department for civil purposes.
10th. Of charges incurred for clothing, tools and stores for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, and the dependent settlements.
11th. Of charges incurred for stores and tools for the use of the Convict departments of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Bermuda; deducting the value of articles properly chargeable under any of the before-mentioned heads of service.
12th. Of charges incurred on account of Indian presents.

To the Commissioners of the Navy, for Abstracts, —

1st. Of charges incurred for transports for troops and military stores.
2d. Of charges incurred for transports, for convicts and stores for convict establishments.

To the Commissioners of Victualling, for Abstracts,—

1st. Of the value of provisions sent out by them for military or civil departments in the colonies, and of surplus stores delivered over from transports to those departments.
2d. Of the charges incurred for provisions and stores for troops proceeding to or from the colonies.
3d. Of charges incurred for provisions and stores for convicts transported to the colonies.

To the Commissioners of Customs, for—

Abstracts of the expenses of any establishments under their board, in the colonies, which are not defrayed from the colonial revenues; and also for returns of the gross collections made by any officers of the department in the several colonies, and of the sums remitted to this country by such officers, and included in the general revenue of the Customs.

To the Postmaster General, for—

Abstracts of the expenses of any establishments under his control in the colonies, which are not defrayed from the colonial revenues; and also for returns of the gross collections made by any officers of the department in the several colonies, and of the sums remitted to this country by such officers, and included in the general revenue of the Post Office.

At the same time, acquaint the Heads of these several departments, that My Lords desire the Abstracts respectively required from them should be made up annually to the 31st December, as soon as it may be practicable to obtain the requisite information from the different stations abroad; and that as My Lords wish to have before them complete accounts of every expense, of every description, incurred for the colonies, they desire that the abstracts may comprise any further charges so incurred, although they may not come precisely within the meaning of any of the specific requisitions made to them. Also request they will, without loss of time, communicate with their officers in the colonies, in order to insure the prompt and regular transmission of the information called for.

My Lords are also pleased to desire that the Agent for Commissariat Supplies will cause to be prepared and laid before them, annual abstracts of all payments made by officers of the Commissariat, in or for each colony, under the following heads; viz.

1st. Pay, allowances and contingencies of the Commissariat Department.
2d. Charges incurred by the Commissariat for provisions and stores, whether purchased abroad or sent from this country, with incidental expenses attaching to this branch of the service; and stating, by way of deduction therefrom, the amount received for stoppages for rations, sale of stores or otherwise, in diminution of the expenditure.
3d. Military contingencies and extra staff pay, or other similar charges defrayed from the Army Extraordinaries.
4th. Passage allowance for governors or officers, and any casual charges defrayed from votes for civil contingencies.

My Lords are further pleased to desire that the Chief Clerk of the First Division will cause to be prepared and laid before them,—Annual Abstracts of all sums paid out of the votes for Army Extraordinaries, on account of passage allowances for colonial governors or officers, or any other casual charges or payments connected with the colonial service.

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Write to Mr. Hay, to acquaint him, for the information of Viscount Goderich, and with reference to his letter of the 31st December 1830, that My Lords have had under consideration the various accounts and returns that will be required, in order to their having periodically laid before them complete information as to the financial condition of the colonies, and the expense of each separately, and have given directions to the several departments in this country to prepare and furnish various accounts relating to the several branches of the service under their control; in addition to which, My Lords are of opinion that the following statements should be furnished by the several Colonial Governments; viz.

COLONIAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

1st. Regular revenue arising from local taxes and duties, distinguishing the amount of collections under each head, and the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

2d. Revenue derived from monopolies in the hands of the Government, and from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

3d. Casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

4th. Repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account of that description.

5th. Receipts in aid of revenue, including loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants or other advances from the funds of this country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the colonial government.

6th. Deposits not so available.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1st. Civil Charges, regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of local Legislatures which have received His Majesty's Assent, classed under the heads of Salaries, and of Incidental and Contingent Charges; specifying the amount expended under each head for each dublic department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical establishments paid by the Government.

2d. Supplementary Civil Charges, comprising any salaries or contingent charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government; specifying the department and service for which they may have been incurred, and whether such sanction has been applied for.

3d. Military Charges, if defrayed from colonial funds, and not paid by officers accounting to the Military Departments in this country, under the heads of—

Regimental Pay and Subsistence of Local Corps or Militia.
Pay of General Staff.
Special Colonial Allowances to Officers or Men.
Ordinary Military Allowances or Contingencies.
Commissariat Charges.
Barrack Charges.
Expenditure for Military Works.

4th. Advances for the colonial service to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the colonial authorities, including remittances to agents.

5th. Advances from the colonial funds, to the military chests or otherwise, for services, to be accounted for by the officers to whom the advances are made to their respective departments in this country.

6th. Repayment of loans or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon; paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

7th. Repayment of deposits.

8th. Special and particular services not attaching to the ordinary colonial establishments, such as Indian presents, the expenditure for liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; and, in the cases of the New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Bermuda, the charges for maintenance, clothing and lodging the convicts, and for establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.

My Lords, adverting to the variations in the charges defrayed from the revenues at the disposal of the Colonial Governments, comprising, in some instances, expenses of a public nature, which in others are provided for by separate and special rates not levied or accounted for by the officers of Government, would further wish to receive the best returns that can be obtained from the Colonial Governments, of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by local municipal bodies or officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purpose, including legislative provision for ecclesiastical, scholastic or charitable establishments.

Further acquaint Mr. Hay, that My Lords are desirous that these several Returns and Statements should be made out and furnished quarterly; and that they should comprise not only the revenues and expenditure and other financial transactions of those colonies of which the revenues are at the immediate disposal of the Crown, but also of those colonies where

where the revenues are appropriated by, and accounted for, to local legislative assemblies. My Lords therefore request, in the event of its being found that the Statistical Returns referred to in Mr. Hay's letter of the 31st December 1830, do not afford the means of preparing such quarterly statements, that he will move Viscount Goderich to transmit, without loss of time, such directions to the governors of the respective colonies, as will ensure the regular and punctual transmission to My Lords, immediately after the expiration of each quarter from the commencement of the year 1832, of specific Returns from every colony under each of the heads before enumerated.

My Lords would also wish that the quarterly returns, in those cases where the revenues are at the disposal of the Crown, should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the treasurer or other officer accountable to My Lords for the application of the colonial funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the corresponding period, and the balances in hand or available at the commencement and end of it.

Although My Lords are of opinion that it is very desirable to obtain these returns and statements quarterly, they are aware that in some cases the colonial Financial Returns are made up annually, and that it may be difficult to obtain them more frequently from colonies having colonial legislatures than once in each year; My Lords would wish however to obtain them quarterly in all practicable cases.

My Lords will hereafter determine on what department the duty of collecting and arranging or consolidating those various accounts and returns should devolve, in order to My Lords having submitted to them that distinct and comprehensive view of the whole expense attending upon the colonies separately and collectively, which is the object of the suggestion of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

EXTRACT from TREASURY MINUTE, dated 17th February 1832, on Colonial Expenditure.

WRITE to Lord Howick, stating to him for the information of Viscount Goderich, and with reference to that part of his letter which relates to annual returns of receipt and expenditure already furnished from the different colonies to the Secretary of State, that the principal object of My Lords, in calling for the Returns and Accounts specified in the communication to Mr. Hay of 17th October last, was to obtain such frequent and early information of all the transactions of the colonial officers, as should apprise My Lords at all times of the actual state of the colonial finances and resources, and enable them to exercise a prompt control over the expenditure of the Colonial Governments; the preparation of accounts to be submitted to Parliament being a further object, which would always be within My Lords' power, provided they had the information requisite for the first-mentioned purpose.

My Lords have had such ample experience, in the instance of the Commissariat on foreign stations, of the advantages resulting from the frequent inspection of their proceedings, which similar periodical abstracts of their receipts and disbursements have afforded the means of making, and are so strongly impressed with the importance of exercising that species of supervision over the fiscal transactions of the colonial officers, that they cannot but regret that the requisitions for the quarterly returns specified in the Letter of 17th October, should have been delayed, at least so far as regards those colonies in which the revenues are at the disposal of the Crown; the more so, as My Lords are convinced that if the officers whose duty it is to account for the colonial revenue and expenditure, perform that duty, and keep the books of their respective departments properly, they will have no difficulty in furnishing those returns in the manner pointed out. On these grounds, therefore, and independently of any question arising out of the preparation of accounts for Parliament, My Lords would request that no further time should be lost in forwarding the proposed directions to the Colonial Governments for the regular and punctual transmission of quarterly returns, under the several heads formerly enumerated. At the same time, the principal object My Lords have in view being, as already stated, the effectual supervision of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown, they would again observe, that in those cases where there are local legislatures, if there should be any difficulty in obtaining quarterly returns, it may be sufficient if they are furnished annually. But referring to that part of Lord Howick's letter, in which he adverts to the imperfect manner in which the instructions heretofore issued by the Secretary of State have been executed by the colonial authorities, My Lords would suggest that the colonial officers should be distinctly apprised that it is most material the information now contemplated should be furnished with the greatest promptitude and punctuality, and that any neglect or remissness in this respect will be visited with the marked displeasure of His Majesty's Government.

Further, observe to Lord Howick, that the communication recently made to Mr. Hay, under My Lords' minute of the 20th ultimo, will have apprised Viscount Goderich of My Lords' intention to provide in their own department for the supervision of the colonial finances, and for collecting and arranging such information as may be requisite for preparing comprehensive statements of the resources of the colonies, and of the expenditure of every description incurred for them, or such as it may be necessary to submit to Parliament. On considering this part of the subject, with reference particularly to the expression of Viscount Goderich's opinion, that the statement of the whole expense attending upon the colonies, separately and collectively, should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the present Session, and to the suggestion, that in order to this being done, the Accounts and Returns at present in the Secretary of State's office, should now be referred to the department on which My Lords may devolve the duty of compiling such statements. My Lords cannot but

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apprehend that it will be found impracticable to prepare them in a satisfactory manner within the period of the Session, not only from the probability that the Returns made from the Secretary of State may not contain all the requisite information as to the transactions of the Colonial Governments, but more particularly as the lateness of the communication from the Secretary of State precludes the steps that might otherwise have been adopted for obtaining, in a complete form, many of the Accounts that must be furnished by departments in this country, under whose directions different branches of the expenditure relating to the colonies are incurred. My Lords will, however, be ready to receive such Returns and Accounts as may have been transmitted to Viscount Goderich's department from the different colonies, for the year 1830, and will direct steps to be immediately taken for procuring further information, with a view to furnish statements of the colonial resources and charges in as complete a form as may be found practicable in the present Session. At the same time, adverting to the period that must unavoidably elapse before Returns can be received from the more distant colonies, My Lords would suggest, that it should be understood that statements of the whole expenditure incurred in and for the colonies, in the year 1831, should be laid before Parliament in the Session of 1833; and that such statements should thereafter be continued annually with a similar interval. As the Accounts to be specially called for at My Lords' desire will only commence with the present year, it will doubtless be necessary, in compiling the statements for the year 1831, still to depend on the usual Statistical Returns made to the Secretary of State, which may probably occasion the statement for that year to be in some respects imperfect; My Lords, however, conceive, that the calling for other accounts retrospectively would be attended with much inconvenience, and they therefore only request that the Statistical Returns for 1831 may be forwarded to them as they are received, and that any delay on the part of the colonial officers in furnishing them may be promptly noticed.

Write to the Secretary at War, the Board of Ordnance, the Commissioners of the Navy, the Commissioners of Victualling, and the Commissioners of Customs respectively, referring them to the letters addressed to them in pursuance of the minute of this Board of 30th September last; and desire that My Lords may now be furnished with the several annual returns relating to the colonies, specified in the said letters, for the years 1830 and 1831, in as complete a manner as the same can be made out from the accounts already in the respective departments. My Lords also desire that the Agent for Commissariat Supplies and the Chief Clerk of the First Division, will cause to be prepared and laid before them, abstracts of such payments and charges, under the several heads specified in the said minute of 30th September last, so far as related to their respective departments, as were incurred in the years 1830 and 1831.

My Lords also further desire, that the Agent for Commissariat Supplies will cause to be prepared abstracts of the accounts of the application of the grant of Parliament for Bermuda, showing the sums issued to him for the years 1830 and 1831, and the payments made for the service of each of those years respectively, for salaries, and for the other purposes of the grants.

Write to the Agents for Bahamas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po and Australia, and Newfoundland, and desire they will cause to be prepared and submitted to My Lords, abstracts of their several accounts of the application of the specific grants of Parliament for the respective establishments, and other colonial services, showing the sums issued to them from the grants for the years 1830 and 1831, and the payments made for the service of each of those years respectively, for salaries, and for the other purposes of the grants.

Write to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit, and desire they will cause to be prepared, and submitted to My Lords, abstracts from the accounts of the several colonial agents for the years 1830 and 1831, showing the sums received by the said agents, and the sources from which they have been derived, and the expenditure incurred by them in each respective year, specifying the amount paid for salaries, for allowances to officers on leave of absence, for pensions, and under any other heads of service.

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38. Those are rather orders for abstracts and returns, than directions that the accounts of the colonies should be kept in a particular form?—They are orders for returns and abstracts, for the information of the Treasury Board. The instructions for keeping the accounts, and rendering them for audit, were quite distinct from that.

39. Do the originals, or copies of the colonial account books, come to the Treasury?—Neither original nor copy of the colonial account books; the accounts current of every colonial officer of account, with the original vouchers, come to the Board of Audit from all those colonies in which the revenue is at the disposal of the Crown.

40. Have the instructions that have emanated from the Treasury, for the improvement in the system of keeping the colonial accounts, been given universally to the Crown colonies?—In some shape to all of them. Here are the instructions to the Commissioners, in 1815, and here is also a short abstract of the first instructions

instructions which were sent to the Governor of the Mauritius, in May 1816; and I have also a short abstract of the improved instructions to the governor of that colony, in September 1836, which will show the improved mode regulating all matters of account within the colonies.

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[*The following Papers were then put in:*]

INSTRUCTIONS to the COMMISSIONERS for examining the ACCOUNTS of the Islands of *Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta* and *Trinidad,* and the Settlements of the *Cape of Good Hope.*

To all to whom these presents may concern, The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury send, greeting:

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and in the behalf of His Majesty, did, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 28th day of October 1814, in pursuance of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the effectual Examination of Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta and Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, for Five Years," appoint Clement Martin Edwards, Edmund Henry Lushington and Edmund Byng, Esquires, to be Commissioners for examining the said Accounts, and did direct the said Commissioners to proceed and act according to the rules and directions in the said Act contained, and to observe and follow such instructions as they might from time to time receive from His Majesty, or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being. Now know ye, that we, being Three of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, have prepared the following instructions for the guidance of the said Commissioners in the execution of the trust reposed in them by the aforesaid Letters Patent; (that is to say)

First. The said Commissioners are to execute the duties pointed out by the said Act of Parliament and Letters Patent; and a warrant or warrants have been, or will be, issued by the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, in pursuance of the 5th section of the above-mentioned Act; specifying the periods from which their examination of the accounts of the said Colonies respectively are to commence.

Second. As it is scarcely possible that any examination by the said Commissioners, of the manner in which the detail of every service is carried on in the said colonies, can take place with such advantage to the service as by the local auditors, who must be the best judges in all cases where any inquiry is necessary as to prices charged, or as to works executed, they are not to consider it their duty, unless otherwise directed by this Board, to enter into a minute examination of the details included in the accounts of the said governors or other officers, which may be submitted to their inspection, except as far as may be necessary, upon the examination of any account, to enable them to make up and transmit a statement thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, specifying all the details forming the charge and discharge of such accounts, and specifying all sums disallowed by them therein, and also all sums which in their opinion ought to be set *insuper* in such account upon any person concerned therein. But the said Commissioners are carefully to examine the said accounts, as far as may be necessary to ascertain the propriety of the accounts of receipts and expenditure, and that no unauthorized expenditure has been incurred. They will also report to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, upon any expenditure which may appear to have been improperly or unnecessarily incurred, although the same may, in point of form, be duly authorized.

Third. Under the head of Receipt, the said Commissioners are to admit of such sums as may appear to arise from the local revenues of the said colonies, without inquiry into the minute detail of the collection thereof, unless otherwise directed by the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, as the accounts connected with such collection can be only examined and passed with due efficacy by the governors, and the colonial authorities. But with regard to all receipts arising from bills drawn either direct upon the Treasury, or upon the Paymaster General of the Forces, which may have been applied in aid of the colonial revenues, and also in the instance of Ceylon and Mauritius from bills drawn upon India, the said Commissioners are to inquire whether the rate of exchange at which they were disposed of, was the most advantageous that could be obtained, and whether the amount derived from such sale has been *bonâ fide* credited in the public accounts.

Fourth. The said Commissioners are to consider the expenditure under the two heads of ordinary and extraordinary or contingent. The ordinary expenditure is to include the salaries and pay or commuted allowances of the public officers belonging to the said colonies, and also the pay of such colonial regiments or corps, as may be defrayed from the revenues of the said colonies or the sums granted in aid thereof; and in their inspection of this part of the expenditure, the said Commissioners are to take due care to ascertain that no increase has taken place in the said salaries and pay, or commuted allowances, or in the number of officers or persons employed, beyond the establishment fixed by His Majesty's authority for the said colonies respectively, in instructions from the Secretary of State; or in the event of any deviation from these instructions, they are immediately to represent the same to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.

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The contingent expenditure being incurred under the responsibility of the governor or officers administering the government of the said colonies, the said Commissioners are to admit all contingent charges which are duly vouched, and have been incurred under the authority of such governor or officer aforesaid, unless either from the magnitude of any such contingent charge or any other circumstance attending it, they shall deem it expedient that the same should be brought under the view of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, in which case they are to report the same, together with the circumstances, to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, with their observations thereon, for their decision with regard to the administration or surcharge of the amount so expended.

Fifth. The said Commissioners will, as soon as they may be enabled so to do, from the investigation of the accounts of the respective colonies, prepare and submit for the consideration and approbation of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, such regulations and instructions as may appear to them best adapted to ensure the due and regular accounting for the receipt and expenditure of the revenues thereof respectively, which instructions and regulations will be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the respective governors thereof, or other officers whom it may concern, for their guidance, in regard to the conduct of such receipt and expenditure, and of making up the accounts; and it is His Majesty's intention that such instructions should limit the discretion of any governor or officer administering the government, to incur any contingent expenses exceeding 200 *l.*, unless some urgent necessity should exist for such expenditure taking place, without referring to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, or to the Secretary of State, for His Majesty's previous authority for the same, in which case the governor or officer administering the government, by whom any contingent expense exceeding the sum of 200 *l.* should be incurred without such previous authority, is immediately to report the same to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, or to the Secretary of State, and represent particularly the grounds and reasons of such necessity, in order that His Majesty's subsequent directions, signified by the Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Secretary of State for the time being, for admitting the same as a charge, may, if His Majesty should approve thereof, accompany the said accounts.

Sixth. As it is of importance that His Majesty should, from time to time, be made acquainted with the amount of the revenues derived from the aforesaid colonies, together with the sources from whence such revenues arise, and that His Majesty should also be informed of the amount expended in keeping up the establishment and defraying the other expenses thereof; the said commissioners are therefore to transmit to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, at such periods as the arrival of the annual accounts will enable them so to do, a full abstract or statement of the revenues and receipts of the said colonies respectively, under the several heads whence such revenues and receipts arise, together with a statement of the charges incurred on account of the establishment, and other expenses of the said colonies; and they are to accompany the said abstract, or statement, with a report containing such observations thereon as may appear to them necessary or expedient for the information of the Commissioners of the Treasury, for the time being, in the consideration of such abstracts or statements. The said Commissioners are further to consider it their duty to draw the attention of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, from time to time, to any irregularity or abuse which, in their opinion, may prevail in the accounts of the said colonies, or in the conduct of any of the public officers employed therein; and they are to suggest such remedies as may appear to them advisable for the prevention of such irregularities and abuses in future, and for the correction of those which had previously taken place; and the said Commissioners are further to suggest for the consideration of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, any other powers or instructions which they may think necessary to be given for the more effectual execution of the trust reposed in them.

Given under our hands, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, this 20th day of April 1815.

(signed) *B. Paget.*
*Lowther.*
*C. Grant*, jun.

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MAURITIUS. ACCOUNTS.

PRECIS of INSTRUCTIONS to the GOVERNOR of MAURITIUS, 31 May 1816.

1. YEARLY accounts and vouchers to be transmitted to Colonial Auditors within three months after 31st December.
2. The statement of account to be attested by Auditor General.
3. Subsidiary accounts attested, to be transmitted.
4. Revenue to be detailed, with the following documents:
    1. Amount actually collected and paid into Treasury as internal Revenue.
    2. Collectors' Returns, with statement of currency in which his collections are made.
    3. Silimar Returns as relating to customs. (All attested.)
5. Account of import and export duties levied.
6. Regulations and orders relating to collection of revenue to accompany the accounts.
7. Government slaves; revenue arising from, to be authenticated by contracts for hiring.

8. Gross

8. Gross amount of revenue collected to be paid in; no deduction to be permitted for management.

9. *Receipt in aid of colonial revenue*; a register of all bills drawn to be transmitted.

10. To advise the Treasury of all bills drawn.

11. All bills to be put up to public auction.

12. A register of such bills sold, with rates of exchange, &c., to be made out *instanter*.

13. The rate of exchange to be indorsed upon the bills, and certified.

14. Any premium on bills to be brought to account.

15. Paper currency; regulations for cancelling.

16. Return to be made of paper currency issued, cancelled and outstanding.

EXPENDITURE to be divided into *Ordinary*, and *Extraordinary or Contingent*.

*Ordinary.*

17. A schedule of fixed salaries and allowances, to be styled Civil Establishment, to be prepared.

18. A schedule of fixed military pay and allowances, to be styled the Military Establishment, also to be prepared.

19. Both lists to be forwarded to Colonial Auditors.

20. No addition to the lists to be made without authority, and when any increase takes place, the authority to be stated.

21. Forms of acquittances for vouching all payments, civil or military.

*Extraordinary or Contingent.*

22. This head of Expenditure to consist of—

*Fixed Contingencies* and *Unfixed Contingent Charges.*

The nature of *Fixed Contingencies* explained; such as are certain of occurrence but uncertain of amount.

23. Schedules of all fixed contingencies, as authorized by the Secretary of State, to be transmitted to Colonial Auditors.

24. No fresh fixed contingency to be incurred without authority of Treasury or Secretary of State.

25. Regular vouchers with reference to the schedule, or authority, to be transmitted for fixed contingencies.

26. All military fixed contingencies to be certified by Commander of the Forces.

27. *Unfixed contingent charges* explained, such as buildings, repairs of roads, &c.

No charge to be incurred to a greater extent than 200 *l.*, without authority of Treasury or Secretary of State.

28. In deviating from the above rule, immediate and full explanation to be afforded.

29. The following general rules to be observed with reference to preceding instructions as to contingencies:—

1. Governor's authority on an estimate to be obtained before any expenses are incurred, and both to be produced with the vouchers, with certificate of correctness of the charge.

2. No person interested in the expenditure to vouch for correctness.

3. On completion of any works, the same to be reported upon; also a report of the quality of stores, when purchased, to form part of the vouchers.

4. All charges to have a bill and receipt, with two witnesses, and a certificate of price, by two witnesses.

30. *Military Contingent Expenses* not to be incurred without recommendation, or consulting with Commander of the Forces, whose opinion in writing to be obtained.

If the expenditure approved of by the Governor, the foregoing instructions relative to contingent expenses to apply.

Details of all military expenditure to be under the superintendence of Commander of Forces, but the accounts to be subject to these rules, &c.

On completion of such expense, the opinion of the Commander of the Forces to be obtained in writing, that the same has been properly incurred.

31. No issues of money for civil or military disbursements to be made without your warrants, as per Form No. 3.

Warrants, with statements of particulars, to be forwarded to Colonial Auditors.

32. List of pensions to be made out; on any pension ceasing, not to be filled up; the grant of any new pension by the Governor to be only temporary, and to be reported at home.

33. Governor's annual accounts to be attested on oath before the highest judicial authority.

Form of Oath.

34. The Auditor General to deliver to the Governor an annual report of the accounts of the Colony; copy of same, and proceedings of Auditor General to be sent home.



35. A regular

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35. A regular series of Government Gazettes to accompany accounts and communications to Colonial Auditors, to be made through the Treasury.

36. Statement of debts and credits of the colony, with explanations, to be made up and transmitted.

(signed by) Lords of the Treasury.

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MAURITIUS. ACCOUNTS.

PRECIS of INSTRUCTIONS to GOVERNOR, 30 September 1836.

1. ACCOUNTS of the colony after 31 December 1836, to be rendered by the Treasurer or other officer in charge.

The Governor to close his accounts, and to be relieved.

2. A Committee of three of the principal officers of the colony to be appointed to take the balances of public money, and to certify the same, in detail, with particulars of existing securities.

3. The certified balance to be transferred to the Treasurer, and the following instructions to be observed, as well as the instructions to the Colonial Treasurer and Auditor General.

4. The Governor to exercise a vigilant control over all revenue officers, and cause the regulations to be enforced.

5. All public revenue and receipts to be paid over to the Treasurer without deduction, and disbursements made on Governor's authority.

6. Accounts to be kept in British currency.

7. Revenue to be paid over weekly to the Treasurer by all officers (except Customs, who are governed by instructions from Commissioners of Customs); description of coin to be specified in Treasurer's receipt.

8. The payments into the Treasury on account of Customs Duties, to be vouched by monthly abstracts and certificates of being the gross sums collected.

9. Officers to make up detailed and explanatory accounts of the collection of revenue to the 25th of each month.

10. Previous to the 6th of each month, two copies of such accounts to be made up, one for the Treasurer and the other (with vouchers) for the Auditor General; these vouchers will be the Treasurer's receipts referred to in Article 7; the last payment into the Treasury in each month, to be the exact balance of the collections to the 25th of the month, and to be paid in before last day of each month; the account showing the particulars of the coin.

11. A declaration of the account to be made by each collector in the form specified.

12. The form of declaration not to militate against the statement therein of any new matter or facts.

13. A speedy examination of these monthly accounts to be made by the Auditor.

14. The Auditor to be furnished with, and to have access to, all documents that may elucidate the accounts.

15. Steps to be taken to recover any default that may arise in the accounts, and to be reported home.

16. No alteration in the amount of any duties imposed, to be made without previous sanction of His Majesty's Government.

17. If circumstances should require the collection of any special import or duty, the collection to be made by collector of internal revenue, and on no account by colonial Treasurer.

18. Governor not to alienate any property of the Crown, nor grant any lease for a term exceeding seven years, without previous authority.

19. In granting any lease, a full and fair value to be obtained, and an immediate report home to be made.

20. Such reports to contain full particulars respecting the property proposed to be leased or granted away.

21. A Return of all Crown property scheduled and detailed, to be transmitted immediately, and any alterations in that return to be reported in future.

22. Not to raise loans or issue paper currency in aid of revenue, unless previously sanctioned by His Majesty's Government; and not to tamper with the currency.

23. Regulations to be observed in regard to drawing bills on account of transactions with the Presidencies of India.

24. Regulations as to special payments into the Treasury other than the regular revenues; separate accounts to be kept.

25. As to money (under any local laws) which may be lodged with other officers than the colonial Treasurer.

26. Treasurer's account to be made up monthly; payments of salaries and fixed allowances to be made quarterly.

27. For providing for the safe custody of the public money, the following Regulations to be carefully observed :—

28. Weekly and monthly returns of the state of the Treasury, with particulars of balances, to be made out, and the monthly returns to be transmitted home.

29. The public treasure to be secured in a fire-proof receptacle, under three different locks; the keys of which to be entrusted separately to Treasurer, and to Auditor and Colonial Secretary, or any other two principal officers.

Regulations for opening the same.

30. Surplus

30. Surplus money, beyond what is requisite for current expenditure, to be deposited therein, in round sums of not less than 1,000 *l.*

31. Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, at the end of each fortnight, limited to 6,000 *l.*; the excess to be deposited in round sums of one or more thousand pounds.

32. No money to be deposited or withdrawn except by warrant or written order; and no money to be re-issued therefrom, except to the Treasurer.

33. The re-issues of the money to the Treasurer to be confined to the actual demands on him, and not for the purpose of keeping up his balance to 6,000 *l.*

34. The deposits and re-issues into and from the strong vault not to affect the monthly accounts of receipts and payments.

35. A quarterly return to be made of money deposited, and periodical examinations of the state of the monies to be made by not less than four principal officers.

36. An annual statement of deposits, re-issues and remains, to be made out at the end of each year, and transmitted, with the accounts, home.

37. *Expenditure.*—Governor will receive a copy of Treasury Instructions to colonial Treasurer; and is to observe the following regulations relating thereto:—

38. All disbursements to be made by Treasurer under Governor's authority in writing, according to prescribed forms; or, in his absence, by the officer in charge, who, by the Acts of 46 Geo. 3, c. 141, and 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 121, will be held responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

39. Ordinary expenditure to be classed under heads of Salaries, Fixed Allowances and Contingencies; Extraordinary to be fully stated.

40. Schedules of all officers in the receipt of salaries or emoluments of a civil nature, to be immediately made out and transmitted home.

41. No alteration whatever is to be made in this schedule without express sanction of His Majesty's Government, unless on any special grounds recommended by the Legislative Council; then such alteration to be borne on a schedule of provisional establishment, and to be reported home.

42. When approval of His Majesty's Government is obtained for such provisional appointment, then to be transferred to the schedule of fixed establishment.

43. Periodical abstracts of fixed salaries in each department to be prepared, and when examined to be authorized by the Governor.

44. Like abstracts to be prepared for provisional establishments.

45. Copy of the original orders for appointments or alterations to be attached to the warrant for payment, and when sanctioned, copy or extract of such authority to accompany the order for transferring the salary to the schedule of fixed establishment.

46. In default of these regulations being acted on, Governor will be responsible for the recovery of any disallowance of any new or increased salary.

47. On an officer receiving leave of absence, the portion of his salary that will become payable to the person acting for him only, to be included in the abstracts.

As a general rule, no officer absent shall receive more than a moiety of his salary, and the person acting such portion as may be sanctioned, not to exceed the remaining half.

48. Regulations, as to granting certificates for salary on obtaining leave of absence, and certificates or declarations on return from leave; also for the security against over-payments.

49. On change of appointments by promotion or otherwise, the order sanctioning the same to be attached to the first abstract.

50. Lists to be prepared of staff or other military appointments, with amount of colonial pay, &c. as sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

Not to be altered without express sanction from home.

51. Staff and all military allowances to be paid over from the colonial Treasury to the Commissary, under the following regulations, and to be issued by him in detail, and accounted for by him accordingly.

52. Quarterly accounts of the Commissary's disbursements on account of colonial pay and allowances, to be transmitted to the Auditor for examination, and if proved to be satisfactory, Governor's warrant, according to form annexed, to be granted for re-payment from colonial Treasury.

53. Monthly accounts of pay and allowances of pioneer and other colonial corps, made out according to regulations of the army, to be transmitted by the Commissary, and repayment made by Treasurer under like examination.

54. Surcharges that may arise to be recovered previous to any fresh issue to the party surcharged.

55. Military charges not in conformity with the general regulations of the army, to be specially and separately authorized by warrant.

56. As to settlement of Commissary's accounts for provisions furnished to any colonial corps.

57. Fixed allowances, to consist of pensions, house or office rent, stationery, &c.; percentages to collectors of revenue.

58. Schedule to be made thereof.

59. Not to be added to without express sanction, and if sanctioned, the documents to be annexed on the first instance of the charge being made, &c.

60. Quarterly abstracts to be prepared by each department of fixed allowances (with

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exception of pensions, which may be paid monthly, as heretofore,) and when examined and found correct by the Auditor, payment to be authorized.

61. Contingent and special disbursements to consist of such as are not of a fixed nature, and to be classed under the different heads of expenditure, and such as cannot be classed to be specially stated.

62. No expenditure exceeding 200*l.* to be authorized without the sanction from home, unless under special circumstances.

63. No contingent charge to be incurred without authority in writing, and in all necessary cases, estimates to be procured and approved of, &c.

64. Works, when completed, to be surveyed with reference to estimate.

65. Also stores purchased to be surveyed.

66. Quarterly accounts of receipts and issues of stores, how to be rendered.

67. No stores save those absolutely required to be purchased, and directions contained in the instructions to the Auditor to be observed in the payment for stores.

68. Abstracts to be rendered of ordinary contingencies, and special disbursements according to forms, and warrants for payment according to forms.

69. Quarterly returns to be transmitted home, as per form, of all new appointments, additions of salaries, allowances and contingent expenses of a special nature.

70. Regulation against granting any loans to private individuals; under special circumstances, advances may be made to agents, contractors or others.

71. Advances, how to be regularly accounted for, and to whom.

72. The Auditor to report on all advances not recovered, and also as to balances of public money.

73. In the case of issue for secret service, a special authority for payment to the colonial Secretary or other proper officer, and to be reported home.

74. Regulations for securing the public money and immediate examination of accounts, on any accountant delivering over his charge to others, or in cases of death.

75. Twice in each year without intimation, and once on every 31 December, an inspection of the money chest of the Treasurer to take place.

76. Where other officers are entrusted with any balance of public money, the same to be verified and reported on, at least once in every year.

77. A register of accounts rendered periodically to be kept, and a quarterly return to be made from such register.

78. Quarterly returns of income and expenditure made up from the monthly accounts, to be prepared by the Auditor, and to be transmitted home.

79. Annual financial statements in detail, and explanation of any surplus or deficiency, to be forwarded home.

80. Statement of debts and credits of the colony to be examined at the end of each year and forwarded home.

81. All taxes, dues, tolls levied for special purposes (not forming part of ordinary revenues), and the expenditure thereof to be reported home.

82. Also report home of money received on account of King's casual revenue under droits, &c.

83. Half-yearly returns of arrears of revenue, to be made out, and care taken for their collection, and also for the regular transmission of accounts home for final audit.

84. All warrants for issue of public money to be signed by Governor, or officer in charge in his absence.

85. Vouchers and documents relating to accounts to be made out in duplicate, except warrants, certified copies of which to be retained.

86. Cancelling instructions of 31 May 1816; the present instructions not to supersede or interfere with any orders relative to accounts received or to be received from His Majesty's Secretary of State.

87. These instructions to be delivered over to Governor's successor, or to the officer in charge when he is absent.

88. The observance of these instructions to be enforced generally, on all officers concerned; any deviation to be reported home, and any gross misconduct to be visited by suspension, &c.

89. Copies of these instructions to be recorded in the Council Office, and those to the colonial Treasurer and to the Auditor to be recorded in their department.

Signed by the Lords of the Treasury.

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41. The instructions of 1836 represent the system in its greatest state of improvement, do they not?—They represent the system in its present improved state.

42. Have similar instructions to those which have been given to the government of the Mauritius been issued to the other colonies?—None so recently as these; but they are all acting under similar instructions, with the exception of, I think, Malta, where the governor is nominally the accountant, but the instructions are as complete in every other respect.

43. Do those instructions to the government of the Mauritius require the publication of estimates or budgets before the service of the year begins?—Not the instructions from the Treasury Board; they only relate to the accounts to be rendered for audit, and the mode of keeping them, and the authorities under which the expenditure is to be incurred.

44. Is

44. Is it not a matter of fact, that appropriation bills are passed by the legislative councils in many of the colonies?—That is the fact.

45. The instructions to the Mauritius direct the payment of the gross revenues into the hands of the Treasury; now can you mention the other colonies to which the same direction has been sent?—I should say, that in all the instructions which have been sent to the colonies, that direction is contained; any necessary advance for the carrying on of the public service being made from the local treasury to the subordinate officers, under special authority from the governors; and they do not retain in their hands, as far as I am aware, any sum whatever.

46. Is it not the case that the last Parliamentary account represents the gross revenues, and in no case the net revenues of the colonies?—In those colonies from which the accounts have been sent for audit, I believe they are certainly the gross revenues; in the others I do not know whether they are net or gross, but probably, in general, they are not gross. In Barbadoes and Antigua I apprehend they are not gross.

47. Then it is not, by the Parliamentary return, possible to distinguish those cases in which the gross revenue is returned, and those cases in which the net revenue is returned?—No, it is not.

48. You have furnished the Committee with the instructions issued in the year 1836 to the Mauritius; now will you state in what respect they are an improvement on the instructions issued in 1816, and the principal points of change?—After the instructions in May 1816 were issued, at different times, various irregularities were discovered in the mode of carrying on the accounts, and of keeping the accounts in the separate departments, and in securing the custody of the public treasure; these irregularities have been provided against.

49. What are the principal changes that have taken place with respect to the custody of the revenues?—One of the principal changes is, that the treasurer is not allowed to retain in his hands above a certain balance; the surplus of the colonial revenue and finance is lodged in a strong room, and under special lock, held by three officers.

50. When was the first occasion in which the returns of the colonial revenues were made to the Treasury?—The return for 1833 was the first tolerable return we got. I was not able to make out a return of the colonial revenue and expenditure for the year 1832 in a perfect or satisfactory shape, even for those colonies which are now printed.

51. How many returns bave been made to Parliament of the colonial revenues?—Only for the years 1833 and 1834; and for the year 1832, of the expenditure by this country.

52. It appears, in the returns for the year 1834, that there are nineteen colonies from which no returns have been received; now have any returns been received from them since that period?—No returns have been received for the year 1834, that were not then given.

53. No return for the year 1835 has been yet presented, has it?—No, it has not.

54. Are there not nineteen colonies from which the accounts of the year 1834 have not yet been received?—According to the return there are.

55. Now, of the nineteen colonies from which no accounts were received for the year 1834, have any accounts been received since the Parliamentary return was made?—None.

56. For the year 1835, for how many colonies have you not returns at present?—Fourteen.

57. Will you name them?—Bermuda, Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras, St. Vincent, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Virgin Island, Dominica, St. Lucia, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; and there are also the following from which no return can be expected, Heligoland, Ascension, St. Helena, Anguila, Cape Coast, Western Australia, and the Ionian Islands.

58. In cases where the accounts are not received, is it usual to give instructions for their being made?—Hitherto we have not; but the Secretary of State has reissued his instructions to all the governors respecting them; and, in some particular cases the accounts have been specially called for.

59. Can you inform the Committee whether the cognizance of the regularity or irregularity in making returns, has been in the hands of the Treasury, or has it been in the hands of the Colonial Department?—Any irregularity would be pointed

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out by the Treasury to the Colonial Department, and the Secretary of State would give the requisite instructions to the governor upon it.

60. Does any document exist, showing the amount and value of the Crown property in the colonies?—There are returns in the Audit Office, which I apprehend would give the rent-rolls of all the property in all the colonies, of which the accounts are rendered to the Commissioners of Audit; I know there are in Malta, where it is very considerable, and I believe it is so with respect to all the others.

61. At the present moment, the fact is, that no Crown colony returns any surplus revenue to the Consolidated Fund, is it not?—No, none to the Consolidated Fund; some of them support portions of their military establishments.

62. Have not the duties of the colonial treasurers undergone some modifications by the late instructions from the Treasury?—They are made the immediate accountants to the Treasury at home, instead of the governor, who was so previously.

63. So that the Treasury exercises a direct authority over them?—The Treasury does not communicate directly with the colonial treasurers; all orders go the colonies through the Secretary of State, who addresses them to the governor of the colony.

64. Is there an auditor appointed in all the Crown colonies?—There is some provision for local examination of accounts in all of them; in the larger ones an auditor is appointed, and in the smaller ones there are committees of the council.

65. To whom does the local auditor send his reports?—He is directed to send home the accounts examined by him to the Commissioners of Audit; if they require any explanation in the ordinary matters of vouchers, and so forth, they address either the local auditor or the treasurer; but it is only in matters of ordinary routine that they communicate with him.

66. Is there an examination of the colonial accounts at the Treasury previous to their being passed at the Audit Board?—No, they do not in all cases come to the Treasury; when the instructions are recent, they go to the auditors direct.

67. Can you state to the Committee in which colonies, at the present moment, the gross revenues are paid into the hands of the Treasurer?—Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and St. Lucia. In those colonies I apprehend the gross revenue to be in every instance, and by every collector, paid over to the local treasury.

68. Do you believe that, in the colonies you have mentioned, the cost of collection is not abstracted?—No, it is not; whatever necessary charge of collection there is, is defrayed by an advance being made to the collector for that necessary charge, or by a direct payment from the Treasury; they are bound to return the whole of their gross collection, and to receive any advance that may be necessary for carrying on the public service, as a special issue.

69. How are the exchanges arranged in the colonies, where the British currency is not the currency; do you adopt a regular estimate?—In all the public accounts the rate is 4*s.* 4*d.* for a Spanish dollar, and a corresponding rate with respect to the other silver coins; in Ceylon it is only 4*s.* 2*d.*

70. Are the accounts in any case kept in double columns, representing the actual currency and the British exchange?—The Commissioners of Audit always get the transaction stated as it occurred; each collector, under the instructions given to him, returns the specific coins into the Treasury which he receives, and the Treasury brings those coins into account, debiting or crediting loss or profit above or below the fixed exchange, as there may be occasion; but they are usually desired in all public transactions to receive and issue them at that rate.

71. There is at the close of every account a regular statement of the fluctuations of the exchange, is there?—There is a statement in every account of the specific coin in which each transaction has taken place.

72. How are the accounts made up which are presented to Parliament from the returns received; are they extracts made by yourself, or are they verbatim copies made from the documents as they reach your hands?—They are not verbatim copies; they are compiled from the numerous documents that come into my hands, from which I extract, as far as possible, the actual transaction that has occurred, throwing out every transaction of account.

73. Then they are not copies of any account received?—By no means.

74. Independently of the annual account from which the Parliamentary statement is made, returns are periodically made of receipts and payments from the Crown

Crown colonies, are there not?—The returns from the Crown colonies upon which these Parliamentary statements are founded are quarterly, so that the Treasury Board is enabled to ascertain whether they are going on regularly and satisfactorily or not.

75. Is there not an annual account sent from the Crown colonies?—Not an annual account, but there are accounts sent at certain periods.

76. Are there any cases in which a budget is sent for approval to the Treasury, previous to the commencement of the financial year?—There are cases in which the governor's report has been referred by the Secretary of State to the Treasury, of the estimated revenue and expenditure of his colony.

77. What control does the Treasury exercise upon that statement?—It is carefully revised, and any necessary comment or direction given upon it, or any suggestion to the Secretary of State given upon it.

78. Mr *F. T. Baring.*] Any alteration of a tax in the colony would, as a matter of course, be referred by the Secretary of State to the Treasury for their opinion, would it not?—Every thing relating to the revenue or expenditure would.

79. Then, consequently, no change in the taxation could take place without the sanction of the Treasury?—No, it could not.

80. *Chairman.*] Observe here, for instance, in the accounts of New South Wales, in one of the quarters of the year 1836, there is a general decrease, principally arising from the Customs licenses and the Post-office; now must that decrease have been previously authorized by the Treasury in the taxes laid on?—If it were a decrease in the taxes laid on, it would have been authorized by the Treasury.

81. In the same way there is an increase of 25,000*l.* in the sale of Crown lands?—They are sold under general regulations, according to the demand there is for them; the regular course of proceeding is, a person going out there makes his application for a purchase of Crown land, and the land he selects is set up to public auction, and he buys it at the up-set price if he can, or any higher rate that happens to be bid for it.

82. If there is a great increase from any one source of the revenue, the governor would not, without the authority of the Treasury, have the power of diminishing the taxes in another source of the revenue, would he?—Certainly not; he might possibly recommend, in submitting his next annual estimate, that some modification should be made, and that would be brought by the Secretary of State under the cognizance of the Treasury.

83. Then do all the Crown colonies send home the Treasury budget or estimate of receipt and expenditure, previous to the commencement of the next financial year?—They ought to do so to the Secretary of State.

84. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] Does that apply to all the colonies, or only to those that apply for a grant of the public money?—It applies to all those colonies where the Crown has any power over the appropriation of the revenue.

85. And it is sent in the form of a prospective estimate of receipt and expenditure, is it?—They are, to the best of my knowledge, all directed, at the close of the month of June in each year, to make out an estimate of their revenue and expenditure for the succeeding year.

86. Commencing when?—From the 1st of January, so that it shall, if possible, be in this country in time to make some necessary observations upon it; but the distance is so great that it is very uncertain, with respect to many of them, when they will arrive.

87. Is it usual, in most of the Crown colonies, to publish the estimate of receipt and expenditure, in the public papers?—I believe it is published in general, but I think where there is a council, with any particular authority, or any general discretionary authority, they always publish it, I believe, by the direction of the Secretary of State.

88. *Chairman.*] Are not the Customs revenues received by dependents on the Board of Customs here; the receivers of the Customs there, are appointed by the Board of Customs here, are they not?—They are appointed by the Treasury, and are under the direction, generally, of the Board of Customs.

89. Do the treasurers in the colonies receive the gross Customs revenues without deducting the cost of collection?—I apprehend they do, unless there is any local law or regulation to the contrary.

90. Now, it is observable here, that there are twelve of the colonies where the Custom-house receipts appear much less than the cost of collection and other charges; how is that deficiency made up, or by what arrangement is it paid?—That

*G.W. Brande*, Esq.

22 May 1837.

deficiency would be paid, probably, out of the general funds of the Customs here. Where the revenue of the colony, generally, is at the disposal of the Crown, and not under a local legislative assembly, the whole expense of the Customs department, as well as every other department, is defrayed out of it; but where the Customs officers are placed by the home government in colonies having local legislative assemblies, a partial provision only is made for paying the expenses of the department, and therefore the remainder would come out of the general fund of the Customs.

91. There are twelve colonies, according to the last Parliamentary return, of which the Custom-house duties appear to give 37,300*l.* a year, or they did so in the year 1834, and the cost of collection was 49,470*l.*; now, for that loss, which is 12,000*l.*, would they draw upon the Board of Customs here?—If they were colonies having local legislation; if in any one of those colonies the Crown had the power over the revenue, the Customs officers would be paid out of the general revenue of the colony.

92. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Can you state to the Committee, the arrangement with regard to the West India Colonies, in the payment of the Customs?—In the year 1826, the fees by which the officers of the Customs had been remunerated, were abolished, and for a time they were paid out of the gross collection of the Customs, of which a considerable portion, under the British Act of Parliament, went into the local treasuries; the local legislatures of course objected to that very strongly, and at length an arrangement was made, by which a certain per-centage upon all the collections was set apart, with a tonnage-duty also, for the payment of the officers of the Customs; and any excess beyond that provision is defrayed by the home government, upon the ground that the officers are placed there for the discharge of duties connected with the general trade and navigation of the empire; and formerly, also, they were charged with very important duties connected with the state of slavery in the colonies; some of the North American legislatures have also made a special provision for the payment of their Customs officers.

93. *Chairman.*] Which are the colonies that have made that special provision?—New Brunswick, and Canada I think, also; in Bermuda there is also a particular arrangement, by which a special provision is made, to a certain amount, for paying the Customs establishment, and the residue would be a charge upon the funds of the Customs here.

94. Does that state of things apply generally to the West India Islands?—The state of things which I mentioned in a former answer, does; in Bermuda, they have provided for particular salaries; in Jamaica, they have another separate and distinct arrangement.

95. What is the arrangement in Nova Scotia, where it would appear there is a greater expenditure than receipt; or can you explain the exact state of things in any particular colony, showing the gross receipt of the Customs?—I cannot in this case, because I have here only the return of what was collected and remitted to England; I have no revenue return, and therefore I do not know what went into the colonial treasury.

96. Are there any revenue returns prepared for Parliament, which would show that?—I believe not, unless Parliament has the return of the colonial revenue generally; the receipt of the Customs, where we have the return of the colonial revenue, are included in that; it would be in No. 2, under the head of "Total Revenue and Ordinary Receipts."

97. Are you aware of the existence of any Parliamentary return which shows the gross receipts of the Customs in the various colonies?—I think there is one in existence, but I cannot immediately refer to it.

98. Does the return made to Parliament give the gross receipts of the Post-office department?—I think it does, because I believe those are not in any case paid over to the colonial treasury.

99. Now, I observe by the Parliamentary returns for the year 1834, that the Post-office receipt is represented at 68,546*l.* for all the colonies; then am I to understand that 68,546*l.* is the whole receipt of the Post-office department?—I believe that to be the whole receipt of the Post-office department.

100. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Are you quite sure that includes the whole receipt?—I believe it includes the whole receipt of the colonies where our Post-office has any establishment; the expense of the establishment is returned to me at 40,678*l.*, and the receipt at 68,546*l.*

101. *Chairman.*] Can you state in what return will be found the gross receipt of

of the Customs, and in what the expenditure?—The expenditure of the Customs establishments that were under the Board of Customs, was 105,059 *l.*

102. What were the receipts?—The receipts were 142,058 *l.*

103. Which makes the cost of collection equal to 70 per cent., does it not?—That is not by any means the collection of the Customs of the colonies; but only that portion of the collection which was appropriated to the expense of the department or remitted to this country.

104. Do you mean it to be understood that the statement presents the whole of the cost of collection and other charges, and does not represent the whole of the gross receipt of the Customs?—They present the whole cost of collection and charges; but the gross receipt would generally be included under the head of local revenue.

105. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Do not the officers of the Customs collect the duties under two heads, some of which go to the colonial revenue, and some of which go to the English revenue?—In the colonies with local legislatures, they collect two branches of duties, one under the old Act of Parliament, which I think was the 18th of George the Third, which belong to the English revenue, and the other, under subsequent Acts, which belong to the colonial revenue; but when the whole of the revenue is in the hands of the Crown, as in New South Wales and other colonies, every thing that is collected goes into the colonial treasury.

106. *Chairman.*] Now in the accounts presented to Parliament, how can the gross amount received by the Customs be ascertained?—Not by the accounts as they stand, because it is included under the general head of revenues and ordinary receipts; it is included under taxes, duties and so forth.

107. But that is not the case as to the Post-office, is it?—If there is a local Post-office establishment, then the charge, which is but small, would be included in the colonial expenditure. The statement at page 7 of the last Parliamentary return, is the expenditure by Great Britain in and for the colonies, and against which there is that set-off of the Customs collected, and the Post-office dues collected, and either remitted home, or applied to the expenses.

108. Which of the colonies do remit Custom-house returns to England?—I have not the Custom-house return here, but several of them remit small sums, deducted from the whole duties; but the bulk of the duties, however, are payable into the local treasury.

109. Under the receipt of Crown lands, do the officers make any direct returns to England, as the officers of the Customs do?—No, they are rendered in the general accounts of the colony.

110. Some colonial returns of receipt and expenditure have been published by Mr. Porter in his Statistical Tables; are those returns furnished by your office, or the Colonial Office?—I think he got them from the Colonial Office, but I am not sure whether he has taken any of those that have been presented to the House of Commons, and printed.

111. Can you furnish the Committee with any of the quarterly returns from which the Parliamentary returns are made up?—I can; I have two of them here; one is a quarterly return from Malta, which goes very much into detail; and the other is a return from the Cape of Good Hope, which is in a more concise form.

[*The following Papers were then put in:*]

## — No. 1. —

MALTA.—General Statement of Colonial Receipts and Disbursements, *Malta*, from 1st January to 31st March 1836.

| Reference to Detail. | | £. | s. | d. | Sterling. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance from last Quarter's Statement - - - | | | | 20,159 | 16 | 5½ |
| | **RECEIPTS:** | | | | | | |
| (A.) | Regular Revenue arising from local Taxes and Duties - - - - - - | 21,445 | 14 | 4½ | | | |
| (B.) | Revenue derived from Monopolies in the hands of the Government, and from Rents or other Proceeds of Crown property - - - - - - - | 4,842 | 11 | 9¾ | | | |
| (C.) | Casual Revenue and Incidental Receipts, including Judicial Fines and Forfeitures, Escheats, and other similar Droits of the Crown, and Recoveries of Debts from individuals - - - | 327 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| | Total Revenue - - - - - | | | | 26,616 | 2 | 5¼ |
| (D.) | Recoveries of Colonial Advances or other Receipts on account, of that description - - - - - - | | | | 15,894 | 5 | 11 |
| (E.) | Receipts in aid of Revenue, including Loans raised, Drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants or other Advances from the Funds of the United Kingdom, issues of Paper Currency and Deposits from the Courts of Law or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government - - - - - - | | | | 6,607 | – | – |
| | Deposits not so available - - - - - - - | | | | 1,489 | 3 | 1¾ |
| | | | | £. | 70,766 | 7 | 11¾ |

| Reference to Detail. | | £. | s. | d. | Sterling. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **DISBURSEMENTS:** | | | | | | |
| (1.) | Civil Charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislature which have received His Majesty's Assent, classed under the heads of Salaries and of Incidental and Contingent Charges, and including Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government - - - - - - - - - - | 26,217 | 13 | 5¾ | | | |
| (2.) | Supplementary Civil Charges, comprising those Salaries or contingent Charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government - - - | 864 | 6 | 8¼ | | | |
| (3.) | Military Charges defrayed from the Colonial Funds, and not paid by Officers accounting to the Military Departments in England - - - - - - - - - - | 385 | 7 | 5¾ | | | |
| (4.) | Advances from the Colonial Funds to the Military Chest, or otherwise, for Services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the Advances are made to their respective Departments in England - - - - - - - - | 3,500 | – | – | | | |
| | Total Expenditure - - - - - £. | | | | 30,967 | 7 | 7¾ |
| (5.) | Advances for the Colonial Service, to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities - - - - - - - - - | | | | 12,950 | – | – |
| (6.) | Repayment of Loans or Advances in aid of Revenue, Paper Currency cancelled, or other Debts liquidated - - - - - - - - - | | | | 3,095 | – | – |
| (7.) | Repayment of Deposits - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 2,211 | – | 10¼ |
| (8.) | Special and particular Services not attaching to the ordinary Colonial Establishment - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | — | | |
| | | | | £. | 49,223 | 8 | 6 |
| | Balance, 31st March 1834, (confirmed by the Treasurer's Statement in Appendix, A. A.) - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 21,542 | 19 | 5¾ |
| | | | | £. | 70,766 | 7 | 11¾ |

Malta, 26th April 1834.

By Command.

*Fredk Hankey*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MALTA—*continued.*

RE-CLASSIFICATION of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, for the First Quarter of the Year 1834.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL Revenue | 26,616 2 5¼ | |
| Deduct— | | |
| Reserved Revenue, derived from the sale of Crown Property or other transactions of the same nature, at the expense of future permanent income | 87 11 –½ | 26,528 11 4¾ |
| TOTAL Expenditure £. | 30,967 7 7¾ | |
| Deduct— | | |
| Reserved Expenditure incurred, either to promote future Income or to diminish permanent Charge £. 4,614 10 7¼ | | |
| Payments made into the Military Chest, in appropriation of surplus Revenue 1,000 – – | | |
| | 5,614 10 7¼ | |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure as concerns settlement with the Military Chest £. | – – – | 25,352 17 –½ |
| | | 1,175 14 4¼ |

DETAIL of COLONIAL RECEIPTS, *Malta*; First Quarter of the Year 1834.

(A.)—REGULAR REVENUE arising from LOCAL TAXES and DUTIES (*a*).

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. MARITIME DUTIES and DUES: | | |
| Customs: £. s. d. | | |
| Import Duties on Goods 1,984 19 11 | | |
| Tonnage Dues on Shipping 823 – 2 | | |
| Fees of Office 31 14 5 | | |
| | 2,839 14 6 | |
| Excise on Import of Wine and Spirits | 4,633 11 5 | |
| Grain Department: | | |
| Duties on Import of Wheat, and other kinds of Bread Corn, whether in Grain or manufactured £. 8,864 12 7¾ | | |
| Fees of Office – 4 – | | |
| | 8,864 16 7¾ | |
| Chief Secretary's Office; Fees on Maritime Papers | 120 10 10 | |
| Post Office; Postage of Letters from abroad | 139 12 7 | |
| | | 16,598 5 11¾ |
| 2. INTERIOR TAXES, DUTIES and DUES: | | |
| Land Revenue: £. s. d. | | |
| Duty on Transfers of immovable Property 167 19 –¼ | | |
| Duty on Sales by Public Auction 21 18 3½ | | |
| Miscellaneous Licenses 541 – – | | |
| Fees on Stamping Weights and Measures 4 16 6 | | |
| | 735 13 9¾ | |
| Chief Secretary's Office; Fees on Civil Documents | 53 16 8 | |
| Charitable Institutions; Fees on Medical Diplomas | 1 13 4 | |
| | | 791 3 9¾ |
| Carried forward | | 17,399 9 9½ |

(*a*) The only alteration to affect the collection of the regular Revenue this quarter is by a Government Minute, dated 24th December 1833, (*See* in Appendix B *b*.) whereby the postage of Letters outwards is abolished. The produce from this source, during the year ended on that day, was £. 32. 11. 6.



(*continued.*)

DETAIL of COLONIAL RECEIPTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued*.

(A.)—Regular Revenue arising from Local Taxes and Duties—*continued*.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 17,399 9 9½ |
| 3. JUDICIAL DUES: | | |
| Fees of the Superior Courts of Law - - - | 408 15 4 | |
| ——— Inferior Courts and the respective branches of Police (*a*) - - - - - | 194 14 5¼ | |
| Fees of the Chief Secretary's Office, from the Public Registry of Contracts - - - - | 23 18 9 | 627 8 6¼ |
| 4. QUARANTINE DUES on Shipping - - - - | 575 3 – | |
| Effects - - - - | 161 1 4 | |
| Persons - - - - | 34 10 – | |
| Documents - - - | 20 4 2 | 790 18 6 |
| Revenue of the Current Year - - | - - - | 18,807 16 9¾ |
| ARREARS of FORMER YEARS. | | |
| 1. MARITIME DUTIES and DUES: | | |
| Grain Department; Import Duties on Wheat and other kinds of Grain - - - - - - | 2,519 13 10½ | |
| 2. INTERIOR TAXES, DUTIES and DUES: | | |
| Land Revenue; Duty on Transfers of immovable Property - - - - - - - - | 22 17 5¼ | |
| 3. JUDICIAL DUES: £. s. d. | | |
| Fees of the Superior Courts of Law - 73 7 11 | | |
| ——— Inferior Courts and the Police 21 18 4 | 95 6 3 | 2,637 17 6¾ |
| | £. | 21,445 14 4½ |

(*a*) The dues of the Pulverist have been previously included under this head. They are now accounted for in Detail (No. 2), at the more appropriate place.

(B.)—REVENUE derived from MONOPOLIES (*b*) in the hands of the Government, and from RENTS or other PROCEEDS of CROWN PROPERTY.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. LANDED PROPERTY of the CROWN: | | |
| Land Revenue: | | |
| Rents of Buildings and Lands on temporary Lease | 3,766 5 10½ | |
| Perpetual and Redeemable Annuities - - | 122 18 4½ | |
| Miscellaneous Dues and Fees - - - - | – 12 8½ | 3,889 16 11½ |
| Store Rent on imported Goods lodged in bond in the Warehouses of the— | | |
| Customs - - - - - - - - | 91 3 2 | |
| Excise - - - - - - - - | 27 12 – | |
| Grain Department - - - - - | 22 1 4½ | 140 16 6½ |
| Store Rent on Gunpowder lodged in the Pulverist (*c*) - - - - - - - | - - - | 7 15 8¼ |
| 2. FUNDED PROPERTY: (*d*) | | |
| Revenue of the Current Year - - | - - - | 4,038 9 2¾ |
| ARREARS of FORMER YEARS. | | |
| 1. LANDED PROPERTY of the CROWN: | | |
| Land Revenue: | | |
| Rents of Buildings and Lands on temporary Leases | 759 2 3½ | |
| Perpetual and Redeemable Annuities - - | 42 10 3½ | |
| Unclassed Rents and Annuities of an old date - | 2 10 – | 804 2 7 |
| | £. | 4,842 11 9¾ |

(*b*) There are no Monopolies in the hands of the Government of Malta.

(*c*) In the previous Returns these dues have been blended in Detail (No. 1), under the head of Dues of the Marine Police.

(*d*) The settlement of interest on money advanced for the service of the Government Grain concern, is made at the end of the year.

DETAIL of COLONIAL RECEIPTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued*.

(C.)—CASUAL REVENUE and INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS, including JUDICIAL FINES and FORFEITURES, ESCHEATS and other similar DROITS of the CROWN, and RECOVERIES of DEBTS from Individuals.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| PRINTING OFFICE: | | |
| Work done for Individuals - - - - - - - | £. 60 1 10 | 153 13 1½ |
| Sale of, and Advertisements in the Government Gazette | 93 11 3½ | |
| Judicial Fines and Forfeitures of every description - - - - | | 62 13 9½ |
| Occasional Reimbursements for Patients and Inmates of the Charitable Institutions - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 21 8 3½ |
| REVENUE of the Current Year - - | | 237 15 2½ |
| ARREARS of FORMER YEARS: | | |
| A Donation under the Head of Alms recovered - - - - - | | 2 10 – |
| | | 240 5 2½ |

RESERVED REVENUE (*a*) derived from the Sale of Crown Property or other transactions of a like nature, at the Expense of future permanent Incomes.

| | Previous Rental or Annuity. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Balance due from the Sale of a House and Garden situated at the Sirena (Tenement No. 1206,) City Property - - - | 2 1 8 (*b*) | 83 6 8 | | |
| Recovery of Capital on Mortgage - - | – 3 4 | 4 3 4 | 87 11 | – ½ |
| A perpetual Quit-rent, redeemed by the Tenant - - - - - - - | – – – ¾ | – 1 – ½ | | |
| £. | 2 5 – ¾ | £. | 327 16 | 3 |

(*a*) The general state of this Fund will best come into consideration at the end of the year.

(*b*) Being half the Proceeds and half the previous Rental; the latter agreeably to the highest Rent offered (*see* Note on the Returns for the Third Quarter of 1833, same reference and page as these.)

(D.)—RECOVERIES of COLONIAL ADVANCES or other RECEIPTS on account, of that description.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| From the Superintendent of Grain, in part reimbursement of the Advances made for the service of the Government Grain concern - - - | 2,267 9 5 |
| From the same, against the Advances formerly made for the Service of the Government Cotton Factory at Gozo - - - - - - - | 76 1 7 |
| From Sir Vincent Casolani, in reimbursement of temporary Advances made to him for the Settlement of Blockade Claims - - - - | 4,550 – – |
| From Deputy Commissary-General Cocksedge, in repayment of Money lent for the service of his Department, within the present Quarter - | 9,000 – – |
| From the Director of Government Works - - - £. – 11 6 (*c*) | |
| From the Collector of Judicial Dues - - - - – 3 6 (*c*) | – 15 – |
| £. | 15,894 5 11 |

(*c*) In adjustment of erroneous settlements made with the Treasury last Quarter.

(E.)—RECEIPTS in aid of REVENUE, including LOANS raised, DRAFTS on account of PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS or other ADVANCES from the FUNDS of the UNITED KINGDOM, ISSUES of PAPER CURRENCY, and DEPOSITS from the COURTS of LAW, or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Annual Loans raised at Three per Cent. Interest, in aid of the Advances made for the Services of the Government Grain concern - - - | 6,607 – – |

(F.)—DEPOSITS not available for the purposes of the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. (*d*)

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| From the Courts of Law - - - - - - - - - - - | 630 – – |
| From the Gaoler of the Great Prison, on account of the Convicts' Fund | – 18 7¾ |
| From the Directors of the Malta Savings Bank, on account of that Institution - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 858 4 6 |
| £. | 1,489 3 1¾ |

(*d*) The Deposits of the Courts of Law not having been for many years availed of for the purposes of the Government, although it is certain that they might become so available in some instances; it has been thought better to include them in this place, rather than in Class (E.)

## DETAIL of Colonial Disbursements, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834.

(1.)—Civil Charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislature which have received His Majesty's Assent, classed under the Heads of Salaries and of Incidental and Contingent Charges, and including Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

| Salaries (*a*). | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-Governor's Establishment | | | 1,373 11 3 | |
| Chief Secretary's Office | His personal Office | £. 797 17 6 | | |
| | Post Office | 90 14 6 | | |
| | Printing Office | 187 10 3 | 1,076 2 3 | |
| Treasurer's Office | | | 442 13 – | |
| Audit Office | | | 207 10 – | |
| Customs | | | 279 7 9 | |
| Quarantine | | | 709 5 – | |
| Marine Police | | | 497 5 3 | |
| Land Revenue | | | 498 12 3 | |
| Public Works and Repairs | | | 347 4 – | |
| Excise on Wine and Spirits | | | 102 13 3 | |
| Judicial Departments | Superior Courts of Law | £. 1,351 1 3 | | |
| | Inferior Courts of Law | 329 15 9 | | |
| | Lord Lieutenants, and their Deputies | 334 10 – | | |
| | Executive Police and Prisons | 799 14 – | | |
| | Collector's Office | 66 16 – | 2,881 17 – | |
| Markets | | | 140 17 – | |
| Grain Department | | | 269 6 3 | |
| Charitable Institutions | | | 192 19 – | |
| Government Library | | | 59 3 6 | |
| | | £. | 9,078 6 9 | |
| Departments in Gozo: | | | | |
| Lieutenant-Governor (of Gozo's) Establishment | | £. 83 11 6 | | |
| Land Revenue | | 80 3 6 | | |
| Judicial | Courts of Law | £. 156 17 – | | |
| | Syndics of Casals | 12 – – | | |
| | Executive Police and Prisons | 79 3 – | 248 – – | |
| Markets | | | 31 6 9 | |
| Charitable Institutions | | | 11 5 – | |
| | | | 454 6 9 | (*b*) 9,532 13 6 |

(*a*) These Salaries are authorized by the Schedule of Fixed Establishment, subject, in the terms of Viscount Goderich's Despatch, dated 25 October 1831, to certain Reductions in Numbers and Rates, as vacancies or other opportunities occur. At the end of last Quarter, the Total Annual Rate of the Fixed Establishment chargeable against the Revenue, stood at £. 38,741. 16.; at the end of the present Quarter it remains at £. 38,171. 17., the Particulars of the net decrease being as follows:

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| University of Literature: A nominal decrease, by the whole of its Establishment being placed on the unfixed List, pending a new arrangement | | 593 10 – |
| Post Office: By a new arrangement on the retirement of the First Clerk | | 69 4 – |
| | | 662 14 – |
| Deduct Increase: | | |
| To the First Clerk of the Customs, from £. 92. 12. to £ 100, in pursuance of the Despatch above quoted | 7 8 – | |
| By consolidation of the Rate allowed in the same Despatch, to the Secretary of the Board of Health, with that attaching to the situation of First Clerk in the Quarantine | 47 2 – | |
| A new Excise Gauger at £. 100, instead of the retired Gauger at £. 61. 15., authorized by Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated 20th Aug. 1833, No. 24 | 38 5 – | |
| | | 92 15 – |
| Net Decrease £. | | 569 19 – |

(*b*) Besides the Sum here stated, £. 255. 17. have been defrayed under the authority of the Schedule of fixed Establishment, for that portion of the Salaries of the Grain Department, which is charged against the Government Stock of Corn, and not against the Revenue; the annual Rate of which portion continues at £. 1,023. 8.

## Incidental and Contingent Charges.

Firstly.—Those which are borne as Fixed Contingencies (*a*).

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Governor's Establishment: Allowance for the maintenance of the Gardens of Saint Antonio, £. 50; of a Barge, £. 50; and of a Schooner, £. 100 | | | | 200 | – | – |
| Chief Secretary's Office: | | | | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges of his Personal Office | 10 | – | – | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges of the Printing Office | 2 | 9 | 4 ¼ | | | |
| Postage of Public Letters and Despatches | – | 11 | – | | | |
| Maintenance of distressed Subjects Abroad, while waiting for and during their passage hither | 49 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 62 | 2 | – ¼ |
| Treasurer's Office: Minor incidental Charges | | | | 2 | 10 | 11 ¼ |
| Audit Office: Minor incidental Charges | | | | 2 | – | – |
| Customs: Minor incidental Charges | | | | 4 | 5 | – |
| Quarantine: | | | | | | |
| Pay of Guards | 409 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Ecclesiastical Attendance in the Lazaretto | 2 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 2 | 10 | – | | | |
| | | | | 413 | 18 | 7 |
| Marine Police: | | | | | | |
| Pay of Individuals employed to prevent or detect contraband | 74 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Expenses of Judicial Proceedings | 3 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Cost of Oil and other Articles for the Lighthouse | 26 | 17 | – | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 2 | 10 | – | | | |
| | | | | 107 | 8 | 2 |
| Land Revenue: | | | | | | |
| Return of Duty on Transfers of immovable Property | 8 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Petty Expenses of the Botanical Garden | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 3 | 9 | 4 ½ | | | |
| | | | | 15 | 5 | 5 ½ |
| Public Works and Repairs: | | | | | | |
| The Ordinary Maintenance of the Government Buildings and Lands | 341 | 6 | 3 ½ | | | |
| Aqueducts | 8 | 12 | 2 ½ | | | |
| Sewers | 36 | – | 4 ¼ | | | |
| Streets, Roads and Moles | 213 | 17 | 6 ¾ | | | |
| Expense of Lighting the City | 283 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 3 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 886 | 17 | 7 |
| Excise on Wine and Spirits: | | | | | | |
| Return of Excise on Supplies to His Majesty's Navy | 62 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 1 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 63 | 16 | 2 |
| Judicial Departments: | | | | | | |
| Expenses of Judicial and Executive Proceedings | 74 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| Allowance to the First Adjutant of Police for Horse-hire and Boat-hire for Police Officers | 10 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Share of Informers and others in Fines and Forfeitures | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Ecclesiastical Attendance in the Prisons | 3 | 15 | – | | | |
| Charges attaching to the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, as connected with the discharge of Police Duty | 11 | 6 | – | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges of the Police Prisons and Collector's Office | 5 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners | 289 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Allowance to the Attorney General for a Clerk and Office-rent | 28 | 15 | – | | | |
| | | | | 432 | 10 | 5 |

(*a*) These are authorized by the Schedule of Fixed Contingencies, any alterations wherein, which have occurred during the Quarter to affect the rate of Personal Allowance, will be noted in their places.

(*continued.*)

DETAIL of COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued*.

(1.)—Civil Charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislature which have received His Majesty's Assent, &c.—*continued*.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARKETS: Consolidated Allowance to cover hire of Calesse and Boat, with the minor Charges of the Office | | | 15 – – | |
| GRAIN DEPARTMENT: | £. | s. | d. | |
| Pay and Allowances of Grain, Attendants and Guards | 99 | – | – | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 7 | 6 | 8¾ | |
| | | | 106 6 8¾ | |
| CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: | | | | |
| Alms distributed to the Poor (*a*) | 954 | 3 | 5 | |
| Pay and Wages of Medical Attendants, Servants, and others employed in the care of the Patients and Inmates of the Hospitals and Asylums, and externally | 643 | 4 | 6 | |
| Maintenance of Patients and Inmates, including Medicines and other incidental Charges | 1,228 | 5 | 2¼ | |
| Subsidy for the Maintenance of the Orphan and Foundling Establishment in the House of Industry | 100 | – | – | |
| Subsidy in aid of the Normal Schools (*b*) | 62 | 10 | – | |
| | | | 2,988 3 1¼ | |
| UNIVERSITY OF LITERATURE: | | | | |
| Minor incidental Charges | | | 1 5 – | |
| Civil Pensions (*c*) | | | 1,067 18 1 | |
| BURTHENS: | | | | |
| Permanent Charges on the landed property of the Crown (*d*) | 106 | 10 | – | |
| Interest at Two-and-a-Half per cent. on Loans to the University of La Valletta in the time of the Order of St. John | 2,036 | 10 | 8¾ | |
| | | | 2,143 – 8¾ | |
| | | | | 8,883 1 8¾ |
| GOZO. | | | | |
| LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of GOZO: | £. | s. | d. | |
| Calesse Allowance | 20 | 16 | 9 | |
| Conveyance of Letters and Despatches | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | | 25 – – | |
| LAND REVENUE: | | | | |
| Allowance to the Collector for hire of Calesse and Boat | 5 | – | – | |
| Rent of the Collector's House and Office | 6 | 5 | – | |
| Return of Duty on Transfers of immovable Property | – | – | 8 | |
| Minor incidental Charges | 1 | 5 | – | |
| | | | 12 10 8 | |

(*a*) Including £. 84. 14. 4½. for Medicines and incidental Expenses of the Public Dispensary.

(*b*) The Subsidy in aid of the Normal Schools is increased from £. 125. to £. 250. per annum, under the authority received in a Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated the 29 Nov. 1833.

(*c*) The Civil Pension List is increased this Quarter the annual rate of £. 25. 12., as follows:—

| | £. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Luigi Ricca, on his retirement from the situation of First Clerk of the Post Office, pursuant to a Despatch from Viscount Goderich, dated 19 March 1833, No. 9 | 60 | – – |
| Simone Arminio, on his retirement from the situation of Gauger, pursuant to Mr. Secretary Stanley's Despatch, dated 24 August 1833, No. 25 | 25 | – – |
| Saverio Schembri, late Guardian of the Vendue Office, on the suppression of that Office, charged last year as Unfixed, when the authority for this Pension was adduced | 20 | 12 – |
| | 105 | 12 – |

| Ceased by the death of | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giuseppe They | 35 | – | – |
| Giuseppe Bonnanno | 5 | – | – |
| Suspended by the employment of the Canon, Dr. Emanuel Rosignand | 40 | – | – |
| | 80 | – | – |
| Leaving £. | 25 | 12 | – |

(*d*) The greater portion of the annual permanent charges is for the maintenance of certain Ecclesiastical Establishments, which devolves upon the Crown, not as an affair of Government, but as an obligation of the Proprietor of landed estates whereon Settlements of these charges have been made. For this reason that portion (the whole this Quarter) is not seen distinctly stated in this place under the head of Ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS:—Ordinary Maintenance of the Government Roads - - | | | 22 15 5 | | |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS: | | | | | |
| Expenses of Judicial and Executive Proceedings - - | 8 10 10¼ | | | | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners - - - - - - - - | 80 18 10¼ | | | | |
| Allowance to the Adjutant of Police for Horse-hire - - | 3 15 – | | | | |
| Informers' share in Fines and Forfeitures - - - - | – 10 11½ | | | | |
| | | | 93 15 8 | | |
| CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Alms distributed to the Poor - - - - - - - | 96 14 2¼ | | | | |
| Pay and Wages of Medical Attendants, Servants and others, employed in the care of Patients - - - - - | 39 18 – | | | | |
| Maintenance of Patients, including Medicines and other incidental Charges - - - - - - - - - | 65 7 6¾ | | | | |
| Allowance for the Public School or Schools - - - | 12 10 – | | | | |
| | | | 214 9 9 | | |
| BURTHENS:—Ecclesiastical Attendance at Cornino - - - - - | | | 2 2 3 | | |
| | | | | 370 13 9 | |
| Secondly.—Some of those INCIDENTAL and CONTINGENT CHARGES which are borne as UNFIXED CONTINGENCIES. (*e*) | | | | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Stationery for the Public Offices in general - - - - - | | | 146 9 5¾ | | |
| Post Office Charges abroad - - - - - - - | 9 13 11 | | | | |
| ——— Postages refunded - - - - - - - | 12 – 8 | | | | |
| | | | 21 14 7 | | |
| Printing Office, Incidental Charges - - - - - - - | | | 7 1 8 | | |
| | | | | 175 5 8¾ | |
| CUSTOMS:—Return of Duty on Goods totally lost in the explosion of the British Schooner "Meteor" - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 7 11 1 | |
| QUARANTINE: | | | | | |
| Hire of Supplementary Guards and Guard Boats - - - - - | | | 50 15 2 | | |
| Extra Ecclesiastical Attendance in the Lazaretto - - - - - | | | – 13 4 | | |
| Ingredients and Materials for Fumigation, with Implements and Utensils for the service of the Lazaretto; Expenses of Depuration and other incidental Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 20 12 10 | | |
| | | | | 72 1 4 | |
| MARINE POLICE:—Prison Allowance to Convicts employed in the Dredging Vessels for clearing the Harbour, and hire of Labourers employed for the same purpose (*f*) - - - - - - - - - - | | | 236 16 8 | | |
| Repairs of the Office Boats and Dredging Vessels - - - - - | | | 40 12 2 | | |
| Supplementary Charges of Judicial Proceedings - - - - - | | | 6 9 6 | | |
| | | | | 283 18 4 | |
| LAND REVENUE:—Expenses of Judicial Proceedings - - - - - | | | 7 7 1 | | |
| Expenses incidental to Surveys and Plans - - - - - - | | | 1 10 3 | | |
| | | | | 8 17 4 | |

(*e*) The charges which are here considered to form a Second Class are by nature Fixed Contingencies, some few of which ought to be transferred as such to the proper Schedule: and the others have not been so transferred, but have been left as Unfixed, for the sole purpose of preserving to the Governor a more efficient control over the accounting parties; but as these charges are either unavoidable in themselves or expedient for the maintenance or improvement of the Revenue, they are here considered in relation of the Governor to His Majesty's Government as Fixed Contingencies, authorized by the Instructions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

(*f*) This expense somewhat exceeds the object against which it is classed, by combining another object, namely the bringing of pieces of swampy and waste ground into a state fit for cultivation. It is estimated that whatever share of the expense may attach to this object, will be more than compensated by the rental of the redeemed ground. Hence that portion of charge is considered to belong to this place rather than to Detail (No. 2), it being, as stated in Note (*e*) above, expedient for the improvement of the revenue.

(*continued.*)

DETAIL of COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued.*

(1.)—Civil Charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislature which have received His Majesty's Assent, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS: | | | |
| Repairs of Buildings and Lands on Lease (*a*) | 350 12 8½ | | |
| ——— Some of the Streets and Roads | 92 10 4 | | |
| Allowance to Convicts employed in sweeping the Streets | 36 6 9 | | |
| Cost of Puzzolana for the Works in general | 15 15 8 | | |
| Repairing Damage occasioned by the N. E. gale of the 10 and 11 February | 106 6 11 | | |
| | | 601 12 4½ | 1,268 3 11 |
| JUDICIAL: | | | |
| Incidental Charges of the Prison and Police | 10 19 6¼ | | |
| Remuneration of Officers employed on, and Expenses incidental to, a Session of the Court of Special Commission | 27 14 -¼ | | |
| | | 38 13 6¾ | |
| CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: | | | |
| Cost and Repair of Clothing, Implements, Utensils and Furniture | 36 12 1¼ | | |
| Petty Repairs and Incidents of the Hospitals and Asylums | 25 1 4¾ | | |
| | | 61 13 6 | |
| DEPARTMENTS IN GOZO: | | | |
| Land Revenue: Expense of Communication with Malta | - 10 - | | |
| Public Works: Repairs of Property on Lease (*b*) | 16 4 - | | |
| Judicial: Ecclesiastical Attendance in the Prison | 1 16 8 | | |
| | | 18 10 8 | |
| Thirdly.—Others of the INCIDENTAL and CONTINGENT CHARGES, which are borne as UNFIXED CONTINGENCIES or UNCLASSED. | | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE: Salary of a Clerk to the Commissioners for visiting the acts of Notaries (*c*) | | 7 10 - | |
| PUBLIC WORKS: Maintenance and Improvement in the Palaces of Government (*d*) | | 20 5 10 | |
| Interest of the Three per cent. Loan (*e*) | | 92 17 - | |
| Expense of the Commission for the formation of new Codes of Law; namely, Remuneration of Two Secretaries, £. 100 each, indefinitively (*f*) | | 200 - - | 469 - 4 |
| University and Lyceum, part of the Salaries borne on the Establishment (*g*) | | 148 7 6 | |
| EXPENDITURE of the Current Year | | - - - | 20,152 19 5¾ |
| ARREARS of FORMER YEARS. | | | |
| INCIDENTAL and CONTINGENT CHARGES. | | | |
| First.—Those which are borne as FIXED CONTINGENCIES. (*h*) | | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE: | £. s. d. | | |
| Postage of Public Letters and Despatches | 9 16 3¼ | | |
| Maintenance and Passage of distressed Subjects | 24 18 10½ | 34 15 1¾ | |
| Customs, Return of Duty on, supplied to the Army and Navy | | 423 7 4 | |
| Land Revenue, Return of Transfer Duty | | 18 10 4½ | |
| Excise, Return of Duty on Wine supplied to the Navy | | - 17 8 | |
| Judicial Informers' share in Fines and Forfeitures | 9 16 2½ | | |
| And Incidental Charges of the Prisons | 12 5 4½ | 22 1 7 | |
| Grain Department, Return of Duty on Barley and some of the Wheat supplied for the use of His Majesty's Troops | | 123 16 - | |

(*a b*) The charges here included for "Repairs" should be viewed in conjunction with those classed as Fixed Contingencies, (pages 25 and 26) from which they are not separable by nature. They are classed as "Unfixed" in consequence of the Local Government having (for the reason given in Note (*e*) page 27), confined the Director of Works to a limited sum, to be charged by him under the head of repairs, in the class of Fixed Contingencies.

(*b*) £ 10. 10. more than the sum stated were actually expended within the Quarter, having been transferred to Detail (No. 2.) (*see* page 30), to adjust a mis-classification in the Returns of last Quarter.

(*c*) To continue as an Unfixed Contingent Charge, until the present holder, Alessandro Catania, can be provided for in another manner, pursuant to a Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated 28 July 1833, No. 22.

(*d*) The expenditure for maintenance of the Palaces, is limited at £. 150 per annum, by Despatch from Viscount Goderich, dated the 8th August 1827, No. 12.

(*e*) From the various communications which have passed on the subject, it is understood that a loan like the present one, raised exclusively in aid of the advances made for the maintenance of the Government stock of Corn, is duly sanctioned by His M a jesty's Government.

(*f*) The authority for this charge is referred to in the Returns for the Second Quarter of the year 1832, Note (*c*) page 29.

(*g*) Being the portion previously borne on the Schedule of Fixed Establishment, from which it has been removed, pending a new arrangement.

(*h*) Authorized by the Schedule of Fixed Contingencies.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charitable Institutions, Maintenance of Patients in Hospital | | 8 3 -¾ | | | |
| Civil Pensions | | 630 - - | | | |
| Burthens, Interest at 2½ per cent. on Ancient Loans | | 101 15 2¼ | | | |
| GOZO—LAND REVENUE: | | | | | |
| Collectors' Percentage | £. 15 5 9¾ | | | | |
| Return of Transfer Duty | - 14 2¼ | | | | |
| | | 16 - - | | | |
| | | | 1,379 6 4¼ | | (a) *See* Note (e), page 27. |
| Secondly.—Some of those which are borne as UNFIXED CONTINGENCIES (a). | | | | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—Charges Abroad of the Post Office | | 36 14 11¾ | | | |
| MARINE POLICE:—Cost of Tools and other Articles for the work of the Harbour | | 15 - - | | | |
| JUDICIAL:—Remuneration for Service on the last Session for the Court of Piracy | | 16 13 4 | | | |
| GOZO—LAND REVENUE:—Expense incurred in surveying Public Works | £. - 9 10 | | | | |
| Judicial Incidental Expenses of the Prison | 1 18 10¾ | | | | |
| | | 2 8 8¾ | | | |
| | | | 70 17 -½ | | |
| EXPENDITURE out of RESERVED REVENUE (e). | | | Annual Income acquired. | | (e) The expenditure under this head being necessarily called for by the receipt, the authority for incurring it is therefore implied in that for the creation of the fund. |
| Paid towards building a new House | | | as yet inert - | 1,450 3 4¾ | |
| | | | | 100 - - | |
| EXPENDITURE out of other RESERVED REVENUE (f). | | | | | (f) This reserved fund is derived from the duty on transfers of real property, collected under its former conditions. The early discharge of these claims was recommended in a Despatch from Viscount Goderich, dated 26 December 1831 (No. 32). |
| To the Cashier of the Treasury, in discharge of Claims of Individuals for contributions made and damage sustained during the Blockade of La Valetta (1798–1800), to which object the duty on transfers of real property was devoted by proclamation, dated 7th June 1804 | | | - - - | 4,514 10 7¼ | |
| | | | £. | 26,217 13 5¾ | |

(2.)—SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL CHARGES, comprising those SALARIES or CONTINGENT CHARGES which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SALARIES. | | | | |
| Two Magistrates of Judicial Police, £. 22. 10. each | | 45 - - | | |
| Four extra Serjeants of Police; viz. three at £. 6. 8. 9. each, and one at £. 6. 5. | | 25 11 3 | | |
| Two extra Constables of Police; viz. one at £. 5. 15. 9., and one at £. 2. 10. | | 8 5 9 | | |
| One Chaplain of the Prisons | | 5 - - | | |
| Prison at Senglea — Gaoler | | 7 10 - | | |
| Prison at Senglea — Medical Attendant | | 1 5 - | | |
| Prison at Senglea — Three Guardians, at £. 5. each | | 15 - - | | |
| Medical Dispensary — Apothecary | | 7 10 - | | |
| Medical Dispensary — Porter | | 5 - - | | |
| An extra Gravedigger—Charitable Institutions | | 6 5 - | | (a) Each of these Salaries is continued without alteration from the end of the last quarter. |
| For the exact Quarter (a) | | 126 7 - | | |
| A new establishment of the University and Lyceum | £. 246 13 4 | | | (b) This excess beyond the amount previously borne on the Schedule of Fixed Establishment, is pending a new arrangement, submitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch dated the 23d October 1833 (No. 87). |
| Deduct for a Transfer to Detail (No. 1), page 28 | 148 7 6 (b) | 98 5 10 | 226 15 10½ | |
| Allowance to the Overseer of the Fortifications of Notabile and his Assistant, for the year ending 28 February | | 2 3 -½ | | |

(*continued.*)

DETAIL of COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued*.

(2.)—Supplementary Civil Charges, comprising those Salaries or Contingent Charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government—*continued*.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| **PENSIONS (*a*).** | | |
| To a retired Rector of the University of Literature | 12 10 – | |
| „ Professor of Rhetoric in ditto | 3 4 – | |
| „ Master of the English Language, ditto | 4 – – | |
| „ Rudiment Class ditto | 4 10 – | |
| „ Latin Language, Upper Class ditto | 3 15 – | |
| „ „ Lower Class ditto | 2 10 – | |
| „ Prefect of ditto | 2 10 – | |
| | | 32 19 – |
| **CONTINGENT CHARGES (*b*).** | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—Extraordinary Charges incurred in aid of distressed Individuals | 19 7 2¾ | |
| LAND REVENUE:—Indemnity to a Tenant for having vacated the Premises occupied by him | 2 10 – | |
| Gratuity to the Widow of the First Assistant in the Office of Marine Police | 33 6 8 | |

**PUBLIC WORKS and REPAIRS (*c*).**

| Amount Expended. £. s. d. | Works completed: | £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 18 –½ | Adding Presses to the Archive Office in Valetta | 1 12 – | |
| 10 10 – | Various Repairs in House No. 100, Seesa Marina (*d*) | 10 10 – | |
| 22 9 7¾ | Removing the Trees and paving the Garden of House No. 9, Strada Scozzese | 22 9 7¾ | |
| 1 18 6¾ | Preparing Cases of Oranges to be sent to His Majesty | 1 18 6¾ | |
| 13 5 8½ | Repairing a Tank in the Capuchin's Convent at Gozo | 6 1 – | |

| Amount Estimated. £. s. d. | Works in progress: | £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 12 11 | Various Repairs in the Hospitals and Ospizio, and in a Burial-place belonging to them | 88 10 5 | |
| 55 – – | Various Works and Repairs in the Lazaretto, and the Roads connected with it | 26 4 3¼ | |
| 21 5 – | Various Works and Repairs in the Prison and Guard-house | 19 17 7¼ | |
| | Repairing the Clock-tower and Clock at Vittoriosa | 1 14 2¼ | |
| 20 15 4 | Various inferior Works and Repairs in different Departments of Government | 2 16 10¼ | |
| | | 181 14 6½ | |
| | Same Department:—Remuneration of an extra Clerk for a limited period, ceased 27 January | 9 2 1½ | |

(*a*) These Pensions are temporary, conformably to the Instructions of His Majesty's Treasury (Art. 44) pending a new arrangement.

(*b*) These, unless a special note should be made to a contrary effect, are understood to have been incurred under the 35th Article of Instructions from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, wherein it is expressed that for any Unfixed Contingent Charge not amounting to £.200, the Governor is at liberty to authorize the same upon his own responsibility.

(*c*) Some of these Repairs being unavoidable, might have been considered as Fixed Contingent by nature, and included accordingly in Detail (No. 1); but it being difficult to draw a correct line of distinction in this case, an arbitrary one has been taken, which leaves under the 2d head of Contingencies in that Detail (page 28) only those buildings from which a rent deemed adequate is derived.

(*d*) Was really expended last Quarter, but has now been transferred, from the money expended on buildings yielding rent, to adjust a mis-classification in the returns of that Quarter.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS: | | | |
| Cost of Clothing for the Serjeants Major, Serjeants and Constables of Executive Police | 149 11 3 | | |
| Secret Service Money placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of Executive Police | 40 – – | | |
| | | 189 11 3 | |
| CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: | | | |
| Subsidiary Grant in aid of the Funds of the House of Industry | 125 – – | | |
| Gratuities to Medical Officers employed in the Public Dispensary, since April 1832 | 44 – – | | |
| | | 169 – – | |
| | | | 604 11 9¾ |
| Expenditure of the Current Year | | £. | 864 6 8 |

(3.)—MILITARY CHARGES (*a*) defrayed from the COLONIAL FUNDS, and not paid by Officers accounting to the MILITARY DEPARTMENTS in *England*.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Pensions for Service in Maltese Corps (*b*) | 358 14 1¾ |
| To the Rev. T. Butler, on account of his Allowance for the present year, for assisting in religious matters the Individuals belonging to this Garrison who profess the Roman Catholic faith | 25 – – |
| Expenditure of the Current Year | 383 14 1¾ |
| ARREARS of FORMER YEARS: | |
| Pension for Service in Maltese Corps (*c*) | 1 13 4 |
| £. | 385 7 5½ |

(*a*) Some few Charges, defrayed by the Government of Malta, on account of the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, are considered as civil, this Regiment being much employed in the discharge of Police duty.

(*b c*) Authorized by the Schedule of Fixed Contingencies. The Military Pension is reduced this Quarter at the following Annual Rate, by the death of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Francesco Sison | £. 7 12 – | £. 15 4 – |
| Giovanni Barbara | 7 12 – | |

(4.)—ADVANCES from the COLONIAL FUNDS to the MILITARY CHEST or otherwise, for Services to be accounted for, by the Officers to whom the Advances are made, to their respective Departments in *England*.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| January 4th.—Paid to Deputy Commissary General Cocksedge, for a Bill of Exchange of £. 2,500 sterling, drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to the order of Edward Barnard, Esq. Joint Colonial Agent General in London (*d*) | 2,500 – – |
| Same date.—Paid to Deputy Commissary General Cocksedge, a further part of the Net Surplus Revenue of this Government, accrued during the year 1833 (*e*) | 1,000 – – |
| £. | 3,500 – – |

(*d*) The Bill was forwarded to the Agent by the Chief Secretary on the 8th January 1834.

(*e*) The Payments of this description in the terms of Sir George Murray's Despatch, of the 23d Feb. 1829 (No. 52), are "in aid of the Charge incurred by Great Britain for the military defence of the Island of Malta."

(*continued.*)

DETAIL of COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS, *Malta*, First Quarter of the Year 1834—*continued.*

(5.)—ADVANCES for the COLONIAL SERVICE, to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Superintendent of Grain, on account of the Government Grain concern | 3,850 | – | – |
| To the Purveyor of Charitable Institutions, on account of Purveyor's Supplies | 100 | – | – |
| To Deputy Commissary General Cocksedge, as a temporary Loan for the Service of his Department (*a*) | 9,000 | – | – |
| £. | 12,950 | – | – |

(*a*) Recovered this Quarter. *See* in p. 23.

(6.)—REPAYMENT of LOANS or ADVANCES in aid of REVENUE, PAPER CURRENCY cancelled, or other DEBTS liquidated.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To sundry Parties, in discharge of Annual Sums raised at £. 3 per Cent Interest (*b*) | 3,095 | – | – |

(*b*) The Interest of this Money will be found stated in detail, in No. 1, p. 26.

(7.)—REPAYMENT of DEPOSITS.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Courts of Law | 1,350 | – | – |
| To the Gaoler of the Great Prison, on account of the Convicts' Fund | 4 | – | 10 ¼ |
| To the Directors of the Malta Savings Bank, on account of that Institution (*c*) | 857 | – | – |
| £. | 2,211 | – | 10 ¼ |

(*c*) The general bearing of the temporary transactions accounted for under these three heads, as well as their corresponding ones of Receipt (D.) (E.) and (F.), will best appear in an Annual Statement, to be annexed as an Appendix to the Returns of the 4th Quarter, in the manner hitherto done.

APPENDIX (A A.)—SUMMARY of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *Malta*, from 1 January to 31 March 1834.

| | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| Remained in the Treasury, 31st Dec. 1833 | | | 20,159 16 5 ¾ |
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| Revenue | Departmental | £. 26,528 14 10 ¾ | |
| | Incidental | 87 11 -½ | |
| | Expenditure reimbursed | – 11 6 | |
| | | £. 26,616 17 5 ¼ | |
| Loans and Deposits | | 8,096 3 1 ¾ | |
| Recovery of Money advanced | | 15,893 10 11 | |
| | | | 50,606 11 6 |
| | | £. | 70,766 7 11 ¾ |

| | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | |
| Expenditure | Classed | Fixed Establishment | 9,532 13 6 |
| | | Fixed Coutingencies | 10,622 15 6 ¾ |
| | | Unfixed Contingencies | 2,379 10 11 ¾ |
| | Unclassed | | 8,432 7 7 ¼ |
| | | £. | 30,967 7 7 ¾ |
| Repayment of Loans and Deposits | | | 5,306 – 10 ¼ |
| Money advanced on Account Current | | | 12,950 – – |
| | | £. | 49,223 8 6 |
| Balance remaining | | | 21,542 19 5 ¾ |
| | | £. | 70,766 7 11 ¾ |

Malta, 31 March 1834.

*N. Nugent*, Treasurer of Government.

APPENDIX (B b.)—MALTA—*continued.*

## MINUTE
By His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having taken into consideration the Regulations for the Island Post Office, as at present established, is pleased to order and direct as follows:

1. From and after the 25th of December instant, no outward postage will be exacted. Nevertheless mails, as opportunities offer, will be made up and forwarded, as heretofore, from the Island Post Office.

2. In case of the detention of any vessel in port after the mail notified shall be closed, letters will be received at the Office of the Intendant of Marine Police, and will be put on board the vessel at the time of her departure. Should the vessel be in quarantine, letters will be received at the Quarantine Office, and put on board in like manner.

3. Letters received in the Island Post Office, addressed to individuals abroad, will be forwarded to their destination without any charge whatsoever.

4. The Superintendent of the Post Office is authorized to exempt from postage letters that may be addressed to the Foreign Consuls in this Island, which may be found merely to cover inclosures addressed to individuals not resident in the Island; but it will be necessary, upon such exemption being claimed, that such letters and inclosures should be seen by the Superintendent of the Post Office.

Palace, Valletta, 24th December 1833
By command of his Excellency,
*Fred. Hankey,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

## NOTIFICAZIONE
Di Sua Eccelenza il Luogotenente Governatore.

SUA Eccelenza il Luogotenente Governatore, avendo preso in considerazione i regolamenti per l'Ufficio della Posta di quest' Isola, come trovansi ora stabiliti, si è compiaciuto di disporre ed ordinare quanto segue:

1. A contare dal dì 25 Dicembre corrente in appresso, non sarà esatto nessun dritto sopra lettere impostate per l'estero. Le valigie, a norma della opportunità, saranno bensì formate nell' Ufficio della Posta, e da quello incamminate, come per l'addietro.

2. Nel caso di rimanenza in porto di qualunque bastimento dopo la chiusa della notificata valigia, l'Ufficio dell' Intendente della Polizia di Marina è autorizzato a ricevere lettere da chiunque, e quelle mettere a bordo dello stesso bastimento nell' atto della partenza. Quando il bastimento fosse in quarantina, le lettere si ricevanno nell' Ufficio della Quarantina, e saranno messe a bordo nella stessa guisa.

3. Le lettere che capitano nell' Ufficio della Posta, dirette ad individui residenti nell' estero, saranno spedite al loro destino senza spesa alcuna.

4. Il Soprintendente all' Ufficio della Posta è autorizzato di esentare dai dritti di posta le lettere dirette a Consoli Esteri in quest' Isola, quando quelle racchiudessero solamente altre lettere per individui non residenti in quest' Isola; ma sarà necessario nel chiedere tale esenzione, che le stesse lettere e le loro inchiuse venissero mostrate al Soprintendente alla Posta.

La Valletta, dal Palazzo, a dì 24 Dicembre 1833.
Per comando di sua Eccelenza,
*Fred. Hankey,*
Principale Segretario di Governo.

## —No. 2.—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the COLONY of the *Cape of Good Hope,* from the 1st April to the 30th June 1833.

| REGULAR REVENUE. | Current. £. s. d. | Arrear. £. s. d. | TOTAL. £. s. d. | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Dues | 318 4 – | - - - | 318 4 – | |
| Stamp Dues | 4,211 17 10 | 17 2 – | 4,228 19 10 | |
| Lato Sequestrator | — | — | — | |
| Lombard Bank | 16 10 5 | - - - | 16 10 5 | |
| Discount Bank | 1,240 – 4 | - - - | 1,240 – 4 | |
| Customs | 5,287 18 4 | - - - | 5,287 18 4 | |
| Postage | 904 4 8½ | 7 8 10 | 911 13 6½ | |
| Tithes and Duties on Colonial Produce | 289 9 11¼ | - - - | 289 9 11¼ | |
| Transfer Dues | 2,533 16 9⅝ | - - - | 2,533 16 9⅝ | |
| Market Duties | 630 5 10¼ | - - - | 630 5 10¼ | |
| Auction Duties | 2,762 16 6⅜ | - - - | 2,762 16 6⅜ | |
| Assessed Taxes | 7,797 9 3¼ | 1,133 18 1½ | 8,931 7 4¾ | |
| Town Waterworks | 9 12 6 | - - - | 9 12 6 | |
| Somerset Hospital | 72 12 6 | - - - | 72 12 6 | |
| Tolls and Ferries | 601 12 9¼ | 26 5 – | 627 17 9¼ | |
| Fees of Office | 1,805 4 7½ | 6 16 6 | 1,812 1 1½ | |
| Pound Fees | 46 4 11⅞ | 10 19 1⅞ | 57 4 1¾ | |
| TOTAL £. | 28,528 1 4⅞ | 1,202 9 7⅜ | - - | 29,730 11 –¼ |
| REVENUE derived from MONOPOLIES, and from RENTS and other PROCEEDS of CROWN PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Land Rent | 152 13 5⅛ | 3,187 13 3¼ | 3,340 6 8⅜ | |
| House Rent | — | — | — | |
| Rent of Butchers' Shambles | 157 4 7½ | 105 1 6 | 262 6 1½ | |
| Rent of Government Quarries | 30 11 6¼ | 14 8 5¾ | 45 – – | |
| Sale of Robben Island Stores | — | — | — | |



(*continued.*)

STATEMENTS of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, &c.—*continued.*

| REGULAR REVENUE. | Current. | Arrear. | TOTAL. | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue derived from Monopolies—*continued.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Sale of Government Property | 463 12 8 | - - - | 463 12 8 | |
| Licenses to retail Wine | — | — | — | |
| Licenses to cut Wood | 10 5 6 | 6 6 - | 16 11 6 | |
| Lease of Government Mills | — | — | — | |
| Lease of Government Islands | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 814 7 8 7/8 | 3,313 9 3 | - - - | 4,127 16 11 7/8 |
| CASUAL REVENUE and INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS: | | | | |
| Interest | 44 11 10 5/8 | 909 14 11 1/2 | 954 6 10 1/8 | |
| Fines | 252 15 4 | - - - | 252 15 4 | |
| Sale of impounded Cattle | 17 5 1 5/8 | 10 18 9 1/2 | 28 3 11 1/8 | |
| Sale of Oakum worked by Prisoners | 7 12 7 1/2 | - - - | 7 12 7 1/2 | |
| Surcharges recovered | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL £. | 322 4 11 3/4 | 920 13 9 | - - - | 1,242 18 8 3/4 |
| REPAYMENTS of COLONIAL ADVANCES: | | | | |
| Advances for the Public Service refunded | 55 9 10 3/4 | - - - | - - - | 55 9 10 3/4 |
| RECEIPTS in aid of REVENUE: | | | | |
| From Amount deposited in Discount Bank, being Repayments of Capital on the Long Loan Fund | 4,000 - - | - - - | - - - | 4,000 - - |
| TOTAL REVENUE and RECEIPTS £. | | | | 39,156 16 7 5/8 |

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1833.

| Charges sanctioned by His Majesty's Government. | Current. Salaries. | Current. Contingencies. | Arrear. Salaries. | Arrear. Contingencies. | TOTAL. | GENERAL TOTAL. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL DISBURSEMENTS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Governor | 1,750 - - | - - - | - - | 59 1 6 | 1,809 1 6 | | |
| Colonial Office | 488 14 4 3/4 | 67 9 10 | - - | - - | 556 4 2 3/4 | | |
| Treasurer General | 412 10 - | - - - | - - | - - | 412 10 - | | |
| Auditor General | 325 - - | 1 8 6 | - - | - - | 326 8 6 | | |
| Council Office | 162 10 - | - - - | - - | - - | 162 10 - | | |
| Orphan Chamber | 492 10 - | - - - | - - | - - | 492 10 - | | |
| Begistrar of Slaves and Deeds | 265 - - | - - - | - - | - - | 265 - - | | |
| Lombard and Discount Banks | 523 15 - | 47 5 9 | - - | 55 4 3 | 626 5 - | | |
| Customs | 1,072 8 7 1/2 | 150 10 1 | - - | - - | 1,222 18 8 1/2 | | |
| Stamp Office | 221 5 - | - - - | - - | - - | 221 5 - | | |
| Post Office | 317 8 11 1/2 | 479 18 1 3/8 | 3 15 - | 20 16 3 | 821 18 3 7/8 | | |
| Port Office | 414 - - | 35 1 11 1/2 | - - | 3 18 6 | 453 5 -1/2 | | |
| Surveyor General and Expenses of Surveys | 330 - - | - - - | - - | - - | 330 - - | | |
| Government Architect | 165 - - | - - - | - - | - - | 165 - - | | |
| Collector of Taxes | 242 7 6 | - - - | - - | - - | 242 7 6 | | |
| Hospital for infirm Slaves | 32 10 - | 35 12 8 1/4 | - - | - - | 68 2 8 1/4 | | |
| Somerset Hospital | 126 15 - | 229 - -1/4 | - - | - - | 355 15 -1/4 | | |
| Schools | 411 17 6 | 160 1 7 1/2 | 20 - - | - 11 3 | 592 10 4 1/4 | | |
| Protectors of Slaves | - - - | 2 2 - | 150 - - | 1 11 6 | 153 13 6 | | |
| Printing Office | 106 5 - | 15 12 - | - - | - - | 121 17 - | | |

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, &c.—*continued.*

| Charges sanctioned by His Majesty's Government. | Current. Salaries. £. s. d. | Current. Contingencies. £. s. d. | Arrear. Salaries. £. s. d. | Arrear. Contingencies. £. s. d. | Total. £. s. d. | General Total. £. s. d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waterworks, Watercourses, &c. | 42 16 – | 87 3 7½ | – – – | 16 15 7½ | 146 15 3 | | |
| Town Administration | 86 12 6 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 86 12 6 | | |
| Collector of Tithes, &c. | 54 7 6 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 54 7 6 | | |
| Civil Commissioner-General | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 50 – – | | |
| Civil Commissioners | 982 10 – | 188 – 9¼ | – – – | 14 1 3 | 1,184 12 –¼ | | |
| Field Cornets | 178 2 6 | 29 14 5½ | 63 15 – | 9 15 3¾ | 281 7 3¼ | | |
| District Surgeons | 293 15 – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 293 15 – | | |
| Government Residents | 170 5 – | 3 1 6 | – – – | – – – | 173 6 6 | | |
| Government Agents | 37 10 – | 12 10 – | – – – | – – – | 50 – – | | |
| Market Masters | 5 12 6 | 5 12 6 | – – – | – – – | 11 5 – | | |
| Civil Pensioners | – – – | 786 9 6½ | – – – | 12 7 6 | 798 17 –½ | | |
| Ordnance Storekeeper | – – – | 45 6 8 | – – – | – – – | 45 6 8 | | |
| Leper Institution | – – – | 442 17 8½ | – – – | 1 13 – | 444 10 8½ | | |
| Public Roads, Bridges, Tolls and Ferries | 24 7 6 | 593 4 3¼ | – – – | – – – | 617 11 9¼ | | |
| Erection and Repairs of Public Works and Buildings | 4 13 9 | 1,846 3 5¼ | – – – | 122 18 1¾ | 1,973 15 4 | | |
| Commando Expenses | – – – | – – – | – – – | 59 13 9¾ | 59 13 9¾ | | |
| Caffre Interpreters | – – – | 1 16 – | – – – | – – – | 1 16 – | | |
| Vaccine Expenses | – – – | 4 4 – | – – – | – – – | 4 4 – | | |
| Sums refunded | – – – | 5 – – | – – – | 37 11 10½ | 42 11 10½ | | |
| Incidental Expenses | – – – | 561 – – | – – – | – – – | 561 – – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 9,790 9 2¾ | 5,836 7 –⅝ | 237 10 – | 415 19 9¼ | – – – | 16,280 6 –⅝ | |
| JUDICIAL DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | 2,128 – – | 24 14 3 | – – – | – – – | 2,152 14 3 | | |
| Resident Magistrates | 2,312 2 8½ | 83 3 2 | 1 6 3½ | 3 7 6 | 2,399 19 8 | | |
| Superintendent of Police | 888 4 1 | 15 8 1 | – – – | – – – | 903 12 2 | | |
| Attorney General | 412 10 – | 7 10 – | – – – | – – – | 420 – – | | |
| Clerks of the Peace | 1,103 15 – | 63 2 5½ | – – – | – – – | 1,166 17 5½ | | |
| High Sheriff | 187 10 – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 187 10 – | | |
| Justices of the Peace | 207 4 8½ | 23 19 1¾ | – – – | – – – | 231 3 10¼ | | |
| Circuit Court | – – – | 99 14 1½ | – – – | 79 14 4½ | 179 8 6 | | |
| Conveyance of Prisoners | – – – | 22 7 9 | – – – | 40 5 9 | 62 13 6 | | |
| Expenses of Prisoners and Convicts | – – – | 1,396 2 10⅛ | – – – | 9 19 2 | 1,406 2 –⅛ | – – – | Including Expenses of Convict Establishment at Robbin Island. |
| Summoning Witnesses and Jurors | – – – | 144 7 1½ | – – – | 312 17 8 | 457 4 9½ | | |
| Expenses of Witnesses | – – – | 226 11 – | – – – | 7 15 4 | 234 6 4 | | |
| Inquest Expenses | – – – | 67 5 10½ | – – – | 4 7 6 | 71 13 4½ | | |
| Prison Expenses | – – – | 73 9 9 | – – – | 21 19 3½ | 95 9 –½ | | |
| Expenses of Criminal Punishments and Executions | – – – | 7 11 – | – – – | 23 8 – | 30 19 – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 7,239 6 6 | 2,255 6 6⅞ | 1 6 3½ | 503 14 7 | – – – | 9,999 13 11⅜ | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | | | | |
| Dutch Reformed Church | 1,084 – 9 | 153 11 6¼ | 6 13 4 | – – – | 1,244 5 7¼ | | |
| English Episcopal ditto | 488 19 9½ | 16 10 – | – – – | 25 – – | 530 9 9½ | | |
| Lutheran – – ditto | 3 8 7½ | – – – | – – – | – – – | 3 8 7½ | | |
| Scotch – – – ditto | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 50 – – | | |
| Wesleyan – – ditto | 18 15 – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 18 15 – | | |
| Roman Catholic ditto | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 50 – – | | |
| TOTAL £. | 1,695 4 2 | 170 1 6¼ | 6 13 4 | 25 – – | – – – | 1,896 19 –¼ | |



(*continued.*)

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*, &c.—*continued*.

| Charges sanctioned by His Majesty's Government. | Current. Salaries. | Current. Contingencies. | Arrears. Salaries. | Arrears. Contingencies. | Total. | General Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGES not sanctioned by His Majesty's Government: | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Protector of Slaves, Cape Town | - - - | 25 - - | - - - | - - - | 25 - - | | |
| Extra Clerks in the Offices of the: Protector of Slaves | - - - | 37 10 - | - - - | - - - | 37 10 - | | |
| Protector of Slaves, Eastern Division | - - - | 18 15 - | - - - | - - - | 18 15 - | | |
| Registrar of Slaves and Deeds | 35 - - | 12 10 - | - - - | - - - | 47 10 - | | |
| Colonial Office | - - - | 25 - - | - - - | - - - | 25 - - | | |
| Surveyor General | - - - | 12 10 - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 - | | |
| Collector of Taxes | - - - | 12 7 - | - - - | - - - | 12 7 - | | |
| Orphan Chamber | - - - | 40 - - | - - - | - - - | 40 - - | | |
| Civil Commr, Cape District | - - - | 18 5 9 | - - - | - - - | 18 5 9 | | |
| Ditto - Stellenbosch, ditto | - - - | 11 11 - | - - - | - - - | 11 11 - | - - - | The additional Officers and Allowances are reported in the Blue Book, annually transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. |
| Ditto - Swellendam - ditto | - - - | 11 11 - | - - - | - - - | 11 11 - | | |
| Ditto - Worcester - - ditto | - - - | 11 11 - | - - - | - - - | 11 11 - | | |
| Ditto - Graaf Reinet, ditto | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | | |
| Ditto - Albany and Somerset District | - - - | 18 15 - | - - - | - - - | 18 15 - | | |
| Resident Magistrate, Albany | - - - | 18 15 - | - - - | - - - | 18 15 - | | |
| Secretary to Vaccine Institution | - - - | 8 7 9 | - - - | - - - | 8 7 9 | | |
| Signal Men, Post Office | - - - | 4 15 - | - - - | - - - | 4 15 - | | |
| Public Executioner | - - - | 13 10 - | - - - | - - - | 13 10 - | | |
| Sutan of Johanna | - - - | 250 - - | - - - | - - - | 250 - - | | |
| TOTAL Charges not sanctioned by His Majesty's Government | 35 - - | 550 13 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 585 13 6 | |
| MILITARY DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | | | | |
| Pensioners of the late Cape Corps | - - - | 177 7 2¾ | - - - | 42 1 3½ | - - - | 219 8 6¼ | |
| ADVANCES for the PUBLIC SERVICE: | | | | | | | |
| Advances on account of Public Works and Buildings | - - - | 100 - - | - - - | - - - | 100 - - | | |
| Advances to Ministers of English Episcopal Church | - - - | 75 - - | - - - | - - - | 75 - - | 175 - - | |
| REMITTANCES to AGENTS: | | | | | | | |
| Remittances to Colonial Agent in London | - - - | 554 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 554 10 - | |
| | | | | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 29,711 11 -½ | |

Treasurer and Accountant General's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 30 June 1833.

(signed) *J. W. Stoll*, Treasr.

Examined. (signed) *P. S. Brink*, Audr Genl.

## — No. 3. —

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cr.

The Honourable *J. W. Stoll*, Esquire, Treasurer General of the *Cape of Good Hope*, in Account Current with Government, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1833.

| RECEIPT. | £. s. d. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| TO Balance in the Treasury, Cape Town, on 31 March 1833; brought forward | 7,289 16 10¼ | |
| – Ditto in the hands of the Civil Commissioner for Uitenhage and George, on 31 March 1833 | 1,772 9 7¾ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Albany and Somerset, on 31 March 1833 | 1,008 16 1¼ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Stellenbosch | 2,398 7 10⅝ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Worcester | 464 5 5½ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Swellendam | 1,674 11 11 | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Graaf Reinet | 242 13 7⅝ | |
| TOTAL BALANCES, brought forward from last Account - - £. | | 14,851 1 6 |
| To regular Revenue | | 29,730 11 –¼ |
| – Revenue derived from Monopolies, Rents, and other proceeds of Crown Property | | 4,127 16 11⅞ |
| – Casual Revenue and incidental Receipts | | 1,242 18 8¾ |
| – Repayments of Colonial Advances | | 55 9 10¾ |
| – Receipts in aid of Revenue | | 4,000 – – |
| TOTAL - - £. | | 54,007 18 1⅝ |

| DISBURSEMENT. | £. s. d. | AMOUNT. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BY Civil Disbursements | | 16,280 6 –⅝ |
| – Judicial ditto | | 9,999 13 11⅜ |
| – Ecclesiastical ditto | | 1,896 19 –¼ |
| – Supplementary ditto | | 585 13 6 |
| – Military ditto | | 219 8 6¼ |
| – Advances for the Public Service | | 175 – – |
| – Remittances to Colonial Agent in London | | 554 10 – |
| By Balance in the Treasury, Cape Town, on 30 June 1833 | 11,216 17 9¼ | |
| – Ditto in the hands of the Civil Commissioner for Uitenhage and George, on 30 June 1833 | 769 19 5 | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Albany and Somerset, on 30 June 1833 | 3,472 3 10½ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Stellenbosch | 2,169 4 5¾ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Worcester | 2,722 12 3⅝ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Swellendam | 1,801 3 10⅜ | |
| – Ditto - ditto for Graaf Reinet | 2,144 5 4⅝ | |
| TOTAL BALANCES - - £. | | 24,296 7 1⅛ |
| TOTAL - - £. | | 54,007 18 1⅝ |

I DO certify, That having examined this Abstract, and compared the items with the several entries on the Debtor and Creditor sides of the Monthly Accounts, for the above period, I find the same to agree.

(signed) *P. S. Brink*, Auditor General.

Treasurer and Accountant General's Office,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
30 June 1833.

(signed) *J. W. Stoll*,
Treasurer.

*G. W. Brande*, Esq.

22 May 1837.

112. Those forms are not the same in all the colonies, are they?—No, they are not; they have been directed to furnish their returns, leaving it to them to make them out from their accounts as they might be kept.

113. The recommendations of the Commission of 1830 give general heads, to be distributed among all the colonies, do they not?—The general heads are the same from all the colonies; it was the Treasury Minute that specified the heads under which the returns were to be made, and not the Report of the Commissioners.

114. You have delivered in an analysis of the last instructions that have been sent from your department to the colonies, with respect to the keeping of the accounts, have you not?—I have, in the case of the Mauritius, the first and the last that have been sent, which will show the progress made.

115. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Are those instructions with reference to the audit of the accounts?—They are with reference to the accounts they are to keep, and to render to the auditors for audit.

116. *Chairman.*] Do the original accounts come home from the Colonial Auditors, or only the vouchers?—The books of account do not come over; the accounts are made out in such form as the instructions prescribe from the books that are kept in the colonies, and the original vouchers come with them.

117. Do you mean that the Colonial Auditor signs the account which comes to the Audit Office in England?—The Colonial Auditor attaches his certificate of examination to them in all cases.

118. I understand from you that there is a previous audit in the colony; is there any audit at the Treasury, in the progress of the accounts towards the Audit Office here?—None whatever; the Treasury would only audit in those cases where they do not go to the Commissioners of Audit, but the accounts are stated by the Commissioners of Audit to the Treasury, who either approve or disallow them, as the Treasury Board think fit.

119. The Treasury Board acts upon the report of the Audit Office here?—Yes, as far as the audit of the accounts goes, and the responsibility of the accountants.

120. Generally speaking, at what period, after the close of an annual account in the colonies, does that account reach the English Board of Audit?—I cannot answer that question from my own knowledge.

121. Are the accounts of the year 1835, which have been received at this moment, audited by the Audit Board?—I think some of them have, but I am not certain without looking to the statements they have sent to the Treasury.

122. Are there any of the Crown colonies with respect to which the accounts for the year 1835 have not been received?—I do not know; that is not known at the Treasury, unless by special report from the Auditors.

123. Do the Auditors write to the Treasury when an account has not been received, as well as report on the accounts that have been received?—It is their duty to see that the accounts are rendered properly, according to the instructions which the accountants have received, and they would notice any omission, either to the accountant, or to the Treasury Board, according as they might consider the case to require the interference of the Treasury or not.

124. Do the Auditors here communicate with the colonial agents through the Treasury?—Do you mean the Agent General?

125. I mean the Colonial Accountant?—Only on the special cases in which they think the interference of the Treasury or the Secretary of State is necessary; in any ordinary question of imperfect vouchers, or any common-place question of that kind, they would write immediately to the local auditor, or to the accountant; but if it were any thing that interfered at all with the governor's authority, or directions, or instructions, then they would apply to the Treasury Board for their directions, and then the directions go to the colony through the Secretary of State.

126. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] It was at the time when the Colonial Audit Office was abolished, or consolidated with the Audit Office, that your office was then connected with the Treasury, and you were ordered there?—That was the case; I was then appointed clerk for the colonial accounts.

127. Previous to that you were secretary to the Board of Colonial Audit, were you?—Yes.

128. How long had you been so?—Since 1818.

*Jovis*, 1° *die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Henry Parnell. | Mr. Henry Marsland. |
| Sir Thomas Fremantle. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. Rundle. | |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Peter Smith*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*Peter Smith*, Esq.

1 June 1837.

129. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you hold in the Colonial Office?—I am a senior clerk in that office.

130. What colonies came immediately under that portion of the department which you fill?—The Mediterranean Colonies and the African Settlements: the Ionian Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Bathurst in the Gambia, the Cape of Good Hope and Saint Helena.

131. Can you state which of the colonies have furnished accounts of their revenue and expenditure for 1835?—For 1835, all those colonies, excepting the Cape of Good Hope, have sent in their returns. In consequence of the Kaffre war there has arisen some delay in the preparation of those returns, and in their transmission home as usual.

132. Have the colonies, in your department, including the Cape of Good Hope, sent home returns for 1834?—Including the Cape of Good Hope,—certainly.

133. Does the Colonial Office possess any general concentrated account of the whole of colonial receipt and expenditure?—All governors of colonies are directed to send home at the expiration of every three months returns of the receipts and expenditure of their respective governments. Those returns are, properly speaking, quarterly statements of the transactions of the colonial chests; in addition to those quarterly returns, the governors are directed to make up at the end of the year, and send home, as soon as possible after the beginning of the ensuing year, a set of returns which are comprised in a book which is usually called the blue book. Moreover, the governors of the Crown colonies send home to the Treasury the annual accounts of those colonies, as audited by the local auditors.

134. Are they copies from books existing in the colonies, or returns specially made?—The quarterly returns drawn up by the colonial treasurers are not copied from books, but abstracted from their ledgers and papers.

135. Can you lay before the Committee any one of those returns?—I have not got any by me.

136. Perhaps you will be so good as to do so?—Certainly.

137. Does the state of things you have been describing refer alike to the Crown colonies and those having legislative assemblies of their own?—With regard to colonies having representative assemblies, there is very considerable difficulty and delay in obtaining the financial returns, and great inaccuracy and much imperfection in the statements furnished by them from time to time. It is only in respect to Crown colonies that any prompt obedience to the Secretary of State's instructions can be ensured.

138. What is the state of the accounts from the Ionian Islands, which is not a Crown colony, have they regularly come in, and are they carefully kept?—The Ionian Islands are considered in theory to be an independent state; but the Ionian Government sends annual returns of its receipts and expenditure, in order that the British Government may be cognizant of the mode in which the revenues of the Islands are applied.

139. Do they come in the same shape as from Malta and Gibraltar?—For the sake of uniformity they are sent in the same shape in which the other returns are sent from the Crown colonies.

140. Do the colonies of which you have been speaking furnish to the Secretary of State estimates of income and outlay previous to the commencement of

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their financial year?—Estimates, properly so called, are not obtained from any of the colonies the correspondence of which is in my charge, excepting from the western coast of Africa; but to all intents and purposes those annual returns may be considered as estimates.

141. How then is the collection of the revenue sanctioned by the Secretary of State, when he does not get the preliminary estimate which includes the revenue?—The revenue is collected under permanent laws.

142. But what is done when changes are introduced in the revenue?—In those cases the direction is given to make the change, and of course the Secretary of State has the means of ascertaining what the effect of that change will be on the finances of the colony.

143. At what period are the estimates of the coming year required to be prepared by the authorities in the colonies?—I have already stated that, excepting from the western coast of Africa, estimates, properly so called, are not sent home; but if those blue books may be considered as estimates, the answer is, that they are sent home as soon as possible after the commencement of every year.

144. After the estimates are prepared or the appropriation bills are printed, as is the case in some of the colonies, who is the functionary charged to watch the appropriation of the revenue to the expenditure?—The governor is responsible to the Government, and the auditor is the person who checks the expenditure so far, that he will pass no item of expense which has not obtained the sanction of the governor under the governor's warrant; or in the case of a colony having a legislative council, which has not been sanctioned by a specific law of appropriation.

145. Are there auditors in all the colonies?—In every one of the Crown colonies, and in some of the colonies having representative assemblies; but I apprehend, that in the West Indies, accounts are audited by committees of the Assemblies.

146. Is the auditor the functionary charged to make the trimestrial returns to the Secretary of State?—No, he is not; those returns are made by the colonial treasurers.

147. And the annual accounts?—By the colonial secretaries, who are held specially responsible for the accuracy of the documents: I mean the blue books.

148. Has any thing been done by the Colonial Office for the preparation of a general colonial budget?—I have heard that subject discussed; but no measures have been taken for preparing one.

149. Are there any books at the Colonial Office which represent the centralization of the whole of the colonial accounts, both of revenue and expenditure?—No general book, only a book for each colony, which, as I mentioned before, is called the blue book.

150. Is there no journal or ledger?—No general registry or ledger.

151. The blue book itself is not an absolute copy of the account existing in the colonies?—The blue book contains about 22 returns on financial and statistical subjects, made up from materials collected for the purpose; but they are not exactly copied from any existing document; for instance, the abstract of receipts and expenditure is prepared on a cursory examination of the accounts as furnished to the auditor.

152. Is it matter of fact that in any case the blue books agree with the colonial parliamentary returns presented by the Treasury?—It is very possible; but the abstracts of receipts and expenditure comprehended in the blue books, although furnished to the colonial secretaries by the auditors, are made up before the accounts are actually audited. The blue books are made up at the end of the year; the accounts, although audited with as much promptitude as can be used, are not generally sent home, nor can they be sent home till after the expiration of several months of the succeeding year.

153. The accounts of revenue and expenditure which exist in the blue book are not authenticated accounts having passed through the hands of the auditors? The abstracts of the receipts and expenses are certainly not the result of audit, but for all substantial purposes they may be considered as authentic.

154. Has it happened to you to compare the statements of receipts and expenditure presented to Parliament by the Treasury with any of the blue books, and can you state if they resemble one another or not?—I am conversant with the returns

returns presented by the Treasury, but they are not alike; they are classed in a different way.

155. In all the blue books is the classification the same?—Yes, throughout; only the system of taxation which prevails in the different colonies is not alike, and the local authorities class the revenue as they find convenient.

156. As there is in every colony, ordinary and extraordinary receipts, and both are capable of general classification, has that been introduced into the blue book for the whole of the colonies?—There is a little classification, but it is only general; for example, there is fixed revenue and incidental receipts in aid of the revenue.

157. When were blue books first introduced?—In 1822.

158. I believe in 1827 they were printed for the use of the Committee of Finance?—Exactly so.

159. Have they ever been presented to Parliament in any shape?—No, but I think, on the application of Mr. Hume, copies were sent to the library of the House of Commons.

160. Describe generally what improvement has been introduced into these books since the year 1823?—In the first instance, nothing more was done than to get a regular detailed establishment from each colony, and an account of all the different sources of revenue. Now there are no less than 22 different returns, comprising almost every possible subject relating to the public establishments and actual condition of the colonies.

161. Are blue books at this moment returned in a complete shape from all the colonies?—From all the Crown colonies they are obtained very complete, I should say; but, as I mentioned before, from some of the colonies having representative assemblies they are obtained in an imperfect state.

162. Which colonies have not returned them for the year 1835?—I cannot say altogether; I have mentioned the Cape of Good Hope.

163. State generally the instructions given by the Secretary of State as to the preparation of these books; the sources from whence the Governor is directed to derive the returns?—The governors are required to impress on the colonial secretaries that it is their special duty to make out the returns in the most accurate manner.

164. Could the instructions be laid before the Committee which are given for the preparation of the blue books?—The old instructions of 1822 can be presented.

165. Sir *George Grey*.] Have there been frequent instructions addressed to the governors of the respective colonies to secure regular transmissions of the blue book at stated periods, and also to secure the full information which these blue books are intended to contain?—Circular instructions have been sent to the governors of the colonies, from time to time, renewing the old instructions, admonishing them and reminding them of the absolute necessity of paying the strictest possible attention to those instructions, particularly with respect to the period when the books were to be transmitted from the colony; for in fact these books are so indispensably necesssary, that when they do not make their appearance great inconvenience is sustained.

166. *Chairman*.] These books represent, as I understand you, statistical results of every sort connected with colonial administration?—These books are considered, in fact, as a species of comprehensive budget for each colony.

167. Sir *George Grey*.] You state no blue book has been received from the Cape of Good Hope for 1835; are you aware if, at any period since the time the blue book was due from the Cape, instructions have been sent to the governor, calling his attention to the omission, and directing its immediate transmission?—Within a few months two letters have been written to the governor, pointing out the omission on his part to send the blue book.

168. Is that the usual course adopted in the event of the blue book not reaching England within a period after it is due?—I should say so, certainly.

169. *Chairman*.] Is the financial period for the blue book from the 1st of January to the 31st of December?—It is; there is only one colony I am aware of where the financial year cannot be the calendar year, the Cape of Good Hope. There the financial year expires or begins in October.

170. Do the accounts in these blue books give as well the native currency as the

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sum in pounds sterling?—All governors are directed to make out these accounts in the sterling denomination of currency.

171. In the accounts of the revenue which these books present, is the gross revenue invariably represented?—I should say that the gross revenue is invariably given; in some instances I have seen the expenses of the collection deducted, but generally the gross revenue is stated.

172. Can you state in which of the colonies immediately under your eye the gross revenues are really paid into the treasurer's chest?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

173. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Are they directed by the instructions to take the accounts in gross or net?—I really am not able to answer that question; the collectors and treasurers act under instructions from the Treasury, and the Secretary of State is not specially cognizant of the system on which these instructions are grounded.

174. *Chairman.*] What control is exercised by the Secretary of State to prevent the raising of the funds by the sale of stores?—The governors would have nothing to do with naval or military stores under any circumstances; but supposing the existence of any others, they would be considered as public property, the governor would take the Secretary of State's directions, and the Secretary of State, after consulting the Treasury, would probably direct that the stores should be sold in the most advantageous manner.

175. Is there a return of the stock of stores regularly made as well as the receipts and payments in money?—I apprehend the supply of stores at the disposal of colonial governments is extremely limited; there is stationery, for example; that is sent from England, under the authority of the Secretary of State.

176. Can you state in which of the colonies the revenue departments are responsible to the revenue departments here?—I consider that in all the colonies the officers of the Customs are acting under a deputation from the commissioners of Customs in London; they are, in fact, their officers; they correspond with them and make returns to them.

177. Has the Colonial Office any means of furnishing the Committee with a statement of the gross Custom-house revenue of the colonies?—I should say that these blue books exhibit generally the gross revenue; but I would not undertake to say that the expenses of collection may not have been deducted in some instances.

178. Sir *George Grey.*] Is not the whole Custom dues established throughout the colonies under the general direction of the Treasury?—Yes.

179. Exclusive altogether of the interference or jurisdiction of the Secretary of State?—Yes.

180. Are you aware any difficulty arose in one of the colonies not long ago in obtaining from the Custom-house officers of the colony accounts necessary to fill up some of the blanks in the blue book?—Yes; in several instances the Custom-house officers have refused to deliver to the governor accounts of their collections.

181. Are you aware that, in consequence of that refusal, the Treasury issued directions to the Custom-house officers, at the suggestion of the Secretary of of State, directing them to afford all the information necessary to complete the blue books?—I am aware of one instance in which the officer was told he would be dismissed if he refused to obey the governor's instructions.

182. The establishment is considered wholly distinct and exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and the colonial governors?—Certainly.

183. *Chairman.*] But does not a portion of the Custom-house receipts go into the colonial chest?—I should say that the whole of the receipts go into the colonial chest, and that only in some cases is the expense of collection deducted from the payments.

184. In the last returns presented to Parliament, the receipts under the head of "Custom" is represented to be 142,058*l.*, and the expenditure 105,059*l.*; do you understand these sums to be independent of the money received by the Customs and paid nto the colonial chest?—I should say that the Secretary of State has no cognizance of these particular collections.

185. He

185. He would not take cognizance of a Custom-house collection, even though it should form part of the colonial receipt?—I mean that that particular sum of money, which is returned there as having been remitted to England, would not come under the cognizance of the Secretary of State, unless his attention was specially called to a particular question arising out of it.

186. Sir *George Grey.*] But if, in addition to that, any sum had been paid into the colonial chest, would that come under the cognizance of the Secretary of State from any information transmitted from the colony to him?—Only through the medium of the blue book.

187. In the cases of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, in which the estimates are regularly transmitted, would it appear on the face of these estimates whether any sum arising from the collection of the Custom-house dues had been carried to the account of the colonial treasury?—Yes.

188. *Chairman.*] Does the blue book distinguish in the cases of the Custom-house or Post-office revenues the receipts paid into the colonial treasury from the receipts remitted to England?—With regard to the particular colonies, of which the correspondence is under my charge, there is no money remitted to England at all.

189. Will you state what, in case of the misappropriation of the colonial revenue, would be the course adopted by the Secretary of State?—A governor would be called on to explain any unauthorized payment, and to assign the most satisfactory reasons for having incurred such expenditure without having previously submitted the same to the Government, and he would incur censure, or be liable to surcharge on that account.

190. Does any audit of the colonial accounts take place at the Secretary of State's office previous to their transfer to the Commissioners of Audit?—No; they are forwarded immediately, as soon as received, to the Audit-office at Somerset House.

191. Do they pass through the Treasury in their transit?—No, they are not sent there at all.

[*The Witness was requested to produce the last blue book received from each of the Colonies.*]

192. In case of irregularity reported by the Commissioners of Audit here, what is the course pursued?—If it is an irregularity, the governor is called on for an explanation; if the payment has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, of which the auditors may not be aware, a communication to that effect is made to the Treasury.

193. Are communications ever made to the colonial auditors by the Secretary of State on matters connected with questions of the receipt of the revenue?—Not in every instance to the auditors at home, but in the colony the local auditor is furnished with a copy of the Secretary of State's authority for any particular payment.

194. Sir *George Grey.*] Do the accounts transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit show whether any particular payment has received the sanction of the Secretary of State or not?—With regard to those payments which have received his sanction, the authority is shown; but suppose the governor incurs an expense which has not been previously authorized by the Secretary of State, the local auditor is obliged to admit the payment, and the auditors at home would apply to the Treasury on the subject, and ask that board whether the expenditure had been authorized by the Government or not.

195. You mean they would ask if it had been specially authorized?—Yes, or at all events, whether the expenditure had been reported, and whether it was approved.

196. *Chairman.*] You stated the Secretary of State does not possess any general account of the local receipt and expenditure; is there any department in England which does possess such an account?—I should say not; the Secretary of State possesses more information than any other department relating to the colonies generally, but it has not hitherto been attempted to make any general statement of the colonial receipts and expenditure.

197. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Do the totals shown in the blue book correspond with the trimestrial accounts of the receipt or expenditure?—They ought, but these

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accounts are not kept in the Secretary of State's office; they are forwarded immediately to the Treasury.

198. *Chairman.*] Does any examination take place at the Secretary of State's office of the accuracy of the blue books, as compared with the accounts transmitted to the Treasury, or furnished to Parliament?—I have never had occasion to institute any such examination myself, nor do I think that it is necessarily required, because the purpose for which these books are sent to the Secretary of State is totally distinct from any purpose of audit. All the Secretary of State requires to know is the general amount of receipt and expenditure, the details are supervised by the Treasury.

199. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Are there any financial accurate accounts kept in any office in England of the revenues of the colonies—of each colony?—I should say that that was done with regard to the Crown colonies by the Audit-office at Somerset House; when the accounts of these colonies have been audited, a statement of the result is sent to the Treasury.

200. Do you imagine if the Secretary of State was to apply to the Audit-office for the general returns of the actual receipts and payments in a colony, in particular or in general, the Audit-office is in a condition to furnish such account?—Certainly, with regard to the Crown colonies, but there are some which do not send home any accounts at all; the Audit-office at home is not cognizant of the receipts and expenditure of most of the West Indian Colonies.

201. The Audit-office is cognizant of the accounts of every Crown colony where there is not a legislative assembly?—Where there is not a representative assembly.

202. Can the Audit-office, or any office in the country, lay before Parliament an account showing the balance at the beginning of the year, the sums received and paid, and the balance at the end of the year?—Certainly; that should be practicable by the production of the [trimestrial] accounts.

203. Those are not audited accounts?—But they are the states of the colonial chests, the result, I apprehend, of a regular examination.

204. They are in the nature of accounts current, those closed, audited and proved accounts?—They are accounts current, not audited, but closed at the end of the quarter.

205. Is there any proof of their accuracy shown until the audit has been gone through in the colonies and finally by the Audit-office here?—No; but I consider they are in the nature of inquests of the state of the chests.

206. They are not of such a nature as to afford Parliament a final and complete proof of the state of the finances of the colonies?—For all substantial purposes they should be sufficient, so far as regards the colonies to which they relate.

207. That is short of being tested by proof?—Yes.

208. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you mean, assuming the accuracy of the blue books, that information might be collected from them in the case of each colony?—Yes.

209. *Chairman.*] But the blue books are not submitted to any test as to their accuracy?—No, they have not been audited.

210. In case of any great inconsistency being discovered between the blue book and the annual returns laid before Parliament, would any suggestion for the improvement of the blue book emanate from the Secretary of State?—I should apprehend so.

211. Has any system of comparison been established at the Colonial Office between the returns in the blue books and the accounts presented to Parliament?—I apprehend not.

212. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Do the accounts, after they are audited, come to the Secretary of State's department?—No; they are kept in Somerset House.

213. *Chairman.*] Is there a report made to the Secretary of State by the Audit-office generally of the state of the colonial accounts?—The Audit-office does report to the Treasury, but not to the Secretary of State.

214. Nothing comes but those cases which the Audit-office reports as cases of irregularity?—No.

215. Sir *George Grey.*] And that correspondence passes through the Treasury?—Through the Board of Treasury.

216. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Are any steps taken towards laying before Parliament a colonial budget?—It has only been talked of.

217. Was it not admitted to be intended on the part of Sir George Murray when he was secretary?—He promised to give his attention to the subject.

218. Would there be any difficulty in framing such a budget?—The principal obstacle might lie in the irregular distance of the colonies from this country, which might make it difficult to fix any period which would embrace the simultaneous financial transactions of all.

219. *Chairman.*] What period is allowed after the close of the year for making up the blue books to be returned to the Secretary of State?—Strictly speaking, the Secretary of State expects they should be sent home within a month from the beginning of the year, but that is rarely done, except from the Mediterranean.

220. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Is the Secretary of State concerned in framing the estimate laid before Parliament by the Treasury for grants for the colonies?—Those estimates are framed by the Secretary of State, and sent by him to the Treasury.

221. Are they framed with reference to the last year's expenditure, or generally merely fixed annual sums?—I have always seen them framed on inspection of the last returns and statements received from the colony requiring a grant.

222. Then there is no difficulty in so far forming a colonial budget, as to lay before the House all those accounts as to all of which the particular sum required to be voted in the estimate had been struck?—In those particular cases to which you advert, I apprehend there would be no difficulty.

223. The sum that is asked for by Parliament is always in consequence of a deficiency of colonial revenue, is it not?—Exactly.

224. Then it becomes necessarily an object of considerable attention to take care that all that local revenue is properly appropriated?—Certainly.

225. And in what way does the secretary check that appropriation, and prevent its being applied to purposes to which it ought not to be applied?—A governor cannot incur any new expenditure without the sanction of the Secretary of State; it follows, therefore, that all the current expenditure has been sanctioned by him; I know several instances in which long established expenses have been abolished by the Secretary of State, and other instances in which it has been determined not to apply to Parliament to furnish any longer the means of paying particular expenses, but to charge them on the local chests.

226. Does the Secretary of State authorize expenses without communication with the Treasury?—I should say not.

227. Is there any regulation by which he may allow of a small expense but not a large expense?—No; I think the Secretary of State generally consults the Treasury in all cases.

228. That is the present course?—Yes.

229. That was not the case formerly?—I think not.

230. There is a letter of Mr. Herries, some years back, which shows a great deal of money was expended by the colonies without any communication with the Treasury?—Yes.

231. That has all been corrected?—That is no longer the practice now.

232. Sir *George Grey.*] Do you mean that, in the preparation of the annual estimates, the revenue of each colony for the year preceding is taken into account, and the sum asked for from Parliament is only to make up a deficiency from year to year?—Every colony which is aided by a Parliament grant has an establishment, for a portion of which it has been the custom to apply to Parliament to make provision; the other portion is charged on the local treasury. Those officers, whose salaries are provided by Parliament, are the most important functionaries; judges, governors and so forth.

233. Is it not the fact, that certain charges have been made (by an arrangement between the Government and the colonies) agreed to be borne by this country; such, for instance, as salaries of the governors in some of the West India Islands, and those are fixed, permanent charges under the existing arrangements, put in the estimates, year by year, in respect of the variation in the amount of colonial revenue from year to year?—Certainly.

234. *Chairman.*] In every case is the same plan adopted as to the fixed and uncertain expenditure; is the classification the same in every colony?—I should say the classification is not uniform; there is much difference in the several colonial establishments. In the Crown colonies we adopted the establishments

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which we found in existence when those colonies surrendered to the British arms, and we have worked upon them ever since; the consequence is, that colonial establishments are differently constituted.

235. Are there any colonies at present that remit surplus revenues to the Consolidated Fund?—Malta pays its surplus revenue into the military chest, and that goes in aid of the army expenditure; Gibraltar pays a surplus revenue into the military chest; and the Ionian Islands pay 35,000*l.* a year into the military chest.

236. Sir *George Grey.*] That is under a specific arrangement?—Yes, by virtue of the Treaty of Paris.

237. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Do those sums go towards the military expenditure?—Yes, they do; they are appropriated under the directions of the Treasury, without even the cognizance of the Secretary of State.

238. *Chairman.*] Where are those receipts to be traced in the accounts presented to Parliament?—The governor takes the commissary's receipt for the payment, and sends it home to the Treasury.

239. And in what accounts presented to Parliament do those receipts appear?—I am not cognizant of any accounts presented to Parliament in which those receipts appear.

240. How can the amount of surplus revenue, received into a military chest, be discovered in any public document presented to Parliament?—I do not know; but, in the case of Malta, supposing the blue book for that island were laid before Parliament, it would be seen there.

241. But how would a member of Parliament have an opportunity of ascertaining that the surplus revenue, which is under the control of the Secretary of State, had been paid over for the public service, either to the military chest or in any other way?—I do not know how it is possible to discover that without having the account laid before the House.

242. Is the expenditure of this surplus so paid into the chest subject to the control of the Treasury and checked by that department?—It is solely under the control of the Treasury; no other department exercises any interference with such funds.

243. Can you state by what means a surplus revenue of a colony could be traced into the public income of Great Britain?—Unless that is stated in the accounts of the extraordinary expenses of the army, I do not see in what way it could appear. The commissary is obliged to account for every payment that is made into the chest.

244. You consider the Secretary of State is not charged to watch over the transfer of any surplus revenue to the Consolidated Fund, or to any other department of receipts or expenditure?—No, certainly not; the Secretary of State reports to the Treasury that the payment has been made into the military chest; then it is for the Treasury to deal with it as they please.

245. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Do they deal with it without a vote of Parliament?—How they account for it to Parliament I do not know.

246. *Chairman.*] In colonies under your immediate inspection, how far is a uniform system of accounts introduced?—I believe no more has been done than to require that the accounts shall be rendered in sterling money.

247. Can you state whether, in the colonial books, any of the accounts are kept on the principle of double entry?—No, certainly not.

*Otho Hamilton*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*O. Hamilton*, Esq.

248. *Chairman.*] WHAT is the office filled by you?—Inspector under the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

249. You were formerly in the Colonial Audit-office?—I was, from the establishment of that office in 1815 till its abolition in 1832.

250. In 1832 you were transferred to your present department?—Yes.

251. Were you the only person transferred from the one to the other?—The only inspector; there were examiners, but the other inspectors received retiring allowances.

252. State what are the colonial accounts the commissioners of the audit require to be rendered to them?—The accounts of all Crown colonies;—of Upper and Lower Canada; and all West India colonies which have not local legislatures, providing for their own expenditure and passing their own accounts.

253. Have

253. Have you got a statement of them?—Yes, I have. *O. Hamilton*, Esq.

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[*The Witness delivered in the following Statement.*]

STATEMENT of all ACCOUNTS of CROWN COLONIES and other ACCOUNTS of COLONIAL RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE rendered to the AUDIT OFFICE.

| COLONY. | ACCOUNTANT. |
|---|---|
| Ceylon | Treasurer. |
| Mauritius | Treasurer. |
| Malta | Governor to 1837. Treasurer by new instructions now preparing. |
| Gibraltar | Collector and Receiver. |
| Cape of Good Hope | Treasurer. |
| New South Wales | Treasurer. |
| Van Dieman's Land | Treasurer. |
| Western Australia | Treasurer. |
| Trinidad | Governor (present Accountant). |
| St. Lucie | Treasurer. |
| British Guiana: | |
| Demerara | Deputy Receiver-general. |
| Essequibo | Deputy Receiver-general. |
| Berbice | Deputy Receiver-general. |
| Gambia: | |
| Colonial Fund | Colonial Secretary. |
| Liberated Africans | Governor. |
| Sierra Leone: | |
| Colonial Fund | Colonial Secretary. |
| Liberated Africans | Governor. |
| New Brunswick | Receiver-general. |
| Newfoundland: | |
| License Account | No Account rendered since 1834, when the parliamentary grant ceased. The commissioners of audit have not been as yet informed whether an account is to be rendered for the future in respect of Crown rents. |
| Rent Account | No Account rendered since 1834, when the parliamentary grant ceased. The commissioners of audit have not been as yet informed whether an account is to be rendered for the future in respect of Crown rents. |
| High Sheriff's Account | No Account rendered since 1834, when the parliamentary grant ceased. The commissioners of audit have not been as yet informed whether an account is to be rendered for the future in respect of Crown rents. |
| Upper Canada | Receiver-general. |
| Lower Canada | Receiver- general. |
| St. Helena | Secretary and Treasurer. |

254. If these are not regularly rendered, how are they called for by the commissioners of audit?—They are either written for, or representations are made to the Treasury on the subject, stating that they have not been received in the usual course.

255. Who is the official correspondent of the commissioners of audit in the colonies?—The secretary of their office.

256. And with whom does he correspond; who is the authority with whom he corresponds in cases of irregularity or delay?—The secretary of the commissioners of audit signs a letter stating that the account has not been rendered, and requiring that it should be sent forthwith.

257. To whom is it addressed?—To the accountant or the auditor in the colony; but in any special or doubtful case, the Commissioners would represent the case to the Treasury.

258. They do on certain occasions have intercourse with the colonial authorities?—Always as to the delivery of the accounts, unless there is a doubt as to the case; for instance, in Newfoundland it is now a question; a parliamentary grant has ceased; certain accounts have ceased. The commissioners of audit would not perhaps feel quite certain whether the Crown rent account continued, and was an account to be rendered now or not; they would not write out calling for that account, but would represent the case to the Treasury, and ask if such an account was to be rendered in future, or if it had ceased with the parliamentary grant.

259. Can you give to the Committee a statement of the colonial accounts at this moment in arrear?—I could prepare such a statement; but I have not got an accurate statement with me, though I have a general idea on the subject.

260. Perhaps you will prepare such a statement of the accounts in arrear?—I could state generally, that I believe there is no arrear in examination.

261. What are the accounts in arrear as respects their receipt from the colonies?

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I believe that, with the exception of the accounts of British Guiana, which are very irregular, no other account is in arrear except Ceylon; but that account is so voluminous and embraces so many sub-accounts that it can scarcely ever be rendered in proper time, till the account is more simplified than it is at present. The account for 1835 is now due, but the account for 1834 was only received in January last.

262. Have your colonial accounts for 1835 been received by the Audit-office? —With the exception of Ceylon I think they have.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Statement:*]

| Colony. | Last Account received. |
|---|---|
| Ceylon | To 31 December 1834. |
| Mauritius | To 31 December 1835. |
| Malta | To 31 December 1836. |
| Gibraltar | To 30 September 1836. |
| Cape of Good Hope | To 31 December 1835. |
| New South Wales | To 31 March 1836. |
| Van Dieman's Land | To 31 December 1835. |
| Western Australia | To 30 September 1836. |
| Trinidad | To 31 December 1835. |
| St. Lucia | To 31 December 1836. |
| British Guiana, Demerara and Essequibo | To 31 December 1832. |
| Gambia, Colonial Fund | To 30 June 1836. |
| Sierra Leone, Colonial Fund | To 31 December 1836. |
| New Brunswick | To 31 December 1836. |
| Newfoundland | To 30 November 1834. |
| Upper Canada | To 31 December 1835. |
| Lower Canada | To 31 December 1835 and quarter to April 1836. |
| St. Helena | To February 1837. |

263. What is the state of the examination of those accounts at the Audit-office; which of them have been gone through and audited?—There is a distinction between audit and examination. Several colonial accounts are in arrear as to audit, but I believe all the accounts up to the last year have been examined. I should explain this; Colonial accounts differ very much from other accounts, which are audited as soon as they are examined, or at least as soon as answers are received to the queries which are sent from the Audit-office; in colonial accounts charges frequently occur which are excesses of establishment, or charges of a novel or unusual nature, or charges which exceed in amount the sum which the governor is empowered to authorize under his own authority. In all such cases the auditors would report those particular charges to the Treasury, and the Treasury would communicate with the Secretary of State on the subject and notify their decision to the auditors; but in this there has been formerly very great, and there still is, in some instances, a considerable delay. The report of the commissioners of audit on the accounts of the Government of Mauritius for 1832 was sent to the Treasury in 1835, when the examination of the account was completed; but there is a question connected with slave compensation allowance, and some questions relating to salaries and allowances to individuals which have not yet been decided; the account for 1832 has therefore not been audited, though the accounts for the subsequent years, 1833 and 1834, have been examined and reported upon. The examination of the Ceylon accounts for 1831 was completed in August 1833; among other questions there is one relating to the personal salary of the governor, which, after being referred to the colony, has been the subject of long correspondence, and is still unsettled. The account of 1831 is not audited, though the accounts of 1832 and 1833 are examined, and progress has been made in the examination of the account of 1834, recently received.

264. A complete audit of the colonial accounts has been effected only up to the year 1830?—To different periods according to the circumstances of each account.

265. Up to 1830 all the colonial accounts have been examined and audited, but as to 1831 and 1832, some are not yet wholly audited?—I should say that they have been examined and audited, generally speaking, to a later period.

266. But there are accounts of 1831 that have not yet been so?—Yes; in consequence of the decision of outstanding questions not having been received.

I should

I should also observe, that at the period of the transfer of the accounts from the Colonial Audit-office to the Audit-office, there were very considerable arrears, owing to unsettled questions and other causes; the circumstance of the transfer also occasioned some impediment in the examination of the accounts, but the arrears have been diminished since the period of the transfer.

267. As to the statement of the returns to the Audit-office from the colonies, is there a regular system; do the accounts all come in the same shape?—In the same form of account? There are scarcely any two alike; they are all different.

268. What has been done by the Audit-office to introduce a more regular system in the colonies?—In 1836 a code of instructions was drawn out and submitted by the Audit-office to the Treasury, in respect of the Mauritius; those instructions laid down a form for the better keeping of accounts, and proposed directions to the accountants and to the local Auditor as to their proceedings; these instructions have been approved and sent out, and the Treasury have approved of the plan as a general plan for instructions to other colonies, which instructions are now in the course of preparation; the Commissioners of audit likewise suggested, in 1834, when they saw the difficulty arising from the want of regular communication from the colonial authorities, that every governor should be required to send home a quarterly return, in which he should specify any extra salaries which he might have sanctioned beyond the fixed establishment, or any special charges, stating in what instances they had been so sanctioned under a previous authority from the Secretary of State, or in what cases he had incurred them on his own authority, and reported them to the Secretary of State. Is has also been required by the Secretary of State, and communicated to the Audit-office as a regulation, that there should be estimates sent home each year for the expenditure authorized by the governor and council for the ensuing year. If those estimates and those quarterly returns were required with regularity from each colony, and were decided upon as soon as they were received, and the decision communicated to the auditors; such a course of proceeding, in addition to the instructions which have in some cases been prepared, and which are now in the course of preparation for all Crown colonies, would greatly conduce to the regularity of the accounts, and to the expedition of their examination; but I should say, that to attain all the objects that are required, a more fixed general plan as to the form in which the estimates should be made out, would be necessary. I think that would, in fact, be the foundation upon which every improvement would rest; because if that estimate were formed according to a particular plan, so as to contain all the authorized salaries of a finally-approved establishment under one head of service, and all contingent and extraneous charges under particular heads according to pre-arranged forms, the Secretary of State and the Treasury would have the means of seeing whether the estimates were such as they approved, and if approved, the auditors would have the means of comparing them easily with the sums in the accounts.

269. Has any model or estimates been furnished by the audit board?—No, not any, as regards estimates. All that was done by the instructions prepared in the Audit-office was to give the form in which the account should be rendered.

270. It is your opinion that, as the basis of all good accountancy, there must be a well-arranged and uniform system of estimates?—I think that is the foundation on which every thing would rest, both as regards the facility of considering those estimates, and approving or disapproving the charges therein contained, and of obtaining that the accounts should be in accordance with the estimate, as to classification and as to particulars.

271. What suggestions have emanated from the audit board as to the payment of the gross receipts of revenues into the colonial chests?—In 1815, the first instructions were given by the Treasury, although prepared, I believe, in the Audit-office [Colonial] (for, I should observe, the instructions are given by the Treasury, though in most instances the Commissioners of audit are directed to prepare them). In the instructions of 1815, the directions as to the revenue, were very general, and to the effect that the receipts were to be examined by the local authorities. Under those instructions no vouchers were in many instances submitted; there were no particulars in many cases, beyond the entries in the accounts current. In 1831, other instructions were sent, which were more specific, and by those instructions directions were given to pay in the gross receipts. If the certificates of the auditors are not very full and satisfactory as to the nature of the examination he has given, the auditors would put a "Query," asking him to what extent his examination has gone. I have

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a query here, which relates to that subject, which, if it is the pleasure of the Committee, I would read: " With reference to the auditors' certificates, annexed to the monthly accounts of the collectors or agents of provinces, that the amount of receipts stated in each account is the amount ' for which the agent has become responsible,' the auditor is requested to state whether the agents' day cash-books for each month are transmitted to him, or what vouchers are produced, which may enable him to ascertain that the agents' and collectors' accounts include the whole of the sums collected or received; also whether any and what periodical returns are made by each agent of arrears remaining uncollected at the end of each year, and whether the auditor is furnished with estimates of the revenue, or any other official statements which may enable him to check the accounts of revenue collected, and to know what portion remains uncollected at the end of each year."—Prior to 1832, the revenues brought to account in many of the colonies were not the gross revenues, but the different collectors paid out of the monies which passed through their hands various charges, and they brought to account only the net revenue, so that neither the whole of the revenue appeared in the accounts, nor the full amount of the expenditure, but in the recent instructions it is provided that the gross revenue in all cases should be paid in, and that every disbursement should be paid out under warrant, and taken credit for as other payments.

272. Is that the state of things in the accounts of 1835?—I should say, that it is so generally since 1832; where any thing to the contrary appears, the inspector would put a query to the accountant; or, if it were a peculiar case, a representation would be made to the Treasury.

273. What has been recommended by the Audit-office for the general classification under different heads of various expenditure?—In those cases where instructions have been given, or where special report has been made, it has been generally recommended that the salaries should be classed according to a fixed plan; that the arrangement of fixed contingencies and unfixed contingencies, whih led to a want of uniform system in the account, in consequence of different views taken by different accountants of such a classification, should be discontinued; and that the services should rather be classed under the general head of fixed allowances, where authorized in the same manner as salaries, and that the contingencies should be stated under particular heads of services. It has also been suggested that there should be such a plan of account as would answer the purposes both of the blue book, and of the quarterly returns to the Treasury, as well as for the form of account to be rendered for audit; because the details of those different accounts hitherto have been much at variance with each other.

274. Have you had an opportunity of comparing the accounts of the blue books with the audited accounts?—Not officially; I have seen some of the returns in the blue books.

275. In a great majority of instances do you imagine the accounts in the blue books accord with the audited accounts after they have passed your Board?—I should say not; and I would state a case which would show you at once why they cannot. There is a certain establishment which is generally fixed by the Secretary of State; but hitherto those establishments have in many instances been less than what has been paid, and what has been ultimately sanctioned. The extra charges have been generally placed by accountants under the head of Fixed contingencies; when the Auditors have had the account under examination, and have prepared either the financial statements which are sent for the purpose of being laid before Parliament (I should say assisting in the statements laid before Parliament, for I believe they are compiled from those and other statements, at the Treasury), and also when the auditors have prepared the state of the accounts which they submit to the Treasury, they have placed all such extra appointments and extra salaries under the general head of Salaries, and the accountant's return would in all such cases differ materially from the auditors' statements of salaries. So in regard to many cases of contingencies, from the regulation which has hitherto prevailed as to fixed and unfixed contingencies, great anomalies have been introduced into the accounts; a fixed sum is considered as applicable to a particular work in each year; the accountant would return that fixed sum as a fixed contingency, and the difference which it became necessary to expend, he would place under unfixed contingencies; but when the auditors dissect the account, they would state all charges for similar services under the same head.

276. That

276. That would not alter the general result?—Not of total receipt and total expenditure; but I did not understand your question as applying to a comparison of totals in the two accounts.

277. Do you imagine that the total receipt and expenditure represented by the blue book agrees with the expenditure in any audited account?—It ought to agree; but I should certainly say that in some cases it does not.

278. What is the elementary book that is kept in the colonies?—As to revenue and expenditure, the auditors have no cognizance of the books actually kept by the accountants; in all the recommendations they have made, the only book they have particularly recommended is a day cash-book, which should contain entries of all transactions by each accountant, as they occur, without reference to any classification of service; in no other respects has any recommendation been made.

279. Are you aware whether such a cash book must be kept in each of the colonies?—I cannot say with certainty if such a cash book is kept in any of the colonies.

280. No statement of the receipt and expenditure as they daily occur is returned to the Audit-office?—No regular statements; in some cases there are daily statements, but in general the statements returned are classified statements, and obviously not the actual statements; in fact, as regards the revenue, the accountants are not required to send their detailed statements to the Audit-office.

281. But how can an account be properly audited unless the daily entries are the subjects of examination?—It is on that account that the auditor's certificate is required to be very explicit, and where not explicit, such a query as that to which I have adverted has been put. I am aware that hitherto, in some of the colonies, such a day cash-book has not been kept, that is, that there are certain transactions which have not been included in the accounts; such for instance, as deposits on particular services, which have come into the hands of the Treasurer, which were considered as available for particular purposes, and have formed no part of the account; also that some transactions have not been introduced into the accounts as they related to transfers and adjustments of accounts.—I think the safe principle would be, that the day cash-book, or rather the accountants day-book, should contain every transaction, whether relating to a positive cash receipt or cash payment, or to any transfer or adjustment of account, so that that book should form the foundation of every account, to which the local auditor could at all times have reference if any question arose, and by which he could at any time see what transactions, with reference to the public service, whether by cash or otherwise, had taken place during the day.

282. Do the suggestions of the board of audit go to this, that there shall be a record of every cash transaction in the order in which it occurs?—They do.

283. Has that object been accomplished in most of the colonies, or any of them?—I have stated that the instructions upon the approved principle have either been recently given, or are only now in the course of preparation, and in those cases where they have been given, I apprehend the instruction is strictly adhered to.

284. Have any instructions been given for the transfer of entries in the cash-book to a journal and ledger?—Not any.

285. Has the board of audit given any opinion as to the introduction of the double system of entry into the colonies?—Not any.

286. Can you state whether a journal and a ledger are kept in any colony, and in which?—I cannot, for the detailed books are not rendered with the accounts.

287. The journal and the ledger, as you are aware, are not books of detail, but of centralization?—No books whatever are rendered.

288. Does the Audit-office keep a journal and ledger of the colonial accounts representing the whole receipt and disbursement of the colonies, either of the colonies generally, or of each particular colony?—Not a journal, but the accounts are generally abstracted under particular heads both as regards the revenue and the expenditure, and it is then seen whether the abstract of these accounts produces the same result of balance as the accountant's account.

289. Is it possible for you, from any accounts possessed at the Audit-office, to state the gross receipts of revenue in the different colonies?—So far as the accountants return those receipts, the statements and abstracts made in the Audit-office show them under a classified form.

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290. What security has the Audit-office for the return of the revenue under its different heads?—The attestations or the declarations of the several collectors, and the certificate of the auditor, that he has examined the entries and the accounts.

291. Then if you were required from the Audit-office to produce a statement of the gross Post-office revenues, or the gross Custom revenues, or the gross revenues from the Crown lands or other sources, should you, from the documents furnished you by the colonies, be able to make such a statement?—Not I apprehend in regard to the Customs, with certainty, because regulations have recently been made under which the Board of Customs take the control of that branch of revenue in the colonies. And although in some cases the Customs' revenue would continue to be entered in the colonial accounts, yet the auditors would not attend any longer, to the particulars of the statements of receipt or expenditure in regard to the Customs, conceiving the service to be now under the separate control of the Board of Customs.

292. But a portion of the receipt of the Customs goes into the colonial chest; is it not so?—I am not aware of any precise regulation under which a portion of the Customs is to be received into the colonial chest, as applicable to colonial services, and a portion to be remitted to this country under any other control. I am not aware officially of those proportions; therefore, whatever was brought into the colonial account, as Customs, would be stated in that account as Customs, subject to such inquiries or such directions as the Treasury might give with reference to the entry. We should take the entry as it appeared, without considering whether it was the whole or a part; communicating, however, the amounts brought to credit to the Treasury and to the board of Customs.

293. The accounts of the receipts of the Customs, as far as I understand the course pursued for the audit of Custom-house returns, would have to go to two departments of the Audit-office, one to you as auditor of the colonial accounts, the other to the auditor of the Custom accounts of England?—If a portion only goes into the colonial account, the other part would merge in the general receipt of the Customs in England, and would be audited with the Customs' account.

294. Is not that division of the receipts a very inconvenient thing as to the auditing of the account?—It may certainly have the effect of the total amount of the Customs not being shown by a colonial account, but the board of Customs and the Treasury would, I apprehend, take care that the total amount was duly accounted for.

295. The duty of auditing, then, is not in the hands of either the Treasury or the Colonial Office?—There certainly is the difficulty which is mentioned, as it appears to me.

296. What would you suggest, in order that the public might have security for the proper return of the revenues of the Customs?—I should say the whole amount of the Customs collected, the same as any other colonial revenue, could be paid into the colonial treasury, and then that the appropriation of that money, under the directions of the Treasury, should be made and stated on the face of the account as a remittance, or as an imprest to another accountant.

297. Do you think there is an efficient security for the public money, unless the whole gross revenues are paid into the colonial chest?—I should say, from my experience in accounts, there is always danger when a transaction is not shown precisely according to the facts, as they really occur, and that there is, to a certain extent, hazard in having partial accounts, or partial adjustments of accounts, without such full and true entries.

298. What instructions are given by the audit board as to closing the accounts at the end of the year?—The instructions are generally that the colonial accounts are to be closed on the 31st of December in each year, but where there are sub-accounts, this instruction, I think, has not been sufficient to have a precise balance shown by the books of the accountant as agreeing with the chest or cash balance; for there have been many cases in which the accountants have brought into their account, as at the end of December, payments which have been made really in the following month; and where sub-accounts are closed on the 31st of December, if those accounts are introduced, as stated by the sub-accounts, in the principal accountant's account, that account, as regards the comparison of the book balance with the cash balance, will be fictitious. In the new instructions which have been given, that case has been provided for. The plan, that every sub-

accountant

accountant should close his account, if at the principal station, on the 24th of the month, or, if at a distant station, at such period as would enable the transaction to be really and truly included in the treasurer's account to the 31st of December. By that means the balance of the treasurer, or principal accountant, would be the real balance, agreeing with his cash chest, if examined.

299. Does any examination take place at the Audit-office as to the accordance of the balance of the principal account with the balances of the sub-accounts? —It is a principal part of the examination to see that all the transactions of the sub-accountants are properly included in the account of the principal accountant; but, for want of a general and uniform system, this examination has been hitherto more difficult than it ought to have been.

300. What securities are really obtained for the proper and regular receipts of the revenues by the colonial auditors; that is, what security is there to the public that the revenues are properly and regularly received in the colonies?—The recent instructions have recommended that there should be records to which the auditor would have access. I am not aware whether there are regular instructions now in force in the colonies under which classified estimates, assessments, and tax rolls are laid before the auditor, by which he may see whether the whole revenue which ought to be collected has been collected.

301. Is there any uniform system of payments, and of passing the accounts by the local auditors, as respects the expenditure?—Such a system has been laid down, as far as possible, in the instructions as regards the Mauritius, and would be generally applied in the other instructions now preparing; but at present I believe there is no uniform system, and I think that that system should be perfected in conjunction with the system of the Estimate, so that the accounts, as they were made up by the accountant and came before the auditor, might be easily checked by the similar classification in which the estimates were given, and that these accounts should come home thus facilitated for final audit.

302. You think there would be no difficulty in preserving the classification of the estimate through the accounts, and so on to the audit?—I think there could be no difficulty, and I should say that that was the elementary foundation by which regularity in the accounts and expedition in their examination would be obtained.

303. What store accounts are rendered to the Audit-office from the colonies? —There are regular stoore accunts as regards all the commissaries' accounts, but very few store accounts as regards the colonial accounts. Hitherto there have been colonial storekeepers, whose accounts have been entirely under the superintendence of the local government; but these appointments have been, in most cases, abolished, and the stores are now greatly reduced; yet there are still stores to a certain extent, in regard to which I believe there is little check beyond the examination of the local auditor. Where stores are necessary there should be regular surveys, and regular certificates of wastage, there have been few returns to this effect; but they have in some cases been called for by the Audit-office.

304. Is there any general order from the Audit-office to make returns of the state of the stores, and the quantity existing in the different colonies?—There is not any general order; the stores, as regards building materials and implements, are under the superintendence of the civil engineer, or the surveyor-general, or other superintending officer, and part of the expenditure for public works is defrayed from these stores, under the superintendence of the engineers, and part from the purchase of materials for the occasion.

305. Has any uniform system been introduced into the colonies for keeping the accounts of the stores?—I do not think, as regards the question of colonial stores, that any particular instruction has been given beyond that of the accounts being examined by the auditor.

306. Is there any other statement you wish generally to make as to the improvement of the colonial accounts, which has not been referred to in the previous examination?—It would embrace so general a question I could hardly make any statement at once beyond what occurs to me generally, that to facilitate the examination of the accounts and prevent arrears, the principal objects are, first, a well-considered and well-arranged estimate, and that bears upon the question of the establishments in the colonies being well considered as to the amount which should be authorized; if the amounts to be definitely authorized, except on any special emergency, were finally settled, and the estimates then gave the amount of each establishment, and also gave the amount of other expenses under an uniform classification of heads of service; if that estimate, when sent home, were so arranged as to details as that it could be immediately

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considered by the Secretary of State and by the Treasury, and the approval of it, or disproval of certain parts, communicated to the Auditors; if the accounts were framed by the accountants under the same heads of classification, these accounts, when under examination, would not only be more easily and securely examined by knowing where all the particular entries were to be found and checked, but the decision of the Secretary of State and of the Treasury would be before the auditors at the time the accounts were under examination. When there are questions upon an account which are not decided, and that account has to be put by, and is taken up some time afterwards, when the transactions are no longer fresh in the memory of the examiner, there is very considerable delay in taking up the account again; and that also withdraws the attention of the examiners and inspectors from the current accounts.

307. Is it possible, in the present state of the colonial accounts, to establish a satisfactory audit?—I should say it is possible to establish a satisfactory audit, except as to the difficulties of expedition, which always militate against what is perfectly satisfactory in accounts; and, as regards revenue, as far as the Commissioners of audit are concerned, they take the statements on the returns made.

308. Do not you think, if a well-devised system were introduced and generally adopted, that the necessity of these delays would be provided against?—I think a well-devised estimate, and regular communication to the Secretary of State of the quarterly returns of alterations and additions, to which I have referred, and the early consideration of that estimate, and decision upon it, and upon these returns, and communications made, at the time, to the Commissioners of Audit of all orders and decisions upon these and other questions of account, would be the principal points on which to ground expedition in the examination of the accounts.

309. The only additional delay required in a colonial account, if properly prepared, would be the delay attendant on the transfer of the colonial account home, would it not?—That would be the only additional delay.

310. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] Does a public accountant in any of the colonies obtain his release before his accounts have been audited by the audit board in England: his accounts are first audited by the auditor of the colony; does that audit operate as a release to the accountant, or does he wait till his accounts are subsequently audited at home?—Till his accounts are subsequently audited at home; the audit in the colony is nothing more than an examination of the account.

311. He produces the vouchers before the auditors in the colonies?—Yes.

312. They are not sent home to you?—All vouchers for disbursements are.

313. Sent home here?—Yes; it is only the vouchers for the revenue which are not sent home.

314. Can you state any thing else to explain this different mode of proceeding?—The local auditor, where there is one, certifies that the revenue agrees with the accounts which have been shown to him of the different collectors; he also examines the abstracts of salaries and contingent payments, to see that there are proper vouchers and proper authorities of the governor for the payment, but the governor's authority is conclusive with the auditor for passing the charge; if he sees any thing that is not authorized or not properly vouched, he would communicate with the accountant, or with the colonial government on the subject, or surcharge the objectionable item until explained, or until the governor's authority were given for removing the surcharge; but when these accounts come home, the vouchers for all the disbursements are re-examined, and the auditors ascertain that not only the authority of the governor has been given for the charges, but that the limitation prescribed to the governor's authority has not been exceeded without the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Treasury.

315. To whom do you report any inaccuracies which you may find in the accounts submitted to you?—If it is a question of obvious inaccuracy, a query is put at once.

316. In any case where you find the sanction of the governor had been opposed to the authority at home, to whom shovld you report?—To the Treasury.

317. Not to the Colonial Office?—Not since 1831; previously to 1831 the Colonial Audit-office inquired whether the payments had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but since 1831 it has been understood that the sanction of the Treasury is also required, and the auditors now report every question to the Treasury, the Treasury communicate with the Secretary of State and afterwards notify the decision to the auditors.

318. *Chairman.*] Is the Audit-office in a condition, if required, to give a general

general statement of the accounts of the whole of the Crown colonies for any given year?—As to the total revenue and expenditure.

319. Yes?—It might be done by compilation, but the accounts, as rendered by the colonial accountants, do not, I believe, in all cases contain the whole of the receipt and the whole of the expenditure for the colonial service, the auditors make up, whenever an account is received, a financial statement, previously to the detailed examination of the account, in which they class the whole of the revenue and the whole of the expenditure of the colony and of the colonial agent in this country, and show the surplus of the revenue or the excess of the expenditure, and how the surplus has been applied, or how the excess has been met.

320. *Chairman.*] But they have no means of stating all the facts of receipt and expenditure?—This financial statement is transmitted to the Treasury, and in that department other colonial transactions connected with other separate accounts are embodied in the general statement which is laid before Parliament.—(*This is an account for the Mauritius in* 1833.)

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321. Then a perfect colonial account could not be made up from any documents held by the Audit-office?—Not, I think in all cases, as from the particular colonial accounts, though it might be compiled in the same manner as it is at the Treasury.

322. That is, the Treasury, in order to prepare the accounts for Parliament, adds to the fact stated by the Audit-office, certain facts, of which the Treasury only is cognizant?—I believe so.

323. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] What item of expenditure can the Treasury be in the possession of, if they have not previously been submitted to the Audit-office?—They may have been submitted in some shape or other, but without being included in the colonial account, as rendered from the colonies.

324. Would you take the Custom duties as an illustration of that?—In some cases the Custom duties are included in the colonial accounts.

325. *Chairman.*] Is there any case in which the whole receipts of the Customs are included in the colonial accounts?—I apprehend so.

326. Can you mention any colony in which the whole of the gross revenue goes into the Treasury, in the first instance?—I apprehend it is the case, both at the Mauritius and at New South Wales and at Ceylon.

327. State what is the process of audit at your board; what is done with a colonial account when it is sent to you?—For instance the Ceylon account, there is a general account current of the Treasurer, showing the balance in his hands at the beginning of the year, the whole of his receipts arising from revenue, money raised by bills, incidental receipts from sales of stores or otherwise; on the other side the whole of the payments made on service, and the monies advanced in different cases to sub-accountants; this general account is supported by the authorities of the governor; and in those cases where previous authority has been given by the Secretary of State, these authorities ought likewise to appear; there are detailed vouchers for every payment.

328. In whose hands is the examination?—When the account is received, the inspector takes up the account and inspects it, and with the assistance of an examiner makes a cursory examination of any particular points which appear to require immediate investigation, as far as he can do so. He also classifies the account for the purpose of making out the financial statement to which I have alluded. This financial statement, which shows the actual receipt and the actual disbursement, and the actual surplus or excess, is transmitted to the Treasury, with a report on any particular charges, so far as the same have been ascertained by inspection; and then the regular examination commences of comparing in detail every payment of salary with the establishment, and every contingency with the authorities, certificates and other documents which are necessary to show that the expenditure has been properly incurred.

329. Does the examiner report to the inspector and the inspector to the board on these occasions?—The examiner reports either daily to the inspector, as any question arises, or periodically, by his written observations; the inspector revises these observations, looks into them to ascertain how far the accounts and correspondence afford information or not, and brings these questions before the board.

330. How many examiners are there in your department charged with the investigation of colonial accounts?—The colonial accounts are some of them divided among other inspectors, who have commissariat accounts connected with the same stations. I think there are about 12 or 13 examiners.

331. Who are responsible directly to you?—No; there are six examiners

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responsible to me, and the other six are distributed among other inspectors, who have also charge of colonial accounts.

332. These six are solely employed in the investigation of the accounts of the colonies?—Solely.

333. How often do you report to the board on the state of the colonial accounts, periodically or only occasionally?—At no fixed period; important questions are brought before the board immediately, and ordinary questions remain in general till the whole account is examined, when the board give directions as to the proceedings to be taken.

334. How often does the board of audit sit?—Every day, except Saturday.

335. What improvements would you suggest with reference to the state of the accounts—as regards the keeping the accounts in the currency of the countries?—I would say that, so far as might be practicable, there should be in each colony one fixed rate of currency of account; there is the army rate, as usually established, of the dollar, at 4*s.* 4*d.*, but in some colonies there are payments computed in provincial currency, and also at the old army rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* For instance, in the Canada accounts those three rates prevail, so that a transaction in dollars is represented by three different amounts in sterling. The commissary will take credit for a payment to the colonial chest at 4*s.* 4*d.*, the receiver-general will bring it to account at 4*s.* 6*d.*, and convert that into provincial currency of 5*s.*, at which rate he would make his payments.

336. How would you propose to amend this state of things?—If the different rates of currency have only reference to the nominal rates at which accounts have been formerly kept, I see no reason why a uniform rate should not be established. The Treasury minute of February 1825 has put the currency upon a much improved system, but there are still, in some cases, discrepancies of this nature which it might be desirable to investigate.

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STATEMENT referred to in Queries 259 and 260.

| ACCOUNT. | Last Account received. | Last Account examined. | Last Account audited. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cape of Good Hope | 1835 | 1834 | 1832. |
| Ceylon | 1834 | 1833 | 1830. |
| Mauritius | 1835 | 1834 | 1831. |
| Malta | 1836 | 1835 | 1833. |
| Gibraltar | To 29 Sept. 1836 | To 31 Dec. 1834 | To 31 December 1833. |
| Berbice | 1829 | — | 1828. |
| Demerera and Essequibo | 1832 | 1832 | 1830. |
| St. Lucia | 1836 | 1831 — 1835 reported to the Treasury. | 1827. |
| Trinidad | 1835 | 1834 | 1834. |
| Newfoundland | — To 31 March 1834; the rent account to Nov. 1834. | 1834 | To 25 August 1832. |
| New Brunswick | 1836 | 1836. | |
| Sierra Leone | To 31 Dec. 1836 | To 31 March 1836 | To 13 Feb. 1835. |
| Gambia | To 30 June 1836 | Year 1835 | Year 1834. |
| Upper Canada | 1835 | 1834 — Account 1835 under examination. | — One year to 31 December 1833. |
| Lower Canada | To 11 April 1836 | To 10 October 1835 | To 10 October 1835. |
| New South Wales | To 31 March 1836. | — Account 1835 under examination. | — Year ending 31 December 1834. |
| Van Dieman's Land | — One year to 31 December 1835. | 31 December 1834 | — 24 Dec. 1832 to 4 Dec. 1833. |
| Western Australia | 30 September 1836. | 30 September 1836 | To 31 March 1835. |
| St. Helena | February 1837. | September 1836. | |

*Lunæ, 5° die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thomas Fremantle. | Mr. John Rundle. |
| Mr. Hume. | Mr. Marsland. |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Peter Smith*, Esq., re-called, and further Examined.

337. *Chairman.*] HAVE you brought the blue books from the Colonial-office down to the latest period at which they had been received?—I have brought down the blue books of the whole of the colonies to the latest periods for which they have been received; and I beg leave to hand in a list of them. *Peter Smith*, Esq. 5 June 1837.

[*The Witness handed in the same.*]

RETURN of the BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS of which certain statistical Accounts, being the latest received, are herewith delivered to the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS on COLONIAL ACCOUNTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **EUROPE.** | |
| Malta | for 1836 |
| Ionian Islands | „ 1836 |
| Gibraltar | „ 1836 |
| Heligoland | „ 1836 |
| **AFRICA.** | |
| Sierra Leone | „ 1835 |
| Settlements in Gambia | „ 1835 |
| Cape of Good Hope | „ 1835 |
| **EASTERN COLONIES.** | |
| Mauritius | „ 1834 |
| Ceylon | „ 1835 |
| New South Wales | „ 1835 |
| Van Diemen's Land | „ 1835 |
| Western Australia | „ 1835 |
| **NORTH AMERICA.** | |
| Lower Canada | „ 1835 |
| Upper Canada | „ 1836 |
| Nova Scotia & Cape Breton | „ 1835 |
| New Brunswick | for 1835 |
| Prince Edward's Island | „ 1835 |
| Bermudas | „ 1836 |
| Newfoundland | „ 1835 |
| **WEST INDIES.** | |
| Jamaica | „ 1835 |
| Honduras | „ 1835 |
| Bahamas | „ 1835 |
| Barbadoes | „ 1834 |
| St. Vincent | „ 1835 |
| Grenada | „ 1835 |
| Tobago | „ 1836 |
| Antigua and Montserrat | „ 1835 |
| St. Christopher's, Nevis and Tortola | „ 1835 |
| Dominica | „ 1835 |
| British Guiana | „ 1835 |
| Trinidad | „ 1835 |
| St. Lucia | „ 1836 |

Colonial-office, 5 June 1837.

338. Have you any return of the dates?—They will be found in the return.

339. Are there any colonies from which the blue books have been received for the last three years?—Books have been received from all the colonies within the last three years; but the latest from Barbadoes is for the year 1834.

340. Have any instructions been sent by you to the Barbadoes to expedite their returns?—I made inquiry before I left the office; but I could not get any particular information as to the causes that have delayed those returns; I understood, generally, that it was extremely difficult to procure them from some of the West Indian colonies; the colonial secretaries in those islands are remunerated by fees; they receive no salaries, and they do not consider themselves strictly bound to supply any documentary information. Then, with respect to colonies having

 representative

*Peter Smith*, Esq.

5 June 1837.

representative assemblies, some of them are slow to grant the information and returns necessary to make up the books.

341. From Barbadoes the last returns are in 1833?—The last I have brought down is for 1833; however a book has been received for 1834, which will be furnished to the Committee hereafter.

342. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you a copy of the correspondence in which the secretaries or the governments of the Colonies refuse to give the information required, so as to show the reasons why they refused?—I have no correspondence with me, but I have no doubt it could be produced. In no case, however, has a governor refused to supply the returns; but in many cases, governors have shown that they find it impossible to procure them.

343. *Chairman.*] Were accounts received from Barbadoes regularly till 1834?—Yes, pretty regularly.

344. Has any reason been assigned for objecting to furnish accounts since that period?—There seems to be an indifference about furnishing them.

345. The accounts having been furnished up to 1834, there must be some reason for their being withheld subsequently?—It is difficult generally to obtain those books regularly from the West Indian Colonies.

346. Mr. *Hume.*] Those books produced seem to be a form set up and printed, and filled in in manuscript?—Yes.

347. I think I have observed some of those blue books also printed?—Those were the the latest received in the year 1827, and printed by order of the Finance Committee for its use.

348. All those received now are filled up in manuscript?—Yes, in the forms sent out from England.

349. Do they print the accounts in any of the colonies?—Not exactly; but I hold in my hand a quarterly return of receipts and expenditure, which I was directed by the Committee to bring down, to show the nature of the information transmitted quarterly from the colonies to the Secretary of State; this is from Gibraltar, which is nearest home.

[*The Witness handed in the Quarterly Account.*]

GIBRALTAR.

QUARTERLY RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, from 1 January to 31 March 1837.

COLONIAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

Regular Revenue arising from Local Taxes and Duties, distinguishing the Amount of Collections under each head, and the Arrears of preceding years, from the Receipts of the current year.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue last year: | | | |
| Wharfage Toll on all Wines, Spirits and Tobacco landed | 678 | 8 | 11 |
| Duties and Gauging Fee on Wines | 859 | 17 | 10 |
| Duties and Gauging Fee on Spirits | 2,150 | 7 | 7¾ |
| Gauger's Gauging Fee | 5 | 7 | – |
| Fees on Documents issued from the Crown Land Office | 34 | 13 | 4 |
| Rates and Duties received in the Port Department | 1,332 | 16 | 6 |
| Weighing Fees | 47 | 8 | 11½ |
| Paid Quarterly in advance: Tavern Licenses | 253 | 10 | – |
| Wine-house Licenses | 585 | 5 | – |
| Wine and Spirit Store Licenses | 146 | 5 | – |
| Billiard Tables | 39 | – | – |
| Meat and Vegetable Stalls at the Market | 54 | 1 | 2 |
| Hulk and Pontoon Licenses | 71 | 10 | – |
| Paid annually in advance: Eating-house Licenses; Tobacconists' - ditto; Porters' - ditto; Hawkers' - ditto; Brokers' - ditto; Box Carts' - ditto; Truck Carts' - ditto | 365 | 14 | 8 |
| £. | 6,624 | 1 | –¼ |

COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS OR EXPENDITURE.

Civil Charges authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures, waich have received His Majesty's Assent, classed under the heads of Salaries and of Incidental and Contingent Charges, specifying the Amount expended under each head of each Public Department, and including Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments paid by Government.

| DEPARTMENTS. | From 1 January to 31 March 1837. Salaries. £. | s. | d. | Incidental and Contingent Expenses. £. | s. | d. | Total Disbursements. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Secretary's Department | 436 | 15 | – | 17 | 19 | 4¾ | 454 | 14 | 4¾ |
| Judicial Department, including Marshal and Deputy Marshal's Fees | 614 | 15 | 1½ | 11 | 9 | 8 | 616 | 4 | 9½ |
| Revenue Department, including Fees to Master and Clerk of Porters, and per Centage to Inspector and Assistants | 817 | 19 | 1½ | 11 | 3 | 9½ | 829 | 3 | 2 |
| Police Magistrates' Department | 723 | 5 | – | 76 | 5 | 5 | 799 | 10 | 5 |
| Ditto - for Coroners' Inquests | 17 | 16 | – | 1 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 6 |
| Port Department, including Inspector of Health and Fees to Health Guards | 897 | 17 | 2¾ | 37 | 12 | 8¾ | 935 | 9 | 11½ |
| Auditor of Revenue Accounts | 90 | – | – | 5 | 14 | 10 | 95 | 14 | 10 |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 113 | 6 | 9¾ | – | – | – | 113 | 6 | 9¾ |
| | | | | | | | 3,873 | 12 | 10½ |
| Allowance to Resident Roman Catholic Ministers | | | | | | | 75 | – | – |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances paid into Gibraltar | | | | | | | 175 | 10 | – |
| | | | | | | £. | 4,124 | 2 | 10½ |

GIBRALTAR.—Quarterly Return of the Revenue and Expenditure, from 1 January to 31 March 1837—*continued.*

## COLONIAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

### Revenue derived from Monopolies in the hands of Government, and from Rents or other Proceeds of Crown Property.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ground Rents | 1,275 | – | 7 ¼ |
| House Rents | 37 | 18 | 4 |
| Auction Fees | 1,061 | 19 | 2 |
| Proceeds of Building Materials sold at Auction | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Ditto of unserviceable Furniture | — | | |
| Rents on Wines and Spirits lodged in the King's Stores | 124 | 4 | 11 ¾ |
| Postage of Letters | 32 | 8 | 3 ½ |
| Registration Fee | — | | |
| Rents of Sittings in the Protestant Church | 110 | 2 | 8 ¼ |
| £. | 2,646 | – | 8 ¾ |

### Casual Revenue and Incidental Receipts, including Judicial Fines and Forfeitures, Escheats and other similar Droits of the Crown, and Recoveries of Debts from Individuals.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Casual Police Fees | 296 | 12 | 4 |
| Fees of the Supreme Court | 74 | 15 | 8 ¾ |
| Fees and Fines of the Court of Requests | 50 | 11 | 3 ½ |
| Forfeitures and Penalties in the Port Department | 1 | 14 | 8 |
| Surcharges made against Individuals by Auditor of Revenue Accounts | – | 12 | – ¼ |
| £. | 424 | 6 | – ½ |

### Repayments of Colonial Advances or other Receipts on account of that description.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repaid by the Governor, amount overdrawn on his Salary | 268 | 16 | 4 |
| Repayment of an overcharge on Drawbacks | – | 1 | 1 |
| Repayment of an overcharge in the Assessment for 1833 | – | 16 | 3 |
| £. | 269 | 13 | 8 |

### Receipts in aid of Revenue, including Loans raised, Drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants, or other Advances from the Funds of this Country, Issues of Paper Currency, and Deposits from the Courts of Law or otherwise, which may be available for the purposes of Colonial Government.

— Nil. —

### Deposits not so available.

— Nil. —

## COLONIAL DISBURSEMENT OR EXPENDITURE.

### Supplementary Civil Charges, comprising any Salaries or Contingent Charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, specifying the Department and Service for which they may have been incurred, and whether such Sanction has been applied for.

— Nil. —

### Military Charges, if defrayed from Colonial Funds and not paid by Officers accounting to the Military Departments in England, under the heads of Regimental Pay and Subsistence of Local Corps or Militia.

Pay of General Staff, Special Colonial Allowances to Officers or Men.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | 1,250 | – | – |
| Lieutenant-Governor | — | | |
| Man in charge of the Fountain | 3 | 8 | 5 ½ |
| Commanding Royal Engineer, as Civil Engineer | 67 | 10 | – |
| £. | 1,320 | 18 | 5 ¼ |

### Advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including Remittances to Agents.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remitted to the Agent in England for Pensions, &c., to the end of March 1837, £. 971. 5. at 49¼*d.* per dollar | 1,025 | 9 | 7 ¾ |
| Paid Expense of lighting the Town | 67 | 3 | 9 ½ |
| „ on account of the Repair of the Roads | 80 | – | – |
| „ Repairs at the Convent | 19 | 11 | 2 ½ |
| „ ditto to Government Buildings | 24 | 18 | 2 ¾ |
| „ for Chains supplied to the Quarantine Buoys | 12 | 16 | 9 |
| „ for Victualling distressed British Seamen | 1 | 7 | 7 ½ |
| „ Ordnance for Labour in issuing Stores to Colonial Vessel "Guardian" | 5 | 19 | – |
| „ Expenses in placing in Quarantine the British Transport "Prince Regent" | 28 | 14 | 2 |
| „ Ordnance for Sea Service Stores, supplied the Colonial Vessel "Guardian" | 35 | 13 | – |
| „ towards the purchase of a Chandelier and Branches for the Church | 40 | – | – |
| £. | 1,341 | 13 | 5 |

### Advances from the Colonial Funds to the Military Chests or otherwise, for Services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the Advances are made to their respective Departments in England.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Ordnance Storekeeper, balance of Rents received in the King's Store at the Chatham Counterguard | 91 | 5 | 11 ½ |

### Repayments of Loans or Advances in aid of Revenue, and Payments for Interest thereon, Paper Currency cancelled, or other Debts liquidated.

— Nil. —

### Repayments of Deposits.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repaid Health Guards amount of Fees collected by them, added to expense of Port Department, page 2, 66*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* | | | |
| Repaid to Master and Clerk of Porters amount of their Gauging Fee, added to Revenue Department, page 2, 50*l.* 11*s.* 7¼*d.* | | | |
| Repaid to Inspector of Revenues and his Assistants amount of per Centage allotted to them, added to expense of Revenue Department, page 2, 70*l.* 3*s.* 7¾*d.* | | | |
| Repaid Wharfage Toll as Drawback on Wines, Spirits and Tobacco exported | 131 | 12 | 1 ¼ |
| Repaid amount of Fees collected in the Port Department in aid of the Civil Hospital | 119 | 1 | 2 |
| £. | 250 | 13 | 3 ¼ |

(*continued.*)

GIBRALTAR.—Quarterly Return of the Revenue and Expenditure, from 1 January to 31 March 1837—*continued.*

| COLONIAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | COLONIAL DISBURSEMENTS OR EXPENDITURE. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Special and particular Services not attaching to the ordinary Colonial Establishments, such as Indian Presents, the Expenditure for liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, and in the cases of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Bermuda; the Charges for the Maintenance, Clothing and Lodging the Convicts, and for Establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management, any Sums received for their Labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross Amount of the Expenditure. | |
| | Paid expense of victualling Prisoners confined in the Criminal Prison at the Provost - - - - | £. s. d.<br>75 8 9½ |

Collector's Office, Gibraltar, 11 April 1837.

*G. White*, Collector and Receiver.

*Peter Smith*, Esq.

5 June 1837.

349.* This from Gibraltar appears to have the names and several heads printed; but the amount received or paid are inserted in manuscript?—Yes, the items are filled up in manuscript.

350. Is that the ordinary way with each of the colonies?—It is with regard to quarterly abstracts.

351. *Chairman.*] Is there a form sent out from England?—The original form is sent out from England; but they get them printed in the colonies; from some of the colonies where they have no printing presses, they are sent home in manuscript.

352. Mr. *Hume.*] Is it your opinion, that the reason why the secretaries do not from some of the colonies send home the returns as required is, that it is merely the expense on account of the expense in preparing them, or are there any objections on the part of the Assemblies?—I have understood, generally, in some of the old West Indian colonies the Assemblies are indifferent to that species of statistical information, and that they will not grant any assistance to procure it; I believe that in some of the West Indian colonies no census of the white population has been taken yet.

353. Is it in consequence of that that the public departments are here unable to give the annual accounts which they had promised to do?—I should say that that would be a main difficulty.

354. *Chairman.*] In no case are there Parliamentary returns made up from the blue book?—In no case.

355. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] Do you think there is not a great deal of information contained in those blue books, which do not immediately bear on the question of the accounts of the colonies?—Certainly.

356. And which it would be desirable to avoid printing?—There is undoubtedly a great deal of information of that nature, which does not bear in the slightest degree on the system of accounts or finance.

357. Mr. *Hume.*] How many folio volumes do you imagine the printing of the blue books in their present shapes would require?—I think they would fill above six large folio volumes; those of 1827 filled above four volumes, and I think it would make that difference.

358. *Chairman.*] What has caused the increase?—The greater number of returns.

359. The returns are made more complete than formerly?—There are a greater number of returns, and greater pains are taken to insist that those returns should be filled up.

360. What is the number of the blue books you bring in to the Committee?—Thirty-three.

*John Lennox Woodhouse*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*J. L. Woodhouse*, Esq.

361. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you fill in the Custom-house?—Inspector and examiner of the plantation accounts.

362. Have you any statement of the gross revenues of the Customs in all the colonies?—I beg to hand in that statement, which contains a statement of the gross and net receipts.

[*The Witness handed in the following Statement:*]

AN ACCOUNT

AN ACCOUNT, showing the GROSS COLLECTIONS made by Officers of the Customs in the under-mentioned COLONIES, the Expenses incurred, from what Funds paid, and the Appropriation of the Proceeds in the Year 1835.

| COLONIES. | RECEIPTS. Ralances 5th January 1835. | Under Acts prior to 18 Geo. III. c. 12. | Under Acts subsequent to 18 Geo. III. c. 12. | Tonnage Duty. | Four and a Half per Cent. | Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. | Bills, &c. on Receiver-General and Premium. | Bills on Four and a Half per Cent. | Imprests. | Miscellaneous. | Overpayments to next Year. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Jamaica | 4,824 16 1 | 2,230 9 11 | 225 13 7 | - - - | - - - | 112 8 9 | From Colony for Salaries - | - - - | - - - | 14,905 9 4 | - - - | 25,919 2 4 |
| | | | | | | | 2,493 16 2 | - - - | 1,098 12 11 | 24 15 7 | | |
| Barbadoes | 1,302 12 5 | 661 3 7 | 7,126 10 4 | 6,660 11 3 | 1,270 7 9 | 244 10 10 | - - - | 353 3 4 | - - - | 73 5 10 | - - - | 17,692 5 4 |
| Antigua | 3,633 14 6½ | 209 17 4 | 3,877 8 9 | 2,756 6 10 | 1,603 13 7½ | 26 1 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 335 4 5 | - - - | 12,442 6 10 |
| St. Kitt's | - - - | 168 6 2 | 2,042 18 6 | 1,667 7 3 | 980 2 9 | 210 6 10 | 276 11 1 | - - - | - - - | 60 4 10 | - 4 - | 5,406 1 5 |
| Nevis | 702 19 10½ | 75 14 6 | 523 11 8 | 675 5 9 | 182 14 7 | 35 1 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 13 8 | - - - | 2,224 1 2½ |
| Montserrat | 1 2 5½ | 67 2 4 | 581 7 1 | - - - | 110 18 11 | 3 18 1 | 124 6 11 | 209 12 1 | - - - | 26 2 1½ | - - - | 1,124 17 - |
| Grenada | - - - | 286 10 9 | 2,148 16 4 | 2,009 2 3 | - - - | 106 8 8 | 1,223 19 5½ | - - - | - - - | 244 11 11 | - - - | 6,019 9 4¼ |
| St. Vincent | - - - | 359 13 3 | 2,580 1 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 683 18 4 | - - - | - - - | 10 - - | - - - | 3,633 12 8 |
| Dominica | - - - | 60 2 7 | 822 1 5 | 581 8 9 | - - - | 10 2 2 | 1,636 8 7 | - - - | - - - | 32 10 7 | - - - | 3,142 14 1 |
| Tortola | - - - | 20 18 5 | 383 6 1 | 282 3 - | 63 11 10 | 7 8 6 | 206 19 - | 485 14 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,450 - 11 |
| Trinidad | 136 17 2¼ | 391 16 9 | 7,027 13 11 | - - - | - - - | 98 3 1 | 15 9 9¾ | - - - | - - - | 6 10 - | - - - | 7,676 10 9 |
| Tobago | - - - | 28 6 - | 867 11 1 | - - - | - - - | 1 1 4 | 711 15 9 | - - - | - - - | 86 14 2½ | - - - | 1,695 8 4½ |
| St. Lucia | 176 6 8 | 6 4 10 | 1,838 12 10 | - - - | - - - | 128 6 - | 635 4 7 | - - - | - - - | 14 12 4 | - - - | 2,799 7 3 |
| Demerara | 2,145 8 8 | 691 10 1 | 5,843 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 16 1 | - - - | 8,684 13 4 |
| Berbice | 20 9 10 | 119 9 1 | 1,301 5 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 663 15 8 | - - - | - - - | 33 12 4 | - - - | 2,038 12 4 |
| Bahamas | 243 - - | 527 18 7 | 5,556 10 2 | - - - | - - - | - 12 8 | 765 9 9 | Colonial grant for Salary - - | | 43 6 8 | - - - | 7,150 11 11 |
| | | | | | | | | - - - | - - - | 13 14 1 | | |
| Bermuda | - - - | 183 19 - | 4,382 6 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,058 14 7¾ | Colonial grant for Salary - | | 1,651 6 8 | 10 2 4 | 7,311 - 7¾ |
| | | | | | | | | - - - | - - - | 24 11 1 | | |
| Newfoundland | 2,307 16 1¾ | 2,021 5 1½ | 11,805 8 10¾ | - - - | - - - | 42 4 9½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 9 2 | - - - | 16,184 4 1½ |
| Quebec | 713 5 9 | 23,319 13 10 | 2,775 15 .4 | - - - | - - - | 46 4 7 | - - - | - - - | 1.520 - - | 132 9 4 | - - - | 28,507 8 10 |
| Montreal | 547 13 10 | 17,479 11 - | 3,314 12 1 | - - - | - - - | 282 5 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 136 12 9 | - - - | 21,760 14 9 |
| Prince Edward's Island | - - - | 32 14 10 | 177 11 7½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 552 - 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 762 6 8½ |
| St. John's, New Brunswick | 71 5 10 | 791 17 10 | 9,458 18 11 | - - - | - - - | 149 6 7 | 1,253 2 7 | - - - | - - - | 157 3 1 | 1 11 9 | 11,883 6 7 |
| St. Andrew's „ | - - - | 120 12 2 | 1,285 14 10 | - - - | - - - | 44 15 9 | 971 19 2 | - - - | - - - | 76 11 3½ | - - - | 2,499 13 2½ |
| Halifax | - - - | 2,052 18 - | 11,155 13 11 | - - - | - - - | 372 2 - | 759 2 6 | Colonial grant for Salary - - | | 5,998 15 4 | 476 15 6 | 20,819 - 8 |
| | | | | | | | | - - - | - - - | 3 13 5 | | |
| Cape Breton | - - - | 64 13 11 | 296 3 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | General Mining Association - | | 100 - - | 6 4 2½ | 1,130 7 - |
| | | | | | | | | - - - | 36 13 3½ | 26 12 - | | |
| Sydney, New South Wales | 570 10 9 | - - - | 142,714 10 11 | - - - | - - - | 180 12 1 | - - - | Colonial Advance - - | | 17,486 16 1 | - - - | 160,953 12 7 |
| | | | | | | | | - - - | - - - | 1 2 9 | | |
| Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land | - - - | - - - | 42,872 17 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,829 5 6 | - - - | 47,702 2 9 |
| Launceston, Van Diemen's Land | - - - | - - - | 24,683 17 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 24,683 17 9 |
| Mauritius | - - - | - - - | 68,551 12 9 | - - - | - - - | 2 2 2½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 567 15 9 | - - - | 69,121 10 8½ |
| Cape of Good Hope | - - - | - - - | 19,753 10 4 | - - - | - - - | 18 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,590 2 9½ | - - - | 23,361 13 1½ |
| Sierra Leone | - - - | - - - | 6,385 17 4¾ | - - - | - - - | 4 5 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - 16 1 | - - - | 6,390 18 5¼ |
| Gambia | - - - | - - - | 2,865 9 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,865 9 5 |
| | 17,398 - -½ | 51,972 16 10½ | 395,227 8 7½ | 14,632 5 1 | 4,211 9 5½ | 2,126 7 6 | 14,032 14 2¾ | 1,048 9 6 | 3,255 6 2½ | 50,737 7 1 | 494 17 9½ | 555,137 2 4¾ |

(continued.)

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Gross Collections made by Officers of the Customs in the under-mentioned Colonies, the Expenses incurred, from what Funds paid, and the appropriation of the Proceeds in the Year 1835—*continued*.

| COLONIES. | PAYMENTS: SALARIES. Over-payments from last Year. | Out of Duties prior to 18 Geo. III. | Out of Duties subsequent to 18 Geo. III., Tonnage Duty and Colonial Grants. | Out of Duties of 4½ per Cent. | Out of Seizures, Bills, &c. | INCIDENTS. Out of Crown Duties, Certificates, &c. | Out of Duties subsequent, and Tonnage. | Remittances to Receiver-General. | Payments to Colonial Treasurer. | Miscellaneous. | Balance 5th January 1836. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Jamaica | - - - | 2,230 9 11 | 14,665 8 11 | - - - | 774 17 1 | 1,720 5 1 | - - - | - - - | 527 4 9 | 1,547 11 6<br>2,638 15 3 | 1,814 9 10 | 25,919 2 4 |
| Barbadoes | - - - | 66 2 4 | 4,929 16 1 | 127 – 9 | - - - | 1,357 5 9 | - - - | 36 – – | 6,391 2 8 | 718 9 11 | 4,066 7 10 | 17,692 5 4 |
| Antigua | - - - | 339 13 9 | 3,176 14 6 | 174 7 3 | 357 10 9 | 724 9 10½ | - - - | - - - | 3,489 13 11 | - - - | 4,179 16 9½ | 12,442 6 10 |
| St. Kitt's | - - - | 168 6 2 | 1,829 10 6 | 369 5 1 | 457 14 9 | 819 11 2 | - - - | - - - | 1,761 13 9 | - - - | - - - | 5,406 1 5 |
| Nevis | - - - | 75 14 6 | 867 14 1¾ | 34 – 2¼ | 72 11 2 | 164 18 –¾ | 41 3 1¼ | - - - | 471 5 8½ | - - - | 496 14 4 | 2,224 1 2½ |
| Montserrat | - - - | 67 9 4 | 347 12 3 | 110 18 11 | 224 18 7 | 140 3 1 | 44 11 9 | - - - | 189 3 1 | - - - | - - - | 1,124 17 – |
| Grenada | - - - | 183 3 10 | 2,195 2 3 | - - - | 1,303 8 3 | 374 18 8¼ | 28 17 9 | - - - | 1,933 18 7 | - - - | - - - | 6,019 9 4¼ |
| St. Vincent | - - - | 83 8 3 | 2,422 13 5 | - - - | 693 18 4 | 276 5 – | - - - | - - - | 157 7 8 | - - - | - - - | 3,633 12 8 |
| Dominica | - - - | - - - | 516 7 6 | - - - | 1,653 8 – | 150 19 8 | 98 14 8 | - - - | 728 4 3 | - - - | - - - | 3,142 14 1 |
| Tortola | - - - | 20 18 5 | 320 5 9 | 304 5 10 | 214 7 6 | 245 – 1 | - - - | - - - | 345 3 4 | - - - | - - - | 1,450 – 11 |
| Trinidad | - - - | 222 9 8 | 3,655 – – | - - - | 2 10 4 | 302 8 8 | - - - | - - - | 3,372 13 11 | - - - | 121 8 2 | 7,676 10 9 |
| Tobago | - - - | 7 16 7 | 796 8 2 | - - - | 795 16 3½ | 7 2 – | 66 13 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 21 11 7 | 1,695 8 4½ |
| St. Lucia | - - - | 6 4 10 | 1,672 15 6 | - - - | 666 7 11 | 254 15 – | 68 5 – | - - - | 97 12 4 | 33 6 8 | - - - | 3,799 7 3 |
| Demerara | - - - | 691 10 1 | 4,217 9 1 | - - - | 292 11 11 | 650 9 2 | 152 14 5 | - - - | 725 6 6 | 85 11 1 | 1,869 1 1 | 8,684 13 4 |
| Berbice | - - - | 54 19 5 | 955 16 4 | - - - | 680 4 1 | 169 18 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20 9 10 | 257 4 1 | 2,138 12 4 |
| Bahamas | - - - | 427 6 3 | 1,460 – – | - - - | 741 18 5 | 100 12 4 | - - - | 36 17 – | 4,097 11 3 | 43 6 8 | 243 – – | 7,150 11 11 |
| Bermuda | 9 3 7 | - - - | 1,651 6 8 | - - - | 952 16 – | 315 7 5¾ | - - - | - - - | 4,382 6 11 | - - - | - - - | 7,311 – 7¾ |
| Newfoundland | - - - | 278 6 8 | 3,833 3 11 | - - - | - - - | 19 2 9 | 134 15 8 | - - - | 2,697 18 9<br>Salaries of Colonial Officers - 6,992 5 – | - - - | 2,228 11 4½ | 16,184 4 1½ |
| Quebec | - - - | 410 14 4 | 3,681 12 11 | - - - | - - - | 543 9 11 | - - - | - - - | 22,686 12 4 | - - - | 1,184 19 4 | 28,507 8 10 |
| Montreal | - - - | - - - | 1,216 5 3 | - - - | - - - | 365 17 2 | 17 4 6 | 135 12 9 | 17,958 4 9 | 1,520 – – | 547 10 4 | 21,760 14 9 |
| Prince Edward's Island | - - - | 18 17 4¾ | 155 19 7¼ | - - - | 544 13 – | 21 4 8¼ | 21 12 –¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 762 6 8½ |
| St. John's (New Brunswick) | - - - | 411 3 3 | 3,040 – – | - - - | 1,477 14 8 | 387 16 – | - - - | 42 10 – | 5,840 14 1 | 604 9 5 | 78 19 2 | 11,883 6 7 |
| St. Andrew's „ | 26 5 1 | 120 12 2 | 1,210 – – | - - - | 790 17 10½ | 276 3 3 | - - - | - - - | 75 14 10 | - - - | - - - | 2,499 13 2½ |
| Halifax | 687 14 7 | 1,783 6 – | 5,998 15 4 | - - - | - - - | 243 – 4 | - - - | - - - | 11,156 4 5 | 950 – – | - - - | 20,819 – 8 |
| Cape Breton | 18 17 5½ | - - - | 396 3 7 | - - - | 653 16 5 | 52 – 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9 8 10½ | - - - | 1,130 7 – |
| Sydney, New South Wales | - - - | - - - | 4,958 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | *10,552 11 6 | - - - | 142,896 5 9 | - - - | 2,546 8 8 | 160,953 12 7 |
| Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land | - - - | †- - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,7303 – 2 | 399 2 7 | - - - | 47,702 2 9 |
| Launceston, Van Diemen's Land | - - - | †- - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 49 15 6 | - - - | 24,634 2 3 | - - - | - - - | 24,683 17 9 |
| Mauritius | - - - | - - - | 3,908 14 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 739 13 11 | - - - | 64,300 2 11½ | 172 19 – | - - - | 69,121 10 8½ |
| Cape of Good Hope | - - - | - - - | 3.595 16 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 223 14 – | 18 – – | 18,442 17 6½ | - - - | - - - | 23,361 13 1½ |
| Sierra Leone | - - - | - - - | 1,077 2 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 94 17 – | - - - | 52,18 18 9¼ | - - - | - - - | 6,390 18 5¼ |
| Gambia | - - - | - - - | 291 – 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 17 3 | - - - | 2,269 3 11 | 254 7 6 | - - - | 2,865 9 4 |
| £. | 742 – 8½ | 7,668 13 1¾ | 79,043 2 7 | 1,119 18 –¼ | 13,352 1 4 | 9,683 4 5½ | 12,381 1 9½ | 268 19 9 | 401,142 14 1¾ | 10,079 3 10½ | 19,656 2 7 | 555,137 2 4¾ |

* Between eight and nine thousand pounds of this sum arises from Duty on Rum repaid to the Commissariat.

† The Salaries in Van Diemen's Land being paid by the Colonial Treasurer, are not brought into the Account, but amounted (at Hobart Town) to £. 2,859. 11. 3.; Launceston, £. 1,326. 13. 4.

363. What is the gross amount of the custom-house receipts in the colonies?—Five hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven pounds two shillings and four-pence three-farthings.

364. How much of that is paid into the colonial chest?—Four hundred and one thousand one hundred and forty-two pounds fourteen shillings and a penny three farthings.

365. How much is remitted to the Consolidated Fund?—There appears to be 268*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; but that could not find its way there, as the bills drawn on the receiver general account, amount to as much larger sum; £. 268 19*s.* is the total sum that is remitted.

366. Is that the whole of the surplus custom-house revenue?—Yes.

367. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you mean that all the payments made by the customs for the colonies have been paid in, and that that is the net surplus?—No, inasmuch as I observe there are bills drawn to the extent of 14,032*l.*, there could be no surplus; the expense of the custom-house establishment is paid out of the revenue of the customs.

368. *Chairman.*] Is the Committee to understand, that of the gross receipts of the colonial custom-house, the small sum of 268*l.* is the only sum that has been remitted home?—The only sum remitted home.

369. Independently of that sum remitted home, did the colonial custom-house draw on the Consolidated Fund?—Yes, for 14,632 *l.*

370. Mr. *Hume.*] Was that over and above all their own receipts?—Yes.

371. *Chairman.*] Is there a loss to the British public of 14,000*l.* by the custom-houses existing in the colonies?—Yes.

372. Mr. *Hume.*] For how many years can you give a statement that there has been a balance against Britain?—I can only give it for the year preceding this; a similar statement for the year 1834.

373 What year was that?—1834.

374. What amount was that?—Fourteen thousand nine hundred and two pounds nineteen shillings and a penny.

375. Have you any reason to believe there is much difference in the balance of the last eight or ten years?—I should say they have been progressively decreasing in consequence of the reduction of the salaries.

376. The balance payable by England has been gradually lessened?—Yes.

377. *Chairman.*] Does that statement represent the authority under which the Custom-house duties are levied?—It states that this is one class of duties levied under Acts passed previous to the 18th Geo. 3, c. 12, and the other under Acts which have been passed subsequently to that period.

378. Mr. *Hume.*] Did those Acts relate to any other than the Canadas and British North America?—It relates to the West Indies, and North America also. All duties collected in the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope, are under different authorities.

379. *Chairman.*] Is the return you have given in a complete one, and does it represent the Custom-house revenues of every colony?—Yes, under the management of Commissioners of Customs.

380. What is the state of the Colony of Ceylon, which does not appear in the return?—At present it is not placed under their management, but it is in progress.

381. Under whose authority are the Custom-house duties levied at this moment in Ceylon, by what functionaries are they received?—By persons called officers of customs, but appointed by Secretaries of State.

382. They are not responsible to the Board of Customs?—They have not given security, nor have they regular commissions.

383. Have orders gone to the authorities of Ceylon for the transfer of the Custom-house receipts to the Board of Customs here?—Yes.

384. Mr. *Hume.*] By whom are the officers of the Customs in these Colonies appointed?—They are nominated by the Lords of the Treasury, and receive their commissions from the Board of Customs. Appendix, No. 3.

385. In every case?—Yes, except persons acting during vacancies, who are appointed provisionally by the governor of the colony.

386. *Chairman.*] Do the Commissioners of Customs in any case appoint any persons who are not nominated by the Treasury?—No, they have no authority to appoint any person to an office in the colonies.

387. Then the Commissioners are merely executive?—Yes; the parties appointed, after they have undergone a proper instruction, and have been made acquainted with the manner in which the business is to be done, proceed to take up

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their appointments, and until that is done they do not receive any salary or other allowance.

388. Where is an account of the financial establishments to be found charged on these returns?—At the Treasury.

389. Is there any Parliamentary document showing it?—I am not aware that there is.

390. The colony of Honduras is not in that return; is there any custom-house establishment there?—None.

391. Gibraltar does not appear, what is the reason?—I am not aware of a custom-house there.

392. If there be a custom-house there, the officers are not dependent on the Board of Customs here?—No.

393. What is the case with respect to Malta?—That has not been transferred to the Board of Customs, for reasons of which I am not perfectly aware.

394. Are you aware of any steps for the appropriation of the Board of Customs at Malta to the Board of Customs here?—I am not.

395. Sir *T. Fremantle.*] I think you stated that bills are drawn upon the Receiver General of the Customs to the amount of 14,000*l.*, which consequently is contributed by this country towards the Custom-house establishments of the different colonies?—Yes.

396. Is that likely to be a permanent charge, or is it in the process of diminution?—I consider it to be in the process of diminution.

397. By the returns you have put in, 2,493*l.* is charged under this head towards the expenses of the Custom-house establishment of the colony of Jamaica; explain why the British Customs are charged with this sum?—It arose from a difference between the salaries as they are provided for by the island and the salaries the parties at present receive; when the present holders shall be removed or die, of course that excess of charge will be proportionally reduced.

398. But the principle upon which the arrangement is made is, that the colonies shall pay the expense of their own customs establishments, with those exceptions you have mentioned?—Yes.

399. *Chairman.*] In the Parliamentary Return of 1836 it is recorded that the Custom-house receipts for the colonies remitted to England were 142,000*l.*, and a charge is made against them of 105,000*l.*, by which it would appear that there is a remittal to England of about 37,000*l.*; is not that the case? [*The Account handed to the Witness.*]—I think it possible that there may be a surplus from the four-and-a-half per cent. fund of the sugars sold in the country paid to the Consolidated Fund after the charge of the pensions are first paid out of it.

400. Is the return of the Custom-house expenditure presented to Parliament made up at the Custom-house?—I do not know that it is; I am inclined to think not; no, the parliamentary account referred to was made up at the Treasury.

401. The account you have now presented shows the whole amount of the Custom-house revenues received, the whole amount paid into the colonial chest, the whole amount remitted here, and it shows also, that upon the whole amount of the receipts and expenditure 14,000*l.* have to be supplied out of the Consolidated Fund?—Yes.

402. The Custom-house receipts are all collected by officers appointed by the Board of Customs?—Yes.

403. Have you any accounts from the Ionian Islands?—None.

404. There are Custom-house revenues there?—I am not aware of any.

405. Is there any return from or any Custom-house establishment at Western Australia?—None.

406. Does the Custom-house prepare an annual estimate of the receipt and expenditure for each of the colonies previously to the beginning of the financial year?—It does not.

407. What returns are made from the Colonial Customs to the Board of Customs?—An account is sent home quarterly of their receipts and expenditure.

408. Is an annual account returned from each Custom-house in the colonies?—An annual abstract.

409. Are those quarterly accounts audited at the Custom-house?—Yes.

410. And then transferred to the Audit Office?—No.

411. By whom are they audited at the Custom-house?—By myself.

412. And when sent to the Board of Audit?—They are not sent to the Board of Audit at all; after I have inspected them, I pass the accounts to the Comptroller General, who is the final auditor of them.

413. Does

413. Does not he send them to the Board of Audit as vouchers for his yearly accounts?—No.

414. Mr. *Hume.*] Under what rules and authority do you audit these accounts?—Under the authority of the Board of Customs, and I have to see that the duties are properly charged, and no payments made, but such as have been authorized by the Treasury and the Board of Customs.

415. Are there any rules laid down as to the items to be admitted or rejected?—Yes.

416. Can you produce a copy of them?—I have no copy, for the salaries are paid under the Treasury Minutes.

417. Do you receive a Treasury Minute on the appointment of each individual, is that what you allude to, or a Minute quarterly?—No, there is a general Minute from the Treasury; there have been various Minutes from 1825 fixing the salaries, and these Treasury Minutes and warrants are the authority under which the salaries are allowed.

418. *Chairman.*] Is there an annual examination into the state of the salaries at the Custom-house, and the establishment and the salaries at the Treasury?—No.

419. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] The establishment of each island is brought from time to time under the consideration of the Treasury, when any alterations are suggested in the establishments, and then a fresh arrangement is made, and that goes on till it becomes necessary again to review the subject?—Yes.

420. *Chairman.*] Is it your duty to report to the Treasury on any abuses that appear to have crept into the Custom-house accounts?—No, to the Board of Customs.

421. And the Board reports to the Treasury?—That would depend on circumstances whether it would call for the removal of the officer.

422. If any over payments are made beyond what the Treasury Minute alludes to, do you reject the charge, or what steps are taken?—If a collector makes a payment for which he has no authority, he is surcharged; if it is a large amount, which is not often the case, the Board of Customs are acquainted with it, that they may enforce the payment of it.

423. What rules decide the payment of amounts into the colonial chest, or their direct transmission to the Comptroller-general here?—The money is paid over to the treasurer, and the treasurer's receipt is the voucher to discharge the collector's account.

424. Is it in the bosom of the treasurer to determine what is to be put into the colonial chest and what to be transmitted to England?—One class of duties is under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, and at their disposal, and the other at the disposal of the colony after the payment of certain charges out of them, previously fixed by the laws of the Treasury.

425. What colonies are there in which the duties come under the cognizance and control of the Commissioners of the Customs, and what are there which do not?—The duties in that column as received under Acts passed prior to 18th Geo. 3, are under the direct management of the Commissioners of Customs; all the other duties are applicable to the use of the colonies after the payment of certain charges.

426. Those which are collected under Acts prior to 18th Geo. 3, amount to 51,972 *l.*; are those the duties that ought to be remitted to England directly?—No, for in Canada, which form a very large portion of that class of duties are under a special Act of Parliament, applied to the use of the colony.

427. Do you understand of these 51,972 *l.* so collected, no portion is paid into any colonial chest?—Yes, that which is received in Canada is.

428. Jamaica 2,330 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*?—That is supplied towards paying the expense of the departments.

429. Officers of the Customs?—Yes.

430. *Chairman.*] Three hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds being the amount of duties collected by Acts since the 18th of Geo. 3, is the whole of that paid into the colonial chest?—No; certain portions of the salaries are paid out of that.

431. Has any statement been given of that portion of the Salary paid out of these particular funds?—The recent Treasury Minute issued in April last will show that.

432. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] By the return you have put in the whole of the sum collected in the island of Jamaica under Acts prior to the 18th of Geo. 3, is

 absorbed

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absorbed in salaries; and in addition to that sum there has been paid for salaries out of the duties subsequent to the 18th of Geo. 3, 14,665*l.*; but there was only collected as Custom-house duty under those Acts 225*l.*; from what fund have these salaries been paid?—Fourteen thousand pounds have been received from the Colonial Treasurer towards paying the salaries.

433. Then we understand the amount of Custom-house duties in the island of Jamaica is not sufficient to pay the amount of salaries to the Custom-house officers?—Certain duties are collected, which in fact are Custom duties collected by the island officers, which amount to a very large sum; they do not appear there.

434. *Chairman.*] There are Custom-house receipts in the colonies which do not come under the cognizance of the Board of Customs here?—Jamaica is the only one.

435. Can you state the amount of the Custom-house duties collected in Jamaica, which do not fall under the cognizance of the Board of Customs here?—I can furnish the Committee with a statement of it.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 - - - - - - - - | £.52,189. 9. 3. |
| 1385 - - - - - - - - | £. 50,506. 3. 5. |

436. You alluded to the receiver-general; who did you mean by receiver-general?—The island receiver-general.

437. By whom is he appointed?—By the Secretary of State.

438. Mr. *Hume.*] Does he receive these revenues and taxes under the authority of local acts?—Under the authority of Island Acts.

439. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] The whole of the Customs' duties is not collected by Customs' officers appointed under the control of the Board in England?—The collection of the Customs' duties was conceded to the island on consideration of their providing a fund for the payment of the salaries.

440. *Chairman.*] Two distinct sets of Custom-house officers are in the Island?—Yes; the officers of Customs raise the charge, and the receiver-general and his deputies receive the money.

441. And the amount of revenue collected by that part of them under your control, is less than the amount of salaries they receive?—Certainly.

442. Is it a matter of fact that if the Custom-house revenues of Jamaica produce nothing to England, so the collection costs nothing to England?—They pay a very large portion of it, as will be observed.

443. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you see any reason why the whole of the Customs' department, now under the English management, should not be transferred to colonial management?— It has been the policy of Government to have the Customs' duties and the enforcement of the navigation laws carried into effect by persons who are under the management of the Government at home.

444. Do you understand that it is solely to have the means of enforcing the navigation laws, that they are continued now under the control of the British Custom house?—Yes.

445. But if measures could be adopted for securing that attention to the navigation laws by the local officers there, would it not simplify the customs' accounts of that colony, and also relieve you in Britain from trouble, by transferring them all to one department?—That is a question I am not prepared to answer.

446. But as regards the trouble attendant on the Custom-house here, would this not be a great relief?—The question is, whether you could intrust the granting of certificates of origin to the local authorities.

447. Explain what you mean by certificates of origin?—There are certain articles, sugar, coffee, spirits, &c., which come to this country with certificates to prove they are the growth of the places from which they were brought, the British possessions, and there are certain persons from whom only that information can be obtained.

448. Are there not certificates from other countries from whence certificates of articles are also supplied?—I am not aware.

449. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] In Barbadoes it appears 36*l.* have been remitted to the Receiver-general; on the other hand, there is no charge for a bill on the Receiver-general; are we to conclude in the case of this island, the public of this country gain 36*l.* by the Customs?—That I apprehend arises from the receipts of that island being larger from the tonnage duty than any other.

450. Mr. *Hume.*] Is there an establishment under you employed in colonial Customs' accounts?—Yes.

451. What expense is that?—My own salary is 500*l.*

452. Are the expenses of your department paid out of the colonial Customs or out of the British?—The British.

453. Then that amount, whatever it may be, is an additional charge to the British Exchequer?—Yes.

454. Are there any other expenses contingent on the management of colonial Customs, paid by the British Customs here?—No.

455. Can you state if the Custom-house officers in the colonies have any other duties than those connected with the collection of revenue?—They have the enforcement of the navigation laws which have been passed by Parliament, and the management of the liberated Africans, and other incidental matters.

456. *Chairman.*] Except the case of Jamaica, is the tonnage duty uniformly collected by the officers of the Customs?—Yes.

457. The expenses of your office are not included in the 14,000*l.*?—No.

458. Does the account you have laid on the table of the Committee represent the whole amount of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.?—No; the sugars sold in England are not included in that, but I can furnish a statement for the corresponding years.

459. Be so good as to do so?—Yes.

460. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] The whole amount of receipts under the head Miscellaneous, appears to amount to 50,737*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; can you state to the Committee from what sources these receipts are derived?—I think you will find several large sums at the Bahamas and Barbadoes; sums received in the Colonies towards salaries.

461. Will you prepare the return?—I will.

462. At Halifax, there is a grant, is that made by the Colonial Assembly?—Yes.

463. Towards the salaries of the Custom-house officers?—Yes.

464. Ten thousand and seventy-nine pounds in the shape of miscellaneous expenditure appears here; will you state generally what are the heads that comprise that amount?—Imprests to other ports; duties and penalties refunded; superannuation allowances, and other miscellaneous payments.

465. Why is this grant made by the Colonial Assembly, 5,998*l.*; do you happen to know?—They made that grant in consideration of the gross proceeds of the duty being paid over to the Colony at once.

466. In fact this account does not show the gross proceeds of the duty?—It does, but there is a corresponding sum on the other side paid to the receiver-general.

467. *Chairman.*] It appears in many colonies, the receipt and expenditure balance one another in that way?—Yes.

468. Is it usual from year to year to regulate the accounts by a payment of the difference?—Whatever the existing salaries may exceed the amount of the Colonial grant, they are paid either by duties or by the receiver-general in the contingencies.

469. Is that regulated year by year?—Yes, certainly.

470. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] Why is not the usual practice adopted, the stopping the amount of the salaries from the revenue before it is paid by the Colonial Treasury?—Because the Assembly objected to any deduction being made from those duties previously to their being paid over to the Colonial Treasurer.

471. *Chairman.*] Are there any cases in which salaries have been first paid in England, and afterwards claimed from the Colonial Treasurer?—None.

472. Mr. *Hume.*] Not even those who have leave of absence?—No.

473. Nor those who are permitted to come home on leave of absence, of which certificates are laid on the table of the House annually?—No; those are only special, but an officer gives up half his salary to the person who does his duty in his absence.

474. From whence has he leave, from the Customs in England?—If it is emergent, he may get three months' leave from the Governor, but it is confirmed and renewed by the Commissioners at home.

475. How long is leave of absence extended?—No time is fixed on a person coming home, and showing good and sufficient cause, his leave is renewed.

476. *Chairman.*] Why is the amount of interest introduced into this account; are those unsettled transactions?—Yes.

477. Mr. *Hume.*] I see in Grenada there is a credit of 286*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* received under Acts prior to the 18th of Geo. 3, c. 12; from what document have you taken that?—From the four quarterly returns collected by the collector of Grenada.

478. Does that state the several duties on which it is charged, and the rate at

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which it is charged?—It states the amount received upon each entry, each merchant's entry of his goods; it shows the amount received on a pipe of wine, entered by A. B., for instance.

479. Is there any abstract account for so much wine, for example, in the quarter, and so much of other articles?—No; it is only a total, the aggregate; the details are given, then there is a total at the end of the account.

480. Those details are at your office?—No, they are passed by me to the Comptroller General's, after they are examined.

481. I observe 2,148*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* credited under Acts subsequent to the 18th of George the 3d, from whence do you take that item?—From the same account from which I arrive at the total in the other case.

482. Have you in that account the items and details of which that aggregate is composed?—Yes.

483. *Chairman.*] Do I understand this account to be merely bringing together the four quarterly accounts of 1835?—Yes.

484. Mr. *Hume.*] Then there is 1,223*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* received for bills on the receiver-general,—on what receiver-general?—In England.

485. That is part of the 14,000*l.* which England is required to pay over and above the receipts of the colonies?—Yes.

486. In Grenada, in the account of disbursements there are 2,105*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* paid as salaries out of duties subsequent to the 18th of George the 3d; have you the details—the names and officers to whom that money is disbursed?—Yes. I beg to annex the details:

Particulars of the Disbursements at Grenada for the Year 1835:

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collector | Thomas Holmes | 1,500 | – | – |
| Controller | Thomas Challoner | 600 | – | – |
| Two Landing Waiters and Searchers at 300*l.* per annum | Thomas Morton; J. B. Blamire | 600 | – | – |
| Three ditto, at 250*l.* per annum each | Robert Keenedy; George Gun Munro; Robert W. Cruckshank | 750 | – | – |
| Clerk at 200*l.* per annum | Josh. Clarke (Including back pay) | 231 | 14 | 4 |
| | £. | 3,681 | 14 | 4 |
| Incidental Charges; viz. Stationery, Rent of Custom House, Boat and Hands, Servant to attend Office, and Packing Boxes | £. 175 7 11 | | | |
| Law Charges | 228 8 6 | | | |
| | | 403 | 16 | 5 |
| | £. | 4,085 | 10 | 9 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SALARIES: | | | | |
| Paid out of Duties prior | £. 183 3 10 | | | |
| „ Duties subsequent, and Tonnage | 2,195 2 3 | | | |
| „ Crown's Share of Seizures and Bills on England | 1,303 8 3 | | | |
| | | 3,681 | 4 | 4 |
| INCIDENTS: | | | | |
| Paid out of Duties prior | £. 175 7 11¼ | | | |
| Paid by Receiver-General in England | 228 8 6 | | | |
| | | 403 | 16 | 5 |
| | £. | 4,085 | 10 | 9 |

June 5, 1837.

*J. Woodhouse.*

487. Could you furnish an account of the several items on which the different custom duties have been received, and such as have been credited here?—I could produce the original accounts.

488. Which, in fact, are the accounts received?—Yes.

489. Would you furnish an account of the establishments at the several colonies from which this emanates?—The Treasury is the more proper quarter to furnish that; that is the quarter where the salaries are fixed, and whence the authority for paying them emanates.

490. *Chairman.*]

490. *Chairman.*] Will you furnish the Committee with the last quarterly returns you have received from the colonies, one from each?—They are all made out on the same principle. *J. L. Woodhouse, Esq.*

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[*The Witness was requested to furnish the last quarterly receipts received from each Colony.—Vide* APPENDIX, No. 14, p. 198.]

491. Are there any Custom-house fees received by the Custom-house department in the colony?—None; they were abolished on the 5th January 1825.

492. They were abolished in the colonies the same time as in England?—They were abolished here before that.

*William Johnson*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

493. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you hold in the Post-office?—Clerk in the Accountant General's office. *W. Johnson, Esq.*

494. Which of the Colonies furnish Post-office returns to the office?—British North America and Jamaica.

495. What does British North America comprise?—The Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

496. And the West Indies?—Jamaica comprises the deputies in the interior.

497. Are Post-office returns received from any other colonies in the West Indies but Jamaica?—No.

498. Which of the Mediterranean colonies make returns to the Post-office?—Gibraltar and Malta.

499. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you any from Prince Edward's Island?—That has a deputy postmaster under Halifax.

500. *Chairman.*] Has any return been made from the Newfoundland Post-office to the Post-office here?—No; all letters to Newfoundland must be paid before they are put in; similar to foreign letters.

501. Mr. *Hume.*] Are all the other colonies with whom you have no direct account treated as foreign colonies?—No, for the whole of British North America and for the West India Islands, all letters can be put in unpaid as well as paid; to Malta and Gibraltar the postage must be paid, and to Newfoundland.

502. British Guiana and Demerara?—Paid or unpaid, as you please.

503. And Trinidad?—Paid or unpaid, as you please; it is optional.

504. *Chairman.*] Is any annual estimate made out at the Post-office of the expected receipts and revenues?—In respect to the colonies there is not.

505. Will you state the gross amount of the Post-office colonial revenues?—Seventy-six thousand eight hundred and forty-three pounds twelve shillings and ten-pence farthing.

506. Will you furnish the Committee with a general statement and a statement in detail of each colony?—Certainly.

507. Can you state the amount of the Post-office expenditure?—I cannot from memory.

508. Are you aware whether there are any colonial Post-office receipts that do not come under the cognizance of the Postmaster General?—In all the colonies with which the Post-office keeps an account, the whole of the Post-office revenues are, after the payment of the necessary expenditure, applied to the Post-office revenue, and remitted to England. In some of the colonies, I believe, there is a Post-office establishment.

509. There are some in which the internal communication is under the Postmaster General of England?—That is the case in British North America and Jamaica.

510. How often are returns made by the Colonial Post-office to the Postmaster General?—Every three months.

511. Will you be so good as to furnish the Committee with the last trimestral returns received from the different colonies?—Yes.

512. Have you them with you?—I have for British North America and Jamaica.

513. Can you state from such account what was the gross amount of the Post-office revenue received in the North American Provinces in the quarter ending the 5th of July?—Eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six pounds nine shillings and eleven pence the receipt.

514. What was the gross outlay?—Five thousand six hundred and ninety pounds sixteen shillings and eleven-pence halfpenny.

*W. Johnson*, Esq.

5 June 1837.

515. Can you state the gross revenue for the West Indian colonies in the last quarterly report?—I will; 4,651 *l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

516. Is that the amount received in Jamaica only, or does it represent the receipts from the transfer of letters from one West Indian colony to another?—The amount collected in Jamaica only.

517. Where are the amounts received in the other West Indian colonies to be found?—They do not render accounts; accounts are kept against the deputy, and furnished from this office every three months.

518. Can yon state by the Jamaica account, what is the amount received for external and what for internal postage?—Such an account could be given; the gross receipts of Jamaica average 19,000 *l.* a year, of which 12,000 *l.* may be considered as internal postage, that is, postage originating in the island itself, in the interior between Kingston and other towns.

519. Can you state the amount of internal and external postage received in British North America?—The gross receipts in British North America are 46,000 *l.* a year, of which the internal is 42,500 *l.*

520. Are the postmasters in Jamaica paid by a per centage on the receipts?—Yes, ten per cent. on them.

521. And the postmasters in British North America?—The majority of them have 20 per cent; some of the larger of them are paid by fixed salaries.

522. Here is a Parliamentary account of the Post-office receipts of the colonies for the year 1834; it gives as the receipt 68,546 *l.*, and for expenses 40,678 *l.*; was that account made up by the Post-office?—I am not acquainted with those figures, nor can I speak from memory as to their accuracy; but I should imagine they were made up by the returns from our department to the Treasury.

523. You are aware that 68,000 *l.* is the whole amount of gross receipts as laid before Parliament in 1834?—Yes, I should think it was.

524 Mr. *Hume.*] Are there any disbursements from that for packets or other charges?—The whole of the Packet establishment in relation to the West Indies and likewise the Mediterranean and America are borne by the Admiralty, and not paid out of the Post-office revenues.

525. Are you able to state, then, whether the charges for those departments exceed the revenue that you have not stated?—I cannot state, not being aware of the expenses borne by the Admiralty.

526. *Chairman.*] Are there any other colonies besides British North America and Jamaica in which the Post-office revenues depending on internal communication are received by the Postmaster General?—I am not aware of any.

527. Can you furnish a statement of the Post-office receipt and expenditure for 1836 for each colony?—Not for the whole of the colonies; we can for the West India islands, with the exception of Jamaica; that could be furnished up to October 1836, and British North America up to July 1836.

528. Be so good as to prepare those returns?—Certainly.

529. Would the accounts of British North America and the West Indies and the Mediterranean comprise all the receipts of the Colonial Post-office revenues which come under the control of the Postmaster General in the colonies?—Certainly.

530. Are the quarterly accounts furnished by the colonial departments of the Post-office audited at the Post-office?—They undergo examination in the department to which I belong, the account being rendered, with proper vouchers, to us; afterwards they are transferred, with those vouchers, to the Audit-office, as forming part of a general account of the Post-office for the year.

531. The annual account of receipts of the Colonial Post-office, then, is made up at the Post-office here?—Yes.

532. And the quarterly account is sent to the Audit-office as vouchers for those amounts?—As vouchers for those amounts.

533. State who is charged with the business of auditing the accounts in the colonies before they are sent home to the Post-office?—I cannot exactly say whether it could be exactly considered as an audit; but in British North America there is an accountant there charged with the examination of all accounts prior to their coming home; there is an examination in Jamaica of accounts rendered here, but in all instances the accounts transmitted to this country are declared on oath by the respective deputies before the magistrates.

534. Are you aware if the Jamaica legislature takes any notice of the Post-office accounts?—I am not.

535. Does the power of franking exist there?—That I cannot inform you.

536. Mr. *Hume.*] As you state a very large portion of the Jamaica postage arises from internal postage, can you state by whom the deputy postmasters in the interior of Jamaica are appointed?—I cannot; but I should imagine they were appointed by the Deputy Postmaster General at Jamaica, as he is held responsible for all the revenues of the island, and gives bond for them.

537. What is his name?—John Wilson.

538. When was he appointed, and by whom?—I cannot state the date of his appointment, but he was appointed by the Postmaster General for the time being in England.

539. Is the Deputy Postmaster General always a resident there?—I am not able to answer that question; I should imagine he always is resident at Kingston.

540. Are you aware of the amount of salaries paid by that department to the several parties employed?—Yes, certainly.

541. Can you state by whom Mr. Stayner was appointed Deputy Postmaster General in Canada?—I cannot. I believe all these appointments vest in the Postmaster General.

542. Paid by salary or per-centage?—By salary.

543. Are you aware whether he brings to account the charge on newspapers or not?—I cannot say; I should think not.

544. Who appoints the Postmaster General at Toronto and Montreal, and the different residencies?—I am not able to answer that question.

545. Will you inquire by whom the appointments are made in all the dependencies in British North America?—Certainly. The Postmaster of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is Mr. Howe of Halifax; he renders a separate account, but these are consolidated into one head under British North America, and he holds his appointment from the Postmaster General.

546. Can you produce an account of the establishments of the Post-office in the several departments of British North America, showing the amounts received and the amount expended, and the amount of salaries paid to each person above 50*l.*?—Certainly, I will do so.

547. And the same with regard to Jamaica?—Certainly.

[*The Witness was requested to furnish these Accounts.*] Appendix, No. 14.

548. *Chairman.*] Can any alteration in the rates of internal postage take place without the authority of the Postmaster General?—I should think not; in fact I should imagine it required an Act of Legislature to alter the rates of postage internally.

549. What legislature?—I cannot say.

550. Does the governor of any of our colonies interfere with the Post-office regulations, or exercise any authority or control?—In this way; in some of the islands, in consequence of the very depreciated state of the currency, our charges are made in sterling money, and the governor fixes a rate of exchange, at which the postmaster collects that money from the inhabitants, which is generally considered sufficient to cover the losses incurred by the depreciated state of the monies.

551. His interference only goes to fix the rate of exchange in the settlement of accounts?—So far as I am aware; I am not aware of any other.

552. Are we to understand the Post-office does not possess an account of the expenses incurred in conveying letters and packets to British North America and Jamaica?—Certainly it does not. I think the whole of that item forms part of the Navy estimates every year.

553. Does the Postmaster General exercise any control whatever in the East India Colonies?—No, we have no account whatever there.

554. Any in the Australian?—Not any.

555. Can you state who appoints the postmaster in the Australian Colonies?—I cannot say; I think the Post-office in the East Indies are under the controul of the Company; as to Australia, I do not know; I should imagine it is under the Colonial Office.

556. But in the Colonies you have been mentioning the Postmaster General appoints or issues his commission to all the dependents?—I am not aware, I think that is not the case at Jamaica; I think they are appointed by the Deputy Postmaster General in Jamaica; and in British North America I think it is the same,

*W. Johnson*, Esq.

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for in both instances the Deputy Postmaster General is held responsible for the receipts of his deputies, and has the right of appointment.

557. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you receive quarterly or half-yearly accounts from each of our several Colonies?—Not from each, only from British North America and Jamaica; to the other West India Colonies we render forms of accounts from this department.

558. Will you furnish a copy of each of the forms of account you send to those several Colonies?—Certainly.

559. Including the Mediterranean?—From the Mediterranean and Gibraltar they render their own accounts.

560. Will you furnish the Committee with copies of the last quarterly returns from all those Islands which furnish their accounts, and copies of all those which you furnish to them?—Yes, I will.

561. Will you be prepared to state under what Acts of Parliament these several duties are performed?—Yes.

562. Will you state by whom and in what manner franking, or the privilege of sending letters free to Jamaica, and any of the Colonies, is exercised?—I am not able to answer this question.

563. Is there any Post-office establishment at Heligoland?—I am not aware of any; we have an agent at Rotterdam.

564. Do you receive any post-office returns from Heligoland?—Not any.

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*Mercurii, 7° die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. T. Baring. | Mr. Marsland. |
| Mr. Rundle | Mr. Hume. |
| Sir George Grey. | |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Luke G. Hansard*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*Luke G. Hansard*, Esq.

7 June 1837.

565. *Chairman.*] HAVE you examined the blue books which have been laid before the Committee?—I have.

566. What is the number of volumes?—I believe there are about 30 volumes.

567. How many volumes would it require to have them printed in a condensed form?—I think they might be condensed and printed in one moderate sized volume of, I should think, about 700 pages.

568. At what should you estimate the expense?—I think the expense might be from 600*l.* to 800*l.*; I cannot speak with precision; if the Committee will look at the volumes cursorily, they will see that many of them are very much in blank, and the apparent bulk of the volumes does not give any correct idea of what might be the ultimate bulk when printed; many of the statements will come into single lines, or in a small compass, if printed in a condensed form.

569. If they were still further condensed, by adding together all the salaries under 50*l.*, would not that reduce the size of the volume and the expense considerably?—I should think with that condensation they might be brought into 400 or 500 pages, which would reduce the expense to 600*l.* probably.

570. Sir *George Grey.*] Is the form of all the books the same?—They appear to me precisely the same.

571. Have you formed an estimate of the expense of printing one as a specimen of the whole?—I can give the Committee a general idea; I should think about 20*l.* would be the expense of printing one of those thin books.

572. *Chairman.*] Would it not be less expensive, do you imagine, to print them continuously, or to have them re-arranged by going through the same heads in corresponding columns?—I think unquestionably a re-arrangement of them would afford means for the condensation of them to a very considerable extent, because many of the repetitions might be avoided; the statement of the column heads need not be repeated, and those being withdrawn, would diminish the bulk of the printing.

*John*

*John Thomas Briggs*, Esq., called in; and Examined.



573. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you fill?—Accountant-general of the Navy.

574. How long have you occupied that situation?—Five years.

575. What have been the principal improvements introduced in the system of keeping the Navy Office accounts?—The introduction of the double entry system.

576. At what period was that introduced?—I found it had been introduced three or four years before I went there; it was introduced by Mr. Thomson.

577. That was at the period when Mr. Thomson was one of the Commissioners of the Navy?—It was.

578. At this moment are the whole of the accounts of the Navy department kept by double entry?—The whole of them.

579. Does the ledger represent the different heads of estimates?—It does.

580. The navy accounts are of a very extensive and comprehensive character, are they not?—Very much so, extending all over the world.

581. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you include in the double entry the accounts of the dock-yards, as well as other expenses for pay?—The accounts are not kept by double entry at the dock-yards, but the expenditure at the dock-yards is brought into double entry afterwards in London.

582. *Chairman.*] Are the accounts all kept in an uniform manner?—Yes.

583. Were models for the accounts made out, in order to secure uniformity in the mode of making out the accounts?—Yes.

584. Mr. *Hume.*] Have those models been made since you undertook the charge?—Yes; they were in various shapes when I went there.

585. *Chairman.*] As far as you have formed an opinion, do your accounts comprise every thing which is required in a matter of account?—Certainly.

586. Do they go into very minute details?—Very minute; they extend from a few pence up to 50,000*l.*

587. You found no difficulty in introducing an uniform system, bearing equally on small or large accounts?—None whatever.

588. Mr. *Hume.*] In what way are the accounts of the establishments in the colonies returned?—They are entered in a debtor and creditor account of the receipt and expenditure.

589. Under each head?—The account shows the monies received, of course, and the monies paid, and at the end there is an abstract corresponding with the subsequent postings, under the appropriate heads of the Estimates.

590. Take Bermuda, for instance; in what way are the different heads of expenditure at Bermuda under the charge of the Admiralty kept?—They are kept under the respective heads of the Estimates, and the Votes; they are all brought ultimately into that shape, and there is an abstract of them returned with every account; for instance, there are 18 heads of estimate; the first will be the wages of seamen; there may be very small payments under that head, which will stand in that shape in the account returned from Bermuda; they will be combined by me, with all the other expenditure all over the world.

591. Would the account of Bermuda show the total expenditure under such separate head, while each separate expenditure would be under its own head?—The account shows the expenditure at Bermuda under all the several heads, those being combined in London with the accounts of all the other colonies.

592. *Chairman.*] Does every voucher specify the account under which it is to be classed?—The document returned from Bermuda does not.

593. Do not you think it would be an improvement that every voucher should by its nature classify itself under a particular head of expenditure?—We have had that question under consideration, and have had some difficulties in doing that; I do not say that the difficulties might not be removed, but we have found every purpose answered by the present accounts.

594. Have you gone in detail into the French system of accounts?—Yes.

595. Is it not the case there that the vouchers class themselves under their different heads?—Yes; but there are some other circumstances there that are peculiar to the French accounts; in the first place, when they make payments, they arrange every thing according to the head of the service; our payments are made first, and the arrangement made afterwards.

596. Would it not be a great improvement in the system of accounts that there should be that arrangement here?—That would create great delay; it would

*J. T. Briggs*, Esq.

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interfere with our system of accounts; the proceedings here are dispatched so much more rapidly than in France; it would postpone the payments a month or six weeks.

597. But as every contract must be some time in the course of execution, do you not think it would be convenient that the document should show where it must be arranged in the account?—There are some documents that now show that; those which go to the Paymaster-General's Office, every document for a bill made out in London has noted upon it the number and head of the estimate to which it relates; it is marked No. 10, for instance, the head it is to appear under; but we have not been able to extend that abroad; we show that as to all our expenditure at home paid by bills on the Paymaster-General.

598. As far as you have extended it, is it not very convenient?—I am not aware that it is so important to us as to the Paymaster General.

599. Has the Paymaster General introduced the system of double entry into his department?—He has.

600. You are understood to state that you have found it perfectly practicable to bring matters into such a system of accounts by double entry as to include every expenditure?—Certainly.

601. In cases where money transactions are very complicated, and they consist of a great variety of disbursements, and when the accounts come from a great number of different persons, do you think the double entry system is applicable to accounts of that character equally as to accounts which are less varied and less intricate?—I think, in proportion as accounts are complicated or intricate in their nature or extent, so the system of double entry is the more applicable, the more advisable, and the more necessary.

602. How often are the accounts of your sub-accountants made up?—Quarterly.

603. Can you furnish the Committee with one of the quarterly returns?—Certainly.

[*The Witness then delivered in the same.—Vide* APPENDIX, No. 1, p. 163.]

604. In your department how often are the accounts transferred to the great journal?—Monthly.

605. Do you require every sub-accountant to make daily entries of the transactions of which he is cognizable?—It is left to the discretion of the accountant abroad, for instance, to make up his accounts as he pleases; there is no particular regulation to say he is to do it daily; it is so much a matter of course, that if a man pay-money to-day, he will enter it to-day; that I cannot conceive that an order to that effect is necessary.

606. Your department is also a department of receipt?—Yes.

607. Of what do the receipts consist?—The sales of old stores; the supply of provisions to merchant vessels; the receipts for passengers in steam-packets; and the receipts from marines who pay 20*l.* a piece when discharged, and many others.

608. The receipts of your department are introduced as deductions in the Navy Estimates?—The receipts of one year are brought forward as deductions from the next year's Estimates.

609. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you not think it would simplify your accounts if all those receipts were transferred to the Exchequer, and you had only the specific accounts of expenditure to keep?—I think so.

610. *Chairman.*] You think that it would be convenient that the department of expenditure should be distinct from the department of receipt?—Yes, certainly there would be some inconvenience avoided; I had rather have only the expenditure than be encumbered with the receipts. Such a regulation was contemplated by the Treasury Minute of 26 Sept. 1834, (p. 6, para. 10, of House of Commons copy.)

611. You ascertained in your examination of the French accounts, that in no case is a department of expenditure allowed to be a department of receipt, and that all receipts for stores, or from any other source, must be paid directly into the Exchequer?—That is the case arising from the different systems; for there they have paymasters stationed at every place where money is receivable, and it is paid to the paymaster in behalf of the treasury.

612. Mr. *Hume.*] Will you explain how the payments are made at those separate places where charges are incurred?—The Treasury, or that branch of the Treasury denominated the Paymaster General's Office, have agents at all the different stations, which agents receive money of all kinds, instead of those who are to disburse it; the agent of the office receives the money; whatever money is wanted

is

is handed over to the agents, who are to disburse it on behalf of the army, or other service; but in the Naval Department there is scarcely a single imprest agent or officer who pays money; the agents of the Treasury pay every thing.

613. Do you not pay naval pay at different places in the United Kingdom as well as in the colonies, by officers of the excise and others who are considered your agents?—They are considered, as far as that goes, our agents. Every quarter they have been used to pay the pensions and half-pay, but that duty is now transferred to the Paymaster General's Office; consequently that does not now so much apply to me as it did a few months ago.

614. Has not that system simplified very much the accounts of your office? — I cannot say, for I found it in that state when I came to the office.

615. What are the kind of payments made for you by those agents in different parts of the country and abroad?—The few that now remain for our department are the half-pay and pensions outstanding up to the 1st of October last, and the remittance of seamen's wages and allotments; if a seaman abroad or a seaman paid at Portsmouth wishes to remit money to a relation, or even to himself in England, Scotland or Ireland, then a bill is made out to the Collector of the Customs or Excise, who pays that upon production of the duplicate in the possession of the party himself.

616. Is that under Lord Melville's Act?—Yes.

617. Are the Committee to understand that those payments are made under an order signed by your department?—Yes; every one being signed by myself, and approved of by a Lord of the Admiralty.

618. Are there any monies received in the same manner as you have stated the payments to be made from your office for stores or other articles received at the out-stations?—None on our account by the collectors of revenue.

619. Are there no old stores sold or receipts of that kind in the colonies, or in Ireland or Scotland, in your department?—In the colonies there are, the value of which is received by our naval agents, not by the Customs or Excise; also in Ireland we have a naval agent at Cork; he receives the money, and brings it to his naval account.

620. Are each of those naval agents accountants to the department?—Yes.

621. Is each storekeeper at the separate colonies and outports a separate accountant?—Each storekeeper to any department is a separate accountant, but they sometimes combine the victualling agent and the naval storekeeper together.

622. Take Gibraltar, for instance, what is the case there with their payments and receipts?—The storekeeper there transacts every thing relating to that formerly done on account of the Navy Board, and every thing on account of the Victualling Board; there is only one officer there.

623. Does he pay and receive money personally?—Yes.

624. Is not there a separate individual for receiving monies for that department, and paying them?—No, not at Gibraltar.

625. In France the person who pays does not receive?—Just so.

626. That is the difference between the two systems to which you allude?—Yes; I have before referred to a Minute of the Treasury in existence meeting that very point, rather expressing an intention of doing it, for in that year it was too late to do it with reference to Parliament.

627. *Chairman.*] Is there at this moment any sub-accountant who pays money for account of that department, and who is not responsible to you as Accountant-general?—I cannot bring to my recollection any person of that description.

628. Mr. *Hume.*] In Canada, for instance, where there are a great many payments to be made, does the Commissary account to you?—He pays the amount out of the revenue received; there is no imprest account.

629. In what way are the various payments you have to make on account of the public service in Upper Canada made?—We have a naval agent there also.

630. Where does he reside?—He resides at Kingston, but that is just on the point of being broken up.

631. Are not many of your payments made at Montreal, Quebec and other places, far distant from Kingston?—They are all made by the commissariat; our agent only pays those in the immediate vicinity of Kingston; the others are paid by the commissariat agents under the Treasury, and repaid.

632. You receive through the Treasury the account of their disbursements on that department?—Yes, claiming repayment; or I should rather say the Customs and Excise, the Revenue Boards under the Treasury; they state our agents

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have made these payments here for the naval service, and you will repay us, which we do, by making out a bill to the Receiver-general of the Customs and Excise.

633. Do those entries appear in your accounts as payments by this department? —Yes.

634. Mr. *F. T. Baring*.] How do you receive the accounts of advances made in the colonies from the Commissariat chest?—From the Audit Board now; that is a very recent regulation; then what is called a transfer bill, is made out to transfer from the Naval Funds to the Army Funds the amount of the payments.

635. *Chairman*.] Is no such transfer made till after the audit of the account? —Not till after the auditors have given us in the account; we know nothing about whether the audit is made.

635.* Do they render it before or after their examination?—That I am not prepared to speak to.

636. Does it come with any signature showing it has been approved?— I have nothing to do with their approval of it; they only state that so much has been paid, producing the vouchers.

637. At what period does that take place ordinarily after the transaction?— It fluctuates very much, sometimes within a few months and sometimes many months, sometimes it is a twelvemonth before they come round; I am not prepared to say why, but I suppose it is because they are not received, or because they have not been able to take them up for examination; but we have written to the Treasury requesting that they might come forward more speedily, and they have come forward more speedily since that.

638. Does not that delay the making up of your annual account?—No, for we have supplied to us a substitute, a duplicate of the vouchers sent home.

639. By whom are those duplicates sent?—By our naval agent.

640. Where you have no naval agent, what is done?—That is for money taken up; there is no money taken up for the other payments I refer to; until we receive them from the Audit Board, we know nothing about them as far as regards their payment.

641. The items you include in your account are only items for disbursements of money they pay in advance?—Just so.

642. The payments made by the Excise and Customs on your behalf you have no knowledge of until they come to you from those Boards?—Just so, of accounts of that description.

643. Do you ever delay balancing the annual accounts in order that you may receive documents which have not reached you in course?—No, we arbitrarily balance the accounts at the time, otherwise they would not be ready for Parliament.

644. Previous to the time when that was required, did you do so?—There was no balance sheet made out for Parliament until the Act of 1832 required it; now and then there would be a casual account called for, but it was not systematically required till then.

645. Mr. *Hume*.] Have the balances been regularly made since that Act, agreeably to the form now before the Committee?—Exactly.

646. *Chairman*.] In case of a sale of stores, do you require all payments to be made in gross, and without deduction?—Certainly.

647. By whom are they examined?—They are examined by the clerks in my department before they are brought to me; they ultimately go through my hands.

648. Can you say that, under the present system of double entry, every account must come under your inspection?—Every one.

649. How frequently do you balance your accounts?—Always quarterly, very frequently intermediately.

650. Can they be balanced on the present system without much difficulty?—Yes.

651. How long after the close of the financial year does it require to make up your general balance sheet?—By Act of Parliament, eight months are allowed; we take seven months, in order to give as much time as possible to receive our accounts from abroad; and we generally find that, with an occasional exception, we do get them from the most distant places within the seven months; then the last month we take to wind them up, and make out the general account, the Act of Parliament requiring it to be returned to the Audit Board by the 30th of November.

652. Is the balance sheet audited by the Audit Board previous to its being presented to Parliament?—Not as to the examination of details, which are minutely

minutely examined and audited in the Naval Department, but only as far as regards the proper posting of the different expenditures under the heads of the Appropriation Act, which is what the Act prescribes.

653. The audit is only made as to the forms of the account?—As to the proper classification under the heads of the Appropriation Act; and it is their duty to state whether or not that which is voted by Parliament has been paid under each proper head of expense.

654. Does the balance sheet undergo any examination at the Treasury?—None at all.

655. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you only keep an account at the Bank of the warrants drawn for those eighteen heads on each account at the Bank, or are there more entries than one?—We do not require to keep any cash at the Bank; it is the Paymaster-general who keeps cash at the Bank; where the account is divided into two heads, Effective and Non-effective.

656. All your duties are necessarily comprised under one or other of the eighteen heads, so as to enable you to make up that account you present to Parliament?—Certainly.

657. Has the change of drawing on the Paymaster-general lessened or simplified the labours of your office?—As far as regards our office, it is the same; before, we drew on the Treasurer of the Navy, now we draw on the paymaster-general.

658. *Chairman.*] Does the money received from the sale of stores go into the hands of the Paymaster-general?—It does.

659. Mr. *Hume.*] In gross, or after any deduction from the payment?—In gross, as the money is received.

660. *Chairman.*] Does the store account of the naval department come under your cognizance?—No, it is under the Storekeeper-general.

661. Have you any accounts, under any circumstances, with the colonial treasurers?—None whatever; at the colonies the money is all taken up from the commissaries, not from the colonial government.

662. You know of no instances in which monies have been advanced in payments made by the colonial chest for your department?—No.

663. What were the principal difficulties which occurred in the introduction of the double entry system into your department?—I cannot say that; it was introduced before I went there; I found it to a certain degree in operation, and what fell to me was the adapting it to the accounts required to be rendered to Parliament; there was no difficulty in doing it at all.

664. Do you see any objection or difficulty in the introduction of the double entry system into the colonial accounts?—I have not looked into the colonial accounts, and therefore I am speaking out of book; but I cannot see any difficulty in introducing the system of double entry into any accounts.

665. As far as you have seen the operation of that system on your own department, has it tended to the regularity and correctness of the accounts?—Prodigiously; I consider it quite impossible to carry them on under any other system.

666. Mr. *Hume.*] Before that system was introduced, the balances were stated and were never effectually checked by any body?—No, it was a mass of confusion.

667. *Chairman.*] You feel that the whole of the public monies which come under your cognizance are so paid and received as to give, in consequence of the double entry system, the greatest possible security to the public?—It appears to me to be so.

668. Is it the usage of your department, when any change is introduced, to furnish models to the sub-accountants?—As much as possible.

669. Mr. *Hume.*] Have the models been formed for your department alone, or is it only a form sent from the Treasury to you?—Formed by my department alone.

670. *Chairman.*] Are the forms approved by the Treasury before they are submitted to your subordinates?—No.

670. Mr. *Hume.*] Does it rest with yourself to make such alterations in the forms of the account, or do you submit them to the board before they are furnished?—I lay them before the Board of Admiralty for their approval.

672. What accounts are returned by your department to the Audit Office?—No other accounts than the annual account, and, in order to prevent delay in the progress of it, two clerks are in my office day by day throughout the year watching the progress of it, and examining the account with the vouchers, to be satisfied of its accuracy, because they are allowed only two months after the account is made up, and they could not do it in two months.



673. There

*J. T. Briggs*, Esq.

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673. There is a perpetual audit going on in your office?—Yes.

674. Mr. *Hume.*] Are there any specific duties those clerks do?—The duties enjoined by the Act of Parliament are to obey any orders they receive from the Audit Board; they are acting under their orders, regulated by Act of Parliament.

675. How often do they report to the Audit Board on the state of the accounts?—That I cannot say; that depends on their discretion.

676. Mr. *Hume.*] Is the account made up in November 1836 finally audited by the Audit Board?—The last account audited by the Audit Board ended the 31st of March 1836, which is completed in the November following, and laid before The House at the beginning of the next Session.

677. There is no account in arrear?—None; our last account to the 31st of March goes on, with the exception of the foregoing accounts, till October, which will be laid before The House the beginning of next Session.

678. The audit goes on now contemporaneously with the making out the account?—Yes; the clerks go on day by day following that up.

*Thomas Clinton Murdoch*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*T. C. Murdoch*, Esq.

679. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you fill in the Colonial Office?—I have charge of the North American department.

680. Describe the particular colonies which come under your cognizance, and your particular duties?—The two Canadian Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

681. What are your duties?—To prepare papers for the Secretary of State's approval, according to his instructions respecting all matters connected with those colonies.

682. On matters of account?—No, correspondence.

683. Are you charged by the Secretary of State with the correspondence with those colonies?—I am.

684. Mr. *Hume.*] Are any advances made to any of those colonies by authority of the Colonial Office?—No, there is no money paid to the colonies by authority of the Colonial Office; there is no money paid to the colonies at all, except what is voted by Parliament.

685. Does that go through your office?—No, through the Treasury.

686. *Chairman.*] Does not the estimate reach your office from the colonies by the beginning of the financial year?—No; the only account which reaches our office is the account of the receipt and expenditure of the former year, called the Blue Book.

687. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you get those annually?—Yes.

688. Do you get no other account from the colonies?—Yes; we get from Lower Canada, for instance, an account of the whole receipt and expenditure; there are also accounts of the receipt and expenditure of Lower Canada sent to the Audit Board; from the others we get accounts of the casual and territorial revenue half-yearly.

689. Why is there a difference between Lower Canada and the other colonies with reference to the return of their accounts?—The difference is only in the province of Lower Canada having sent fuller returns than the other provinces.

690. *Chairman.*] Have any suggestions been made to the other provinces to make their returns as full as those of Lower Canada?—No; the account from Lower Canada is rather annexed to a return sent us than one required for the use of our department; it is a return made in answer to a circular despatch which was sent out some years ago, and which has been continued in that colony, though not in other colonies.

691. Was the same despatch sent to the other colonies?—Yes, it was sent to the other colonies, and was answered at the time, but only one answer was received from most of them.

692. Did that despatch direct yearly returns?—I think it did not direct yearly returns; at that time it directed returns of certain accounts.

693. Do the accounts of receipt and expenditure received from each undergo examination before they go to the Audit-office?—No, they do not come to us for examination.

694. No examination is entered into whether the expenditure is authorized or not?—The Colonial-office has nothing to do with the examination of the accounts.

695. To whom are they sent?—The Audit Board audits them.

696. Mr. *Hume.*] To whom are they sent?—I apprehend to the Treasury.

697. Do

697. Do the accounts of casual and territorial revenue come to your office?—Yes.

698. By what orders do they come?—Under special instructions from the Secretary of State.

699. *Chairman.*] Have you a copy of the instructions?—No; I am not aware that the instructions are printed.

700. The Colonial Office have lately published a copy of rules and regulations for the government of the officers of His Majesty's principal possessions?—Yes.

701. Is that purporting to be the rules and regulations for colonies published by or under the sanction of the Colonial Office?—It is published under the sanction of the Colonial Secretary of State.

702. Does that contain the orders to which you allude respecting the casual and territorial revenues?—It does; that book has only lately been published; it has not yet got out to the colonies.

703. Is it in the way of transmission to the colonies?—It is at the present moment.

704. Is it sent to any other authority but the governor?—I am not aware that it is.

705. Mr. *Hume.*] Are those accounts furnished to you annually?—Some of them annually, some half-yearly and some quarterly.

706. What course do you take with respect to those accounts?—They are only sent for information; they are recorded in the office.

707. Are the Committee to understand that they go through the Treasury for audit by the Audit Board?—I am not competent to say what the process of auditing is.

708. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of the last instruction given on the subject of financial returns?—Yes.

[*Vide Chapter VII. of Rules and Regulations*, APPENDIX, No. 2, p. 169.]

709. Can you state, for any series of years, the gross amount of revenues derived from the Crown lands in the colonies?—A return could be made up without difficulty; I could not state it from memory.

[*The Witness was directed to furnish a Statement of the gross net amount received from the Crown Lands, or other heritable revenues, from the year* 1827 *to the present time.*—*Vide* APPENDIX, No. 10, p. 189.]

710. Mr. *Hume.*] Can you state how those revenues are appropriated?—They are all appropriated to colonial objects, objects of a different nature in the different colonies; many of them to the payment of salaries and the payment of contingent expenses of government offices.

711. Take, for instance, Upper Canada; to what purposes are they applied there?—They are applied in the payment of salaries in a great measure; a large portion of government salaries are paid out of the casual and territorial revenue.

712. Are those payments made solely by the orders of the Colonial-office or by the Treasury?—By order of the Colonial-office, with the sanction of the Treasury.

713. No part of these funds can be applied by the constituted authorities in Canada without orders from home?—In a case of great emergency I conceive the Governor would be justified in applying a portion of that revenue, and then reporting it to the Secretary of State, but only in that way.

714. The Houses of Assembly have no right to interfere?—No, not in respect of the Crown revenue.

715. Are there any other revenues in Upper Canada, the accounts of which come to your office?—There are the Custom revenues.

716. Are not the Custom returns furnished to your office?—None, except what are introduced into the blue book.

717. Are the Committee to understand that all the revenues from ground-rents are included in the return which you will be able to lay before the Committee?—Yes.

718. Will this account show the manner in which they have been appropriated?—It would be possible, if the Committee should wish that the appropriation should be included.

719. *Chairman.*] Is there an appropriation of the revenues from Crown lands separate and distinct from the appropriation of other colonial revenues?—The

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appropriation of the revenues from Crown lands is under the orders of the Secretary of State; the appropriation of the other revenues is under the order of the Colonial Legislature.

720. The appropriation can be in all instances defined?—Yes.

721. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you in the Colonial Office any check or control or interference with the Post-office revenue, for instance, collected in Upper Canada by orders of the Postmaster-General in England?—No, none.

722. Are no returns made to you by the agents of the Post Office?—No.

723. *Chairman.*] What is the case with those colonies where the Post Office has not its functionaries?—I have no knowledge of the Post-office establishment.

724. In Lower Canada what are the revenues of which returns are made to your office or the Treasury over which the Colonial Assembly have no control?—What is called the hereditary revenue, including the sales of land, licenses to cut timber, leases of Crown lands, and so on, what are called the Crown's hereditary dues and rights.

725. Are there any Crown's hereditary dues in Upper Canada?—Nothing, except the casual and territorial revenue.

726. Can you furnish for Lower Canada an account of all those items returned to you, over which the Colonial Legislature have no power?—Yes; it is right to observe, that they are furnished in great detail in the Appendix to the First Report of the Canada Commissioners.

727. Sir *George Grey.*] Are you aware whether it has been recently proposed to transfer to the respective Assemblies you are speaking of these revenues, on condition of their engaging to pay a certain amount for Civil List to the Crown?—Yes, a proposition of that kind has been recently made, and is now pending.

728. *Chairman.*] Can you state whether the gross amount received from the Crown lands or hereditary revenues is paid into the hands of the colonial treasurer?—Not the gross amount, but the net, after deducting the expenses of management.

729. Mr. *Hume.*] Are you able to show an abstract of the gross receipts under each of those heads without going into the details?—I do not think we have any returns that will show the gross receipts; I do not know whether it would be possible to show the gross receipts.

730. *Chairman.*] You have no cognizance of the expenses of management?—All those expenses of management are under instructions, and appropriated by the governor out there; I do not think there is a return in the Colonial Office of the expenses of management.

731. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you ever known of any of the items of the expenses of management or charges out of the gross revenue being objected to by the Colonial Office here?—I think it is very probable there may be instances of that sort, though they do not occur to my memory at the present moment.

732. Is there, in point of fact, any regular annual audit of those accounts when sent home?—Not in this country, but they are audited by the executive councils in the colonies.

733. Do the executive councils act under any specific orders from home as to the audit, or agreeably to such regulations as they themselves enact?—By the Act of 1791 the whole management of the land department is under the governor and executive council in the Canadian provinces; by the royal instructions it is also under the governor and executive council in the other colonies.

734. So that in fact the accounts sent home are considered by the Colonial Office here as having been audited agreeably to existing regulations?—The Colonial Office do not perform any audit; nor am I aware in what way the audit is performed by the Audit Office here; the account is sent home to the Secretary of State for information, not for examination.

735. Are not those revenues charged with whatever sums the Colonial Office, with the sanction of the Treasury, think fit to order?—Certainly.

736. You receive an account annually of all sums disbursed according to such orders?—Yes; then the office which performs the audit receives the Secretary of State's order for such expenditure as is borne on the expenditure sheet.

737. Who sends home the report, is it the auditor or the Secretary to the Government?—I do not know what the course of correspondence is; but I presume the governor sends it to the Lords of the Treasury, by whom it is sent to the Audit Office.

738. It

738. It does not come direct to you?—No, a copy of the account comes to us; but not a detailed account, with the vouchers.

739. Is there a reference in the account sent to the Audit Office to the order under which each salary or payment is made?—If any new payment is inserted, there is a reference to the despatch by which it is directed.

740. Those payments have reference to the orders given by the Secretary of State with the sanction of the Treasury?—Certainly.

741. Can you furnish the Committee with an abstract of the accounts of Lower Canada, those not under the sanction of the Colonial Assembly?—Certainly they can be furnished; they have been furnished already.

742. With regard to Nova Scotia, are there any revenues from that colony received by the Crown other than casual and territorial?—The only revenues received by the Crown in Nova Scotia, are the rents of mines in Cape Breton, and a small revenue arising from fines, forfeitures and seizures, and a very small sum upon the sales of land.

743. Do you mean coal mines?—Coal mines.

744. Are those accounts furnished to you or to the Treasury?—Copies of them come to us annually.

745. Are they subject to the same kind of examination as those from Upper and Lower Canada?—I suppose they are; there is no doubt they are.

746. Can you furnish an abstract of that account in the same manner as the other?—Yes.

747. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] Do those go to the auditors to be audited?—I believe they do; they are all passed by the Executive Council in the colony.

748. Mr. *Hume.*] You have no interference in checking them?—No, none.

749. Are the Crown revenues of New Brunswick under the like authority?—An arrangement is now going on with New Brunswick, probably it is before this time completed, to give over to them the whole of the casual and territorial revenue in exchange for a civil list of 15,500*l.* currency; that will then constitute the only revenue at the disposal of the Crown in that colony.

750. Can you furnish an abstract of the annual accounts under each head of New Brunswick?—Of those which have been received hitherto—they are in the blue books.

751. When was this proposal made to New Brunswick?—It was made, in the first instance, in the course of last September; a Bill was brought in in the province which did not become law; it has now been brought in in a new Session of the Assembly, and is expected to become law immediately.

752. Will there be any objection to a copy of the proposition for transferring those revenues being laid before the Committee?—I should conceive not; it has been published in the colony.

753. Mr. *F. T. Baring.*] The draft Bill drawn by the colony was assented to by the Treasury, and sent out by the Government?—It was.

754. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you from New Brunswick any other accounts than those of the casual and territorial revenue?—No.

755. Have you any copy of their annual account, such as is laid before their House of Assembly?—No; we have no other accounts than those in the blue book, which give an account of the whole receipts and expenditure.

756. Have you any power of interfering with their accounts?—No.

757. In Nova Scotia what are the revenues over which the House of Assembly have no control?—Merely the amount of 3,000*l.* a year arising from the lease of coal-mines in Cape Breton, and 600*l.* a year made up of small fees on passing grants of lands, fines and forfeitures, and seizures and other sources of revenue.

758. In what form are the accounts sent to you?—A regular balance sheet of the Provincial Treasury comes to us half-yearly.

759. Have they undergone examination before they come over?—Yes, by the Governor and Executive Council.

760. Are the Committee to understand that the blue book from Nova Scotia furnishes the other accounts?—It does.

761. In Prince Edward's Island are there any revenues over which the Assembly has no control?—No, there are no Crown revenues over which the Assembly has no control, or at least so small as not to be worth notice, I suppose 50*l.* a year is the full extent.

762. Are there no quit-rents?—They are not collected, they have never been

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paid in Prince Edward's Island. In the year 1831 a Bill was passed to build a government-house and certain public offices, for which they issued a sum of 5,000 *l.* in notes, redeemable out of the produce of a tax of 2 *s.* on every 100 acres, which was to last for five years, and during the continuance of that Act the collection of the quit-rents is suspended; the Act expires about this time, and then those proprietors who do not commute their quit-rents will have to pay them.

763. There are no disbursements at the present moment in Prince Edward's Island from those revenues, by order from the Colonial-Office?—No, none; on the contrary, Parliament votes annually a sum of 3,000*l.* a year to make up the expense of the civil list of Prince Edward's Island.

764. Do you receive a blue book from Prince Edward's Island in the same manner annually?—Yes.

765. What are the revenues received from Newfoundland, over which the colonial assembly has no power?—In the Act of Parliament which gave up the Custom duties to the legislature in Newfoundland when it was established, there is a clause reserving 6,550*l.* of those duties a year, to be applied under a warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the payment of the salaries of the governor, the judges, the colonial secretary and the attorney-general; besides which, there is a small revenue, about 600*l.* or 700*l.* a year, arising from what are called ship-rooms, which are certain privileges that the Crown has in the ports, I believe principally in the harbour of St. John's.

766. How is that appropriated?—That is appropriated under the orders of the Secretary of State.

767. Do you receive from them any account of the general receipts and expenditure of the colony?—We receive the account in the blue book.

768. What account do you receive from Bermuda?—We receive from Bermuda an account in the blue book of the annual revenue and expenditure.

769. There are no separate receipts besides those over which the local authorities have control?—Those over which the local authorities have not a control, consist of a small revenue called the powder duty, amounting to about 500*l.* a year, which is under the control of the governor and Executive Council.

770. Do you make any annual return of all those casual and territorial revenues from the different colonies you have mentioned to the Treasury?—No, none goes from our office.

771. You are not aware whether any collective account of the revenues from those sources is made up?—No.

772. You have stated that a proposition has lately been made to New Brunswick to give up the casual and territorial revenues, on condition of their fixing a civil list; has that proposition been made to any other colonies?—It has been made to Upper and Lower Canada, and to Nova Scotia; and in the Act of Parliament which gives over the Custom duties to Newfoundland, it is specially provided, that whenever that colony shall pass an Act granting a civil list to the Crown, which shall be approved of by the King, the sum, now reserved out of the custom duties, shall be given up to the control of the local legislature.

773. Are you aware whether the giving up the Post Office revenue was included in the proposition made to the other colonies?—The giving up of the Post Office revenue is provided for by the Act of the 4 Will. 4, c. 7, an Act lately passed, in consequence of a complaint about the Post-office revenue, which provides, that whenever the Legislatures of the North American Colonies should pass a Post-office Bill, that then the Acts of the Imperial Parliament which regulate the Post Office in these colonies shall be repealed, and the Postmaster General authorized to return to them all surplus revenue in certain proportions; in consequence of that Act, a draft of a Bill was prepared in this country, and sent out, but has not been passed by the Legislature of any of the colonies.

774. If those propositions made by the Colonial Office are agreed to by fixing a civil list in the several provinces, all interference of the Colonial Office with the pecuniary affairs of those provinces will cease?—Exactly.

775. Mr. *Baring*.] The fixing of salaries will not cease with it?—Not the control over the salaries of those officers paid out of the civil list.

776. Mr. *Hume*.] The Colonial department, however, will only have the power of augmenting the salaries within the limited amount agreed to by the province?—The Colonial Office will have no power of expending any money except that granted to them; I presume, supposing it had a surplus, it might add

to

to the salary of any officer, if borne on that list, for any services connected with the colony; all those officers borne on the civil list must be paid by the Colonial Office; they could not make a charge for the expense of their salaries on the colonies.

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777. Except as far as regarded those specific sums and the allotment to the officers of the civil list, the Colonial Minister will have no power after they have complied with that proposition?—No.

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*Lunæ, 12° die Junii, 1837.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Rundle, | Mr. Hume, |
| Mr. Marsland, | Mr. Crawford. |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Gordon Gairdner*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*G. Gairdner, Esq.*

12 June 1837.

778. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you fill in the Colonial department?—Senior clerk.

779. What are the colonies under your particular cognizance?—New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, Southern Australia and Ceylon.

780. Are the returns of receipt and expenditure received from those various colonies made on a common model?—Generally so, on a model sent out by the Secretary of State.

781. Do you receive any other accounts of receipt and expenditure than those to be found in the blue books?—Quarterly abstracts are sent home of receipt and expenditure; they are then forwarded to the Treasury.

782. Is there an annual estimate, previous to the commencement of the financial year, published in each of the colonies, and sent home to the Secretary of State?—In the month of June in each year the governors lay before their legislative council a general statement of the ways and means of the colony, with a prospective estimate for the succeeding year. This is not the case in Ceylon.

783. Is the form of estimate in those various colonies the same?—Generally the same.

784. Does an estimate come from Western Australia, as well as from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?—It does, on the same plan.

785. Are those estimates found in the blue books contained in any document presented to Parliament?—No; they form the ground of an Appropriation Act, which comes home, and is either approved of or not.

786. Is that published in the local newspapers of the colony?—It is.

787. Legal validity is given to it by that publication in the colonial newspapers?—Legal validity is given to it immediately on its promulgation.

788. Has any estimate yet been prepared and published for Southern Australia?—None; the governor's arrival has not yet been reported.

789. What is the date of the last financial accounts received from New South Wales?—1835.

790. The blue books from the colonies in your department are returned regularly to the Secretary of State?—Regularly.

791. What is the security in the colonies for the appropriation of the revenues, according to the Appropriation Act?—The accounts are rendered under the Treasury instructions, and are annually sent home for audit.

792. Is the local colonial accountant directly responsible to the governor?—The treasurer issues his payments under warrants from the governor, and his accounts are sent home at the end of every year.

793. Are the colonial accounts audited at all at the Secretary of State's Office?—No, at the Audit Office.

794. But do they not pass through the hands of the Secretary of State in their way to the Audit Office?—Not through the hands of the Secretary of State; they merely pass through the office in transit; the Secretary of State does not audit the accounts.

795. Nor is there any examination at the Colonial Office of the accounts of receipt and expenditure, with reference to the Appropriation Acts?—Not at the

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Colonial Office. If the auditors observe any irregularity, they make queries, which are sent to the Secretary of State, and he refers them to the local authorities for explanation.

796. Are the annual estimates sent to the Audit Office with the accounts of the receipt and payments, to ascertain their conformity?—The annual estimates are not, as far as I know, sent to the Audit Office.

797. How is any security attained that the colonial money is appropriated according to the terms of the different Appropriation Acts in the colonies?—The Appropriation Act votes the sums for general services, not in detail.

798. Under specific heads?—Under specific heads; I can produce a copy of such an Act.

799. Will you lay before the Committee an Appropriation Act of any one of the colonies? —[*The Witness handed in the following Appropriation Act:*]

ANNO SEPTIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.—No. 3.

By His Excellency Colonel *George Arthur*, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Legislative Council.

AN ACT for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven.

**Preamble.**

Whereas by the Act of this Island, passed on the second day of January One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four, for confirming and continuing certain Duties of Customs and Duties on Spirits, it was enacted that the several duties by that Act imposed (subject to the payment of the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Judges, as by law in that behalf provided) should be thereafter applied, in such manner and to such purposes as by any Act or Acts thereafter passed for the appropriation of the revenue should be appointed: And whereas, it is expedient that all other the colonial revenue should in like manner be from time to time appropriated by legislative authority;

**Certain sums to be applied to the service of the year 1837.**

Be it Enacted, by his Excellency Colonel *George Arthur*, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, That out of the produce of the said several duties and the produce of all or any other, the public revenue of this island, not otherwise by law specially provided for, which shall from time to time accrue or become payable during the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, or which shall be otherwise unappropriated and unprovided for by law at the commencement of that year, there shall or may be issued and applied in the manner hereinafter provided, for the several purposes hereinafter mentioned, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in amount respectively the several sums of money hereinafter specified; (that is to say)

**First.—Civil Establishment.**

First.—For defraying the charge of the Civil Establishment of this Island and its dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Fifty thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds nine shillings and five-pence; (that is to say)

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of officers of the establishment of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor | 366 | 10 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 131 | 5 | – |
| For salaries of officers in the department of the Executive and Legislative Councils | 638 | 5 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 50 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the department of the Colonial Secretary | 2,798 | 8 | 9 |
| For salaries of officers in the Survey department | 3,986 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 967 | 12 | 1 |
| For salary of the Superintendent of the Colonial Gardens | 150 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 50 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the department of the Colonial Treasurer | 1,516 | 10 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 50 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the department of the Colonial Auditor | 1,258 | 5 | – |
| For salaries of officers in the Customs department | 4,689 | 10 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 129 | 2 | 6 |
| For salaries of officers in the Internal Revenue department | 918 | 5 | – |
| For salaries of officers in the Post-office department | 1,815 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 2,027 | 13 | 4 |
| For salaries of officers in the Police department | 21,285 | 13 | 9 |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 1,219 | 11 | 6 |
| For salaries of officers in the Harbour Master's and Pilot's departments | 1,300 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in those departments | 100 | – | – |
| For salary of Government Printer | 260 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the department of the Commissioners for Grants | 918 | 5 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 70 | – | – |

For

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of officers in the Colonial Store department | 429 | 2 | 6 |
| For salaries of Inspectors of Cattle | 700 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers of the establishment for the care and support of the Aborigines | 588 | 10 | – |
| For Provisions, Clothing, &c. for that establishment | 2,000 | – | – |
| For salary of the Colonial Agent | 200 | – | – |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of | £. 50,613 | 9 | 5 |

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Secondly.—For defraying the charge of the departments of Public Works of this Island and its Dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence; (that is to say)

Secondly.—Public Works.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of officers in the Engineer Department | 984 | 15 | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 91 | 5 | – |
| For salaries of officers in the Road department | 4,145 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 4,725 | 6 | 3 |
| For salaries of officers in the Town Surveyor's department | 550 | 15 | 6 |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 860 | 12 | 6 |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of | £. 11,357 | 14 | 3 |

Thirdly.—For defraying the charge of the Judicial Establishment of this Island and its Dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six pounds; (that is to say)

Thirdly.—Judicial Establishment.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of officers of the Supreme Court | 1,584 | 15 | – |
| For salaries of Law Officers, their Clerks and Messengers | 1,786 | 10 | – |
| For contingent expenses in those departments, and sums paid to Jurors and Witnesses | 1,280 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the departments of the Courts of Requests and Quarter Sessions | 2,895 | 7 | 6 |
| For contingent expenses in those departments | 480 | – | – |
| For salaries of officers in the Sheriff's department | 3,965 | 13 | 9 |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 1,663 | 13 | 9 |
| For attendance of Coroners and Medical Practitioners at Inquests | 300 | – | – |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of | £. 13,956 | – | – |

Fourthly.—For defraying the charge of the Ecclesiastical and School Establishments of this Island and its Dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds eight shillings and two-pence; (that is to say)

Fourthly.—Ecclesiastical and Schoo Establishments.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of Episcopal Clergy and of Lecturers, Clerks and other officers of the Church Establishment | 4,214 | 6 | 6 |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 1,707 | 17 | 6 |
| For salaries of officers in the King's Orphan School Establishment | 1,046 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 3,954 | – | – |
| For salaries of Masters and Mistresses of Day Schools | 1,725 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 623 | 19 | 2 |
| For salaries of Presbyterian Ministers, Roman Catholic Chaplains and Schoolmaster | 1,400 | – | – |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 326 | 5 | – |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of | £. 14,997 | 8 | 2 |

Fifthly.—For defraying the charge of the Colonial Military Establishment of this Island and its dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of One thousand one hundred and twenty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence; (that is to say)

Fifthly.—Colonial Military Establishment.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of Aide-de-camp, Orderlies and Mounted Police | 403 | 6 | 8 |
| For contingent expenses in that department | 720 | – | – |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of | £. 1,123 | 6 | 8 |

Sixthly.—Pensions.

Sixthly.—For defraying the charge of pensions payable out of the Colonial Revenue for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Eight hundred and seventy-six pounds eighteen shillings and ninepence; (that is to say)

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For pensions payable in England - - - - - - - - | 620 | – | – |
| For pensions payable in the colony - - - - - - - - | 256 | 18 | 9 |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of - - - | £. 876 | 18 | 9 |

Seventhly.—Miscellaneous.

Seventhly.—For defraying the charge of Miscellaneous Services in this Island and its dependencies, for the said year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter particularly specified, the sum of Twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty-eight pounds; (that is to say)

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For stationery, bookbinding, gazettes, almanacks and other incidental expenses in the several public departments - - - - - | 2,000 | – | – |
| For fuel and light for the said several departments - - - - | 400 | – | – |
| For additions to public buildings and schools - - - - - | 2,000 | – | – |
| For lime, timber, &c. for public works - - - - - - - | 2,000 | – | – |
| For Roman Catholic Chapel at Richmond - - - - - - | 500 | – | – |
| For completion of Presbyterian Church at Hobart Town - - - | 500 | – | – |
| For bridges at Perth, Campbell Town and Avoca - - - - | 2,500 | – | – |
| For churches at Norfolk Plains and Westbury - - - - - | 1,340 | – | – |
| For erection of an Independent chapel at Launceston - - - - | 500 | – | – |
| For a grammar school at Hobart Town - - - - - - | 400 | – | – |
| For the tunnel for supplying Launceston with water - - - - | 1,000 | – | – |
| For the use of ferries - - - - - - - - - - | 200 | – | – |
| For colonial stores - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,000 | – | – |
| For rents of offices for the colonial secretary's department, the survey department, and other public departments - - - - - - | 908 | – | – |
| For meeting unforeseen expenses and sums required in cases of emergency - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,000 | – | – |
| Amounting in the whole to the aforesaid sum of - - - | £. 23,248 | – | – |

Eighthly.—Sums unprovided for in 1835.

Eighthly.—For defraying the amount of sundry payments and expenses in the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-five, omitted to be provided for by the Appropriation Act for that year; (that is to say) for colonial stores; for food and clothing for the Aborigines' establishment, and for services in conducting friendly missions to the Aborigines; for rewards for apprehension of Jeffkins and Brown; for witnesses' expenses in courts of quarter sessions; for various expenses in the sheriff's department; and for sums expended in the ecclesiastical department, the sum of Seven thousand and forty-six pounds six shillings and eleven-pence.

Colonial Treasurer to issue the aforesaid monies upon the order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

II. And be it Enacted, That the colonial treasurer shall issue and pay, from time to time, any sum or sums of money for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, not exceeding in the whole the sums respectively in that behalf hereinbefore specified, to such persons and in such proportions as the governor or lieutenant-governor for the time being shall by any order or orders in writing, signed by him from time to time, direct, and the said treasurer shall in his accounts be allowed credit for all sums paid by him in pursuance of such orders accordingly, and the receipts of the persons to whom such sums shall have been so paid, shall be to him a full discharge for the sum or sums for which the same receipts shall have been respectively given, and the amounts thereof shall be passed to his credit in account accordingly.

*George Arthur,*
Lieutenant Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council this 13th day of August 1836.

*Adam Turnbull,* Clerk of the Council.

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800. Have you an Appropriation Act of New South Wales?—I have not one here.

Appendix, No. 4.

[*The Witness was directed to furnish the Committee with the same.*]

801. If an Appropriation Act is not passed to the Audit Office, what security is there that the application of the public money has been according to its terms?—The colonial accountant is required to send home, with every item of expenditure the voucher for that expenditure. If the Auditors observe any irregularity in that, or any thing unaccounted for, a reference is made to the Secretary of State.

802. Do

802. Do the reports from the Audit Office come to the Colonial Secretary?—They do not. *G. Gairdner*, Esq.

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803. Are you aware where they are deposited, or to whom they are communicated?—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

804. In case of any irregularity being discovered, does not the Treasury communicate with the local authorities through the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—Application is made to the Secretary of State, to know if such deviations have been sanctioned.

805. Has the Governor the power of sanctioning deviations from the Appropriation Act, after that Act has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State?—No.

806. The Appropriation Acts come home in time to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State, before the beginning of the financial year?—Not from those distant colonies.

807. Do they from any of the colonies under your cognizance?—Those under my cognizance are all distant colonies.

808. State to the Committee how the crown lands are disposed of in the Australian colonies?—By public auction; on application being made for any portion of land, it is advertised for three months in the Government Gazette; it is then put up at a monthly sale, and sold by public auction, the minimum price being 5*s.* per acre.

809. Is the system precisely the same in each of the colonies?—Precisely the same.

810. Can you furnish the Committee with the instructions on which the crown lands are sold?—I beg to hand in the terms issued to settlers.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Document:*]

TERMS upon which the CROWN LANDS will be disposed of in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land.*

IT has been determined by His Majesty's Government, that no land shall in future be disposed of in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land otherwise than by public sale; and it has therefore been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the following summary of the rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those colonies:

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 square miles.

2. All the lands in the colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land, and its local situation; but no land will be sold below the rate of 5*s.* per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands, not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor-general's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing, will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper-corn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of 40*s.* will be payable to the colonial secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of 5*s.* to the registrar of the supreme court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres, but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the governor in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

Colonial Office, 20 January 1831.

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811. Mr. *Hume.*] Was there not an order issued by Mr. Stanley, or his predecessor, to carry this into effect?—Yes, by Lord Goderich; it is published in one one of the Parliamentary Papers.

812. *Chairman.*] In what Parliamentary Paper are the instructions now in use to be found?—In the Sessional Paper of 1831, No. 328.

813. This document you have put in contains instructions given to those interested, in conformity with the orders issued from the Colonial Secretary of State?—Yes, for their information.

814. Mr. *Hume.*] Since the issuing of that order, has the Government in Van Diemen's Land regularly attended to those instructions?—Regularly.

815. Have no grants been given subsequent to that purchase or sale?—The instructions of the Secretary of State made an exception in favour of those persons who had received promises of land before that regulation came into effect. Certain claims have been sent home both from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from various individuals, who considered that they had claims to land, under the former regulations; they have either been acceded to or rejected by the Secretary of State; but the local government is not supposed to have any authority to make any deviation from the existing regulations.

816. *Chairman.*] All those have been made on claims anterior to 1831?—Yes.

817. Have you any statement to give to the Committee of the land revenues of New South Wales?—Yes, I have.

818. At what period does that return commence?—Eighteen hundred and thirty-one, it being in that year that the new system commenced; and from that time the produce of land sales greatly increased.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Document.*]

LAND REVENUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

| | 1831. | | | 1832. | | | 1833. | | | 1834. | | | 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Arrears - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,115 | 8 | 4 | 14,042 | 18 | 6¼ | 10,370 | 18 | 1 |
| Quit-rents - - | 58 | 4 | 7 | 310 | 5 | 10 | 326 | 4 | 7 | 190 | 16 | 1 | 396 | 15 | 11 |
| Redemption of Quit-rents - - - | 11 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,364 | 14 | 10 |
| Fees on the delivery of Deeds - - | 212 | 14 | 2 | 209 | 6 | 9 | 172 | 12 | 1 | 267 | 14 | 5 | 429 | 2 | 9 |
| Proceeds of Lands sold | 698 | 11 | 4 | 5,135 | 16 | 4 | 12,528 | – | 8 | 28,589 | 10 | 5 | 73,314 | 3 | – |
| Proceeds of Lands temporarily leased | 240 | – | 8 | - | - | - | 129 | 17 | 1 | 413 | 15 | 2 | 599 | 19 | 10 |
| TOTALS - - £. | 1,220 | 15 | 9 | 5,657 | 8 | 11 | 26,272 | 2 | 9 | 43,504 | 14 | 7½ | 89,475 | 14 | 5 |

LAND REVENUE OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

| | 1831. | | | 1832. | | | 1833. | | | 1834. | | | 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Sale of Crown Lands | 1,979 | 6 | 7 | 13,207 | 13 | 7 | 6,697 | 10 | 11 | 3,574 | 14 | – | 12,810 | 2 | 1 |
| Quit-rents - - | 2 | – | – | 3 | 6 | 8 | 491 | 13 | 8½ | 993 | 9 | 7 | 1,096 | 6 | 11½ |
| Rent of Crown Lands | 482 | – | 5½ | 396 | 3 | 9 | 45 | – | – | 105 | 12 | 6 | 927 | 9 | 6 |
| TOTALS - - £. | 2,463 | 7 | –½ | 13,607 | 4 | – | 7,234 | 4 | 7½ | 4,673 | 16 | 1 | 14,833 | 18 | 6½ |

819. I observe the land revenue of New South Wales in 1835 was 89,475*l.* 14*s.*; do you understand that to be the gross or net revenue from the sale of crown lands?—The net revenue.

820. And in Van Diemen's Land the amount is 14,833*l.*; is that also the net revenue?—It is.

821. Is report made of the gross receipts on the sale of crown land, without deducting the cost of the sale, and other charges?—The cost of the sale and other charges are borne by the departments who execute these sales. The lands are surveyed by the surveyor general's department, for which department there is a given charge, and sold by the collector of the internal revenue.

822. Is it your impression that it is only the net receipt on the sale of crown lands that is paid into the colonial chest?—The net receipt.

823. Do the accounts for the sale of crown lands come home for audit?—By the Treasury instructions, all collectors of revenue are required to pay over the proceeds of their collections to the colonial treasury at least twice a month; they send in their accounts to the auditor once a month, and these accounts come home to the Treasury for audit; the proceeds of the land sales being accounted for as the proceeds of any other local revenue.

824. Custom-house revenues and Post-office revenues undergoing an audit in their particular departments in England, is there any department in England specially charged with the audit of the crown land revenues?—They are audited, like the general revenue of New South Wales, at the Audit Office.

825. You have lately received from Van Diemen's Land detailed reports from Colonel Arthur on the subject of his government?—Such reports have been received

826. These returns are later, and are supposed to be more complete than any that have hitherto been given, are they not?—Those returns contain statistical information as to the progress of his government in various ways; they have been moved for, and laid before The House of Lords.

827. Can you state, from those returns, the gross revenue receipts of Van Diemen's Land for the year 1835?—[*The Witness referred to a printed book*, No. 1.]

828. Does that give the gross receipts for 1835?—It gives the net revenue of Van Diemen's Land for 1835.

829. But it does not give the gross receipts, nor the amount of charges, in the progress of collection, does it?—No.

830. Does the same document give the expenditure of Van Diemen's Land for the same year?—It does.

831. What is the amount of the revenues for the year 1835?—They are stated at 148,007*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

832. What is the amount of expenditure during the same period?—It is stated at 103,029*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

833. Then by that account it would appear there is an excess of revenue over the expenditure of about 45,000*l.*; how is that surplus disposed of?—The surplus, whatever it may be, is carried to the account of the next year.

834. Is it not the fact, that during a great many previous years there has also been a considerable surplus of revenue over the expenditure?—There was a considerable surplus of revenue over the expenditure in both the colonies; the Treasury, availing themselves of that circumstance, came to the resolution of throwing upon the colony, if possible, the whole charge of the police and gaols; this arrangement took place in 1834; the charge of the police and gaols was estimated, at New South Wales at 25,000*l.*; at Van Diemen's Land at 12,000*l.* It was, however, discovered that the charge of the police and gaols was so much greater in both the colonies, that it was necessary to vote in New South Wales 45,000*l.*, and in Van Diemen's Land 21,000*l.* in the Estimates of 1836, for that service.

835. Do you understand, in the Australian colonies, application to the police and gaols has absorbed the whole of the surplus revenue?—It absorbed nearly the whole of the surplus revenue.

836. Does any document exist at the Colonial-office, or has any been presented to Parliament, in which that fact can be ascertained with accuracy?—There are statements from the colonies which will give that fact.

837. Can you furnish the Committee with a statement of the appropriation of the excess of revenue in these colonies from the year 1831?—The excess of revenue in these colonies being carried to the account of the next year, created an accumulating excess, which was intended by the Home Government to be appropriated in the manner I have stated, relieving this country from the expense of the police and gaols.

838. That is the case, is it, with the surplus revenue?—Yes.

839. Do you imagine that has taken away the whole of the surplus revenue?—Sir Richard Bourke stated in the year 1836 that he thought the local revenue would not bear the charge to that whole amount above two years, I think.

840. Did he anticipate, then, a decline in the revenues?—No; he anticipated from this large additional charge an absorption of the revenue, and an increase in the expenditure over it.

841. Has not the application of the surplus revenue to the expense of the police and gaols, been a subject of complaint on the part of the colonies?—It has; and in New South Wales the vote, to its full extent, was carried by a very small majority; I should mention, that at the time this arrangement was made,

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the Treasury agreed to give up to the local government the surplus of the land funds at the end of every year, after the purposes of emigration and any other expenses which the government thought proper to charge it with, had been provided for. On the 31st of December 1835, a surplus of 120,858*l.* was by that arrangment thrown into the treasury of New South Wales.

842. Would it be possible to give a statement of the surplus land revenue?—Yes.

[*The Witness was requested to furnish such a statement.*]

843. Mr. *Hume.*] What was the cause of the complaint in Van Diemen's Land of so large a sum of money being kept locked up in the treasury; then how has that been settled; was that the accumulating surplus?—That must have been the money.

844. *Chairman.*] It appears by Colonel Arthur's statement, that the surplus revenue at this moment is 45,000*l.* a-year, and the maximum estimate for the expense of the police and gaols is 21,000*l* a-year; can you explain that?—Twenty-one thousand pounds was what he estimated in his financial statement for 1836.

845. Mr. *Hume.*] Will you state in what way the expense of the convict department has been managed in New South Wales, how far any portion of revenue collected there has been applied to discharge it, and what changes have taken place?—Formerly contributions used to be made to an indefinite amount in aid of the convict establishment from the colonial treasury, and it was in order to simplify the system, and to create a more equal division of expenditure, that the Treasury proposed that arrangement, whereby the expense of the management of the convicts and of the penal settlements were to be defrayed by the Mother Country, and the expense of the police and gaols was to be defrayed by the colony, separating the charges distinctly.

846. At what date did that change take place?—In the year 1834. I can put in a copy of the Treasury Letter and a copy of the Despatch of the Secretary of State.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Document:*]

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Extract from a Despatch addressed by the Right honourable *T. Spring Rice*, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency Major-General *Bourke*, Governor of *New South Wales*.

Sir, Downing-street, 15th November 1834.

With reference to your Despatches, No. 19, of the 5th of February, and No. 104, of the 7th December 1833, reporting the arrangements which you had made for the custody and repairs of public buildings in New South Wales, and recommending that a branch of the Ordnance Department should be stationed in that colony, I have the honour to enclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to this Department, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whose consideration those Despatches were referred. You will perceive that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Government to send out to the Australian Colonies some officers of the Ordnance Department, to take charge of the military and convict buildings and stores, and whose services might be made available in the performance of any analogous duties for the civil government.

Their Lordships, however, have thought it right, as a preliminary to the adoption of any such measure, to charge the colonial revenues with a part of the expenditure, from which they were relieved in the year 1827, which is at present defrayed by the Mother Country.

Concurring, as I do, with their Lordships in the opinions which they have expressed on this subject, I have to instruct you to take measures for providing, out of the revenue of New South Wales, from and after the 1st of July 1835, for such charges as are now defrayed from the military chest, for the police establishments, for gaols, and for a certain portion of the colonial marine, the expense of which is estimated at about 25,000*l.* per annum, the Commissariat still continuing to pay from funds provided by this country, all charges immediately connected with the custody and superintendence of the convicts, including the penal settlements and medical establishments, and also the vessels employed in communicating with the penal settlements, and detached military stations.

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Extract of a Letter (enclosed in the above) from the Honourable *John Stewart*, Secretary to the Treasury, to Sir *George Grey*, Baronet, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Treasury Chambers, 23d September 1834.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to state to Mr. S. Rice, that their Lordships have had under consideration the communications from your department of 5th October 1833, and 4th June and 16th July last, relating to

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to the arrangements made by the officers administering the governments of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, for the custody and repair of public buildings, in the respective colonies, in consequence of the reductions recommended by the Commission of Colonial Inquiry in the departments previously charged with these services; and also various other representations from the officers commanding the troops, and from the officers of the Commissariat on those stations, on the same subject; but My Lords have hitherto been induced to defer making any reply to these communications, under the impression that some contemplated alterations in the military department of this country might have rendered nugatory any decision on the points to which they related.

I have now, however, to request you will observe to Mr. S. Rice, that it appears from documents before My Lords, the reductions in those branches of the colonial establishment at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, connected with public works and buildings, have occasioned the transfer of the charge of all buildings appertaining to the military, the convict, and police departments, to the Commissariat on the respective stations, on the ground that these departments are defrayed from the military chests.

The expediency of devolving on the Commissariat departments a charge of this description, in addition to the other extensive duties it has already to perform in these colonies, is very questionable; and as My Lords, moreover, find that it has been considered necessary to attach clerks of the works to this department, and otherwise to augment it in consequence of this arrangement, they conceive that the employment of a branch of the Ordnance Establishment in these colonies, might very possibly be consistent with those principles of economy to which their attention was called in the communication from Mr. Hay, of the 12th of February 1833.

But it has occurred to My Lords that it would be right, as a preliminary to the adoption of any such measure, to consider how far it may be necessary that so large a portion of the public expenditure in these colonies should still be defrayed from the funds of this country, through the medium of the military chests.

My Lords observe that the existing arrangements in this respect were adopted in the year 1827, upon the discontinuance of the specific Parliamentary Grants for the civil establishments in the Australian colonies; that the expenditure it was then determined to charge upon the colonial treasuries, was apportioned to the then produce of the colonial revenues, and that the local governments were apprised, that as the growing prosperity of the colonies might augment the revenues, some portion of the convict expenses, and particularly those of a mixed nature, such as the police, would eventually become chargeable upon the colonial treasuries.

The local revenues were estimated at that period to produce,—

| | |
|---|---|
| At New South Wales - - - - - - | £. 62,229 |
| At Van Diemen's Land - - - - - - | 32,852 |

Whereas the revenues of recent years, without any material increase of taxation, have been,

At New South Wales,—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - - | £. 104,602 |
| 1831 - - - - - - - - - - | 120,204 |
| 1832 - - - - - - - - - - | 135,909 |

At Van Diemen's Land,—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - | £. 63,586 |
| 1831 - - - - - - - - - | 71,067 |
| 1832 - - - - - - - - - | 91,976 |
| 1833 - - - - - - - - - | 85,505 |

and the expenditure has fallen so far short of the receipts, that the Commissioners of Audit have thought it necessary to call My Lords' attention to the progressive accumulations on colonial treasuries, to the amount at New South Wales, at the end of the year 1832, of 46,224 *l.*; and at Van Diemen's Land, at the end of 1821, of 35,034 *l.*

At New South Wales, considerable payments have been made from the local revenue towards the expense of the police; and it is proposed in the estimate of expenditure for 1834, adopted by the colonial council to apply 8,000 *l.* to this service; but at the same time, the receipt from sales of Crown lands, fines and some other heads of casual revenue, formerly paid into the military chest, have latterly been carried to the credit of the colonial revenue.

Under these circumstances, it appears to My Lords that the time has now arrived when the arrangement of 1827 may be most properly revised, and the intention then entertained, of charging further portions of the expenditure incurred in these colonies upon the colonial revenues, carried into effect by the transfer to the colonial treasuries of such charges as are now defrayed from the military chests for the police establishment, for gaols and for the colonial marine, exclusive of vessels hereafter adverted to, the Commissariat still continuing to pay from funds provided by this country all charges immediately connected with the custody and superintendence of the convicts; including the penal stations, and the medical establishments, and also the vessels employed in communicating with the penal stations and detached military posts.

My Lords have no recent statement before them of the exact amount of the charges thus to be transferred to the colonial funds, but they conceive they will not exceed 25,000 *l.* per annum at New South Wales, and 12,000 *l.* per annum at Van Diemen's Land. They are

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aware that it may be alleged, that the very heavy expense of police, which constitutes by far the greater portion of these amounts, as well as the charges attending the gaols, are principally rendered necessary by the presence of the convicts; but as the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of these colonies is so mainly to be attributed to the advantages derived from the labour of the convicts, and as the necessity for the large police establishment arises from the dispersion of the convicts, for the accommodation of the settlers, it appears to My Lords that the expenditure in question may be most legitimately charged upon the colonial revenues. At the same time they are prepared to acquiesce in the local treasuries continuing in the receipt of any surplus of the land revenue, beyond the sums appropriated for the assistance of emigrants, and of the other casual revenues of the Crown, and to allow the colonies the benefit of the labour in making roads, or on other similar public works, of those more refractory convicts who may be condemned to work in the chain gangs.

In conformity with these views, My Lords would suggest that directions should be conveyed to the governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to take such measures for providing from the colonial funds for the charges that have been referred to from and after the 1st of July 1835; and on being apprised of Mr. Rice's opinion in regard to this arrangement, My Lords will take into consideration the expediency of stationing officers of the Ordnance Department in the Australian colonies to take charge of the military and convict buildings and stores, and whose services might possibly be made available in the performance of any analogous duties for the civil government, and will convey any requisite directions and instructions to the officers and departments under their immediate orders.

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847. Did that arrangement apply equally to Van Diemen's Land?—It did.

848. In what form are the accounts for the convict department sent over, and by whom are they audited there, and by whom examined here?—I have never seen them; I apprehend they are sent home by the commissariat.

849. The commissariat makes advances there; but by whom are they checked and examined in the colony previously to their transmission here, and what audit or examination do they undergo here?—Not coming through the colonial department, I have no cognizance of the system.

850. *Chairman.*] Is any portion of the expense of the police and gaols charged on these colonies, paid by the Mother Country at this moment?—None, except the charge of the mounted police.

851. Are there no land revenues derived from Western Australia?—Scarcely any land is sold in Western Australia; very large grants were made when the colony was first formed, and individuals have themselves, therefore, plenty of land to sell, which they would bring into the market under the minimum price of 5*s.* an acre, consequently those who wish to purchase would not come to the government sales.

852. Mr. *Hume.*] Are you not aware that such grants were near the original settlement, and the inhabitants have now removed to a considerable distance where the property of the land belongs entirely to government?—No, I am not aware; there is no official information as to individuals having exchanged their lands without the sanction of government.

853. *Chairman.*] The returns you have been so good as to give the Committee of the Land Revenues of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land do not state the number of acres sold; will you add that information to the return?—I will. The number of acres sold, and the amount of revenue collected in each year, might not perhaps tally. I conceive, from a system of credit prevailing.

854. How do you account for the disagreement between the extent of tracts of land and the amounts received by the colonial treasurer?—The regulations of the government forbid credit being given; but I conceive that, from the difficulty of obtaining the amount of the sales, credit is given in some cases. An instruction has recently gone out to both colonies calling attention to that fact, directly discountenancing the system of credit.

855. Does the government claim the power of taking re-possession of the land in every case where the amount of the sale has not been paid up?—Yes, and 10 per cent. deposit would be forfeited.

856. Do cases occur in which land is re-taken possession of in consequence of the non-payment of the amount of sale?—Yes; I recollect particularly one case which occurred in Van Diemen's Land in 1832, wherein some large tracts of land were put up to auction; there was a competition, and they sold at a very high rate; one of the parties was unable to complete the bargain, and forfeited his deposit.

857. What is the maximum time of delay that is shown in the payment of the amount of sales of the land?—That fact is never stated; the instructions of the

Secretary

Secretary of State are, that the land shall be paid for at the end of one month from the date of the purchase.

858. Is the Secretary of State at this moment cognizant of any arrears absolutely due from the purchasers of land in the colonies?—Certainly not.

859. Mr. *Hume.*] Did not the accounts sent home of the quantity sold, and the price at which it was sold, not only show the amount of cash received, but the arrears due for the past sales?—It would be difficult to state where those arrears would begin; sales did take place before 1831, to a certain degree.

860. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether any examination takes place as to the completion of the purchase by the buyers of crown lands from time to time?—I should conceive so, but I cannot state that.

861. Is any report nominally made to the Secretary of State for the colonies of the arrears due by the purchasers of Crown lands?—No reports.

862. Should you not think it important, after the delay of a given period, that the governors of the colonies should be instructed to enforce the payment of such arrears, or take possession of the lands?—The governors of the colonies are instructed to allow no credit in land sales beyond one month.

863. But, in case more credit is given, what measure does the Colonial Secretary take to have the directions of the Government obeyed?—A despatch has recently been addressed to the governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, calling their attention to the discrepancy between the number of acres sold and the amount collected, inferring thereby that credit was given, and directing that no such credit should be given in future.

864. Mr. *Hume.*] Are we to understand that directions have gone out to carry into effect the 5th article of the Regulations, which directs that the money is to be paid previous to the purchaser being put into possession?—Yes.

865. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether, when the whole amount of the purchase-money has not been paid, security is taken by the governor from the purchaser?—I apprehend the only security which is taken is the deposit of ten per cent. which the purchaser would be very unwilling to lose.

866. Mr. *Rundle.*] That is at the auction?—Yes.

867. *Chairman.*] Does it not constantly happen that they get into possession of the land without the payment of the whole amount?—I should infer that it does; and to obviate that, the recent instructions referred to have gone out.

868. In the Australian colonies, is there, at the end of the financial year, a statement of all the receipts and payments of the preceding year in the same manner as there is an appropriation previous to the commencement of the year as to the receipts and disbursements generally?—Yes, there is a general statement of ways and means—of revenue and expenditure.

869. Where does it come to?—To the Secretary of State.

870. Is that the document which is copied into the blue book which is sent home?—That is not the document which is copied in the blue book; it comes home in a different form; the governor, on the meeting of the Legislative Council, makes a general statement of the ways and means of the colony, and of the services for which it will be necessary to provide; he then lays his estimates before them, which are either received by them or not; they are either assented to or rejected.

871. Mr. *Hume.*] At the termination of the financial year, in what way are the receipts and expenditures generally furnished; is such an account made, and to whom is it given?—I can furnish the minute of the lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, on addressing the Legislative Council on an estimate.—

[*The Witness delivered in the following Minute:*]

MINUTE of his Excellency Lieutenant Governor *Arthur* to the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my duty to bring under your consideration the proposed expenditure of this Government in the year 1837, for which it is now necessary that provision should be made.

2. Upon reference to the several items included in this estimate the Council will not fail to perceive, that there is in several instances a reciprocal interchange of payments provided for between the colonial and military chests, contingent upon the decision of the King's Ministers, that certain charges of considerable amount shall no longer be defrayed from funds provided by Parliament, the time having arrived, when the intention of transferring to the Colonial Treasury the expense of the Police establishment, the gaols, and a portion of the Colonial Marine, may in their opinion be beneficially carried into effect; whilst the commissariat disburses all charges immediately connected with the custody and superintendence of convicts, including the medical establishment, the penal stations, and vessels employed in communicating with them.

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This proposal renders indispensable a revision of the arrangements, under which it was determined, in former estimates, that the colonial Revenue should, in aid of the convict expenditure, contribute to the support of convicts employed in colonial works, and defray the salaries of those free inferior officers whose services have been productive of so great and manifest an improvement in the discipline of the various gangs.

3. It is necessary, I should also inform you, that His Majesty's Government have come to the resolution, that any surplus of the land revenue, or of any other casual revenues of the crown, after the expenditure for emigration, or for such other services as His Majesty may see fit to charge upon that fund, have been defrayed, shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury; it being nevertheless distinctly understood that His Majesty's Government still retains, unimpaired the power to direct the appropriation of the land revenue, in part, or in whole, to any purpose connected with the service of the colony, to which it may at any time hereafter be deemed expedient to apply it.

4. The effect of the transfer to which I have thus alluded, together with the addition of the former arrears on account of the land revenue, to the ways and means, will, it is estimated, be practically an aid to the local revenue, in respect to the police charge, of not less than 50,000 *l.* during the ensuing year; so that the balance upon this new adjustment will in 1837 be decidedly favourable as respects the amount of monies placed under your control.

5. But I should not be giving you an accurate explanation, did I avoid adverting to the circumstance that a similar result cannot be expected to manifest itself in succeeding years; as the arrears of land revenue will have been appropriated; but then, it is also to be remembered, that whilst the charges attendant upon the present police establishment are rendered necessary, principally by the presence of convicts, the prosperity of the colony is in a great degree to be attributed to the advantages derived from their labour, when dispersed in assignment, or employed on the roads.

6. By this measure, therefore, it may perhaps justly be argued, that nothing more is contemplated than the application to the discipline of the convicts of a portion of the revenue, which is in part at least produced by their own labour.

7. Whilst I thus draw your attention to the new disposition of expenditure, which I am instructed to propose for your adoption, in preference to that recognized in former estimates, it is satisfactory to me, that before proceeding to state the ways and means, and to enumerate the details in which the present estimates differ from those of the last year, I have it in my power to inform you, that the ordonances of appropriation for the years 1833, 1834 and 1835, have received, with most inconsiderable exceptions, the entire approval of the Secretary of State.

8. The total expenditure for 1837 is, you will perceive, taken at 121,472 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* and the ways and means to meet it, at 161,226 *l.* 7 *s.*, leaving a probable balance for the service of the year 1838, of 39,753 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

9. The apparent increase of 37,046 *l.* 7 *s.* over the estimated resources for the year 1836, is to the extent of 30,000 *l.* referrible to the amount of land revenue.

The actual estimated increase upon the annual collection is, therefore, exclusive of the proceeds of this new item in the ways and means, 7,046 *l.* 7 *s.* only, in support of which estimate it may be stated, that the revenue of 1835, which was in 1834 taken at 84,420 *l.* only, actually exceeded 98,947 *l.*, leaving a difference between the actual and estimated proceeds, in favour of the former, of not less than 14,527 *l.*, whilst the excess of expenditure to be embraced by a supplementary abstract, may be quoted at 7,046 *l.* The excess of income was therefore equal to twice the excess of expenditure, leaving a balance of 7,481 *l.* for the service of the present year.

10. Nor, as you are aware, have such results been confined to one year only; there has, on the contrary, for a long period been uninterruptedly an annual augmentation sufficient to justify the anticipation of even a greater increase than I have taken credit for in this estimate.

11. I now proceed to notice some of the more important alterations in the various departments, which may be deserving of attention.

12. In the Estimate for 1834, the expense of the survey department was taken at 9,026 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*; in that for the current year it stands at 6,092 *l.* 16 *s.*

In the estimate now proposed, a further reduction has been admitted, and the charge of this important branch of the public service is taken at 4,953 *l.* 12 *s.* 1½ *d.*

This reduction has arisen in part from the discontinuance, during winter months, of allowances for transport to the officers employed in the various districts; and the reduction of one draughtsman of 100 *l.* a year; but, chiefly from the omission, under the new arrangement, of any charge for rations and clothing to convicts.

A Sub-committee of this Council, it will be in your recollection, was appointed last year to examine into the constitution and efficiency of this department, but I regret that I have not received, and therefore am unable to lay before you, any report of proceedings from the members of which it consisted. The want of this information, however, I have endeavoured to supply, by requiring from the surveyor general a report upon the work of his department; it has been hastily prepared, but will be found to afford, I trust, many satisfactory details.

The Council will, I think, be of opinion, that reduced as this item of expenditure is, the importance of expediting the survey is such as to render undesirable any further subtraction from the strength of officers employed upon it. This I assume the more confidently, under the impression that the impetus given to the issuing of grants, by a commission armed with greater powers, than that which formerly existed, and consequently more effective in its operation,

operation, will be such as to require the most strenuous exertions by this department; indeed, the want of further temporary aid, is a circumstance by no means improbable.

13. There is a discontinuance of charge in the management of the Colonial Gardens of 150 *l.*, expended under the former arrangement, for rations and clothing to convicts maintained in that establishment.

14. There is an increase of 20 *l.* in the department of the treasurer, the whole charge for which is 1,566 *l.* 10 *s.* By this addition, the salary of the assistant treasurer's clerk at Launceston will be raised to 80 *l.* per annum.

15. Agreeably to the recommendation of this Council, the Secretary of State has approved of the salary of the auditor being raised to 500 *l.* per annum; but, on the other hand, some reduction has been effected, so that the total charge of his department has been augmented only to a trifling extent.

16. The charge for the department of the collector of internal revenue is proposed to be increased from 848 *l.* 5 *s.* to 918 *l.* 5 *s.*, in order to provide for a progressive increase of allowance to one clerk, and to the clerk of the market, and for the appointment of an assistant to the latter, at a salary of 60 *l.* per annum.

17. In the Post-office department, taken at 3,842 *l.*, there is an augmentation of 767 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for additional postmasters, for conveyance of mails, and for an increase of 150 *l.* proposed to be made to the salary of the postmaster-general, who now receives 300 *l.* per annum only.

I cannot doubt your readiness to acquiesce in so moderate an addition to the inadequate salary of the head of this highly important and most useful department, whose claim is exceedingly strengthened by his performance of the duty of postmaster for Hobart, a separate appointment, for which the Secretary of State authorized a salary of 150 *l.*

The probable revenue from the conveyance of letters for the ensuing year is taken at 4,000 *l.* This progressive increase, supported as the calculation upon which it is founded is by the fact, that the proceeds which, in 1833, were 1,974 *l.* only, amounted in 1834 to 2,767 *l.*, and were returned last year at 3,315 *l.*, is a most interesting feature in the public finance of the colony. Emanating as it does from every description of enterprise, it is not only in itself one of the best and surest indications of prosperity, but it affords also the means of adding to the facilities enjoyed by the community, in a matter highly conducive to the advancement of the colony. Whilst it is the effect, it is also reciprocally a cause of general improvement.

The estimated expenditure for this department, you will perceive, nearly equals the estimated revenue, which will, I trust, at the expiration of the present mail contract in 1837, be so great, as to justify the running of the post to Launceston three times a week.

18. The branch of the police department, hitherto distinguished by the term "Colonial," is taken at 927 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* The estimated charge for the current year is 1,043 *l.* The difference between these two sums is 115 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, and is referrible to a reduction of the amount of rewards for runaways convicted in the colony, the sum provided for the current year being too large.

19. The charge for the police department, now for the first time borne on the colonial revenue, amounts to 21,571 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*

Having already explained the principle upon which the transfer of this charge has appeared to His Majesty's Government to be a desirable measure, it only remains that I should invite your most earnest attention to the various items which compose it.

This Council is too well aware, from experience, how essential a well-appointed police is to the security of the inhabitants, not to be sensible of the necessity for every branch of it being maintained, from whatever source, in the most complete and effective condition.

I am sure you will also accord with me in the opinion, that the salaries in this department generally are taken at the lowest possible rate, and are such as to be barely adequate to the maintenance of the various officers, in a manner consistent with their respective stations and duties.

The usefulness of this department has been amply proved, not only by general results, but by the anxiety with which, at different periods, its extension into new districts has been pressed for by the inhabitants.

20. There is, in addition to the amount of 1,093 *l.* appropriated for the service of the colonial marine in the current year, a charge in this estimate of 306 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, arising out of the new light-house to be erected on Brune Island, and from the charge for pilots and signal stations.

21. The expense of the commission for examining into titles to land, it is contemplated, will not be less than 988 *l.*; or 220 *l.* in excess of the amount provided for the expenditure of the present year. It has been necessary to nominate, for the convenience of the public, a second clerk at a salary of 100 *l.*, and Mr. O'Connor, who has afforded his services gratuitously as a commissioner, having notified his wish to be allowed to resign, some provision will be necessary for remunerating the second commissioner, whose services will from time to time be required in the adjudication of such questions as cannot be disposed of but by three commissioners.

22. It may be hoped from the facilities given to this quasi court by the recent Act for that purpose, that it will now be able to conduct satisfactorily, as well as expeditiously, the business brought before it.

23. In the colonial store department, there is an increase of 329 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for additional clerks and storemen. This department is now under the charge of Mr. Douglas, and is conducted upon Ordnance principles.

24. There is an addition of 500 *l.* to the amount of the present charge for inspectors of

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stock for slaughter. It will be necessary, under the provisions of the Sheep and Cattle Act lately passed, to appoint additional inspectors, so as to ensure to the residents in the various districts the means of availing themselves of the protection to their flocks and herds given under the new law.

25. The expense of the Aborigines' establishment is augmented by an additional charge of 122 *l.* for provisions, and amounts to 2,588 *l.*

The resolution of the Council that a moiety of this charge should be borne by the land revenue cannot now, it must be obvious, be carried out into any practical result in consequence of the consolidation of the two revenues.

This establishment possesses extraordinary claims to the liberality of the Council. It is not expediency, or usefulness, but justice and humanity that indicate the continuance to the officer in charge of every possible support capable of being rendered by him, conducive to the comfort of that interesting race, who first sought, and have subsequently been entrusted to, his care and protection.

The branch of the medical department, hitherto supported from the local revenue, has been transferred as a charge upon the military chest.

26. In the departments of public works there is a reduction of charge to the amount of 8,539 *l.* 4 *s.* 10 *d.* referrible to the reciprocal transfers involved in the new disposition of expenditure to which I have already drawn your attention.

His Majesty's Government have appointed an officer of the Royal Engineers, the expense of whose department will be borne on the military chest, to fulfil some of those duties which have hitherto devolved upon the colonial architect, in his capacity of civil engineer.

27. From these observations, and a reference to the details themselves as presented in the estimates, you will at once appreciate the cause of the diminution of expense for the department of the civil engineer to the extent of 4,199 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, leaving the total charge of 1,076 *l.* instead of 5,275 *l.* as provided for in the estimate for the current year.

28. Under the direction of this department, the church at New-town, together with the orphan establishments, and the church at Richmond, and other useful buildings, have been completed in a substantial manner during the past year.

The branches of this department at Launceston, New Norfolk, and Bothwell, are transferred to the Ordnance department.

The salary of the clerk of the works will be borne upon the colonial fund until July next, but the engineer himself and his office clerks will be continued upon the establishment carrying on the works of the department thenceforth, if possible, by contract.

29. In accordance with the principles by which His Majesty's Government have been guided, in the apportionment of expenditure between the two chests, it might appear to be reasonable that the colonial revenue should be relieved from the charge of the visiting magistrates, and also of superintendents and others appointed to the charge and control of the gangs employed in the department of the director-general of roads. But, when the importance of the works in which they are engaged is considered, in their bearing upon colonial interests, in connexion with the circumstance that the men have all along been maintained by Great Britain, I have thought it better not to disturb the existing arrangements, at least until the pleasure of the Secretary of State is known.

30. The works in course of completion by this department are highly important, and several of them now approach a termination.

The bridge over the Macquarie river at Ross, constructed in the most durable manner, has been completed; and the still greater work of constructing a causeway at Bridgewater, by which a short and safe access to Hobart is gained over the Derwent, even in the most tempestuous weather, has been so successfully prosecuted by the labour of convicts under colonial sentences, that it is gratifying to me to announce that it will be thrown open to the public in the course of next month, though the work will not be completed entirely for another year.

31. The department of the town surveyor at Launceston has merged, with a view to economy, in that of the director-general of roads, and from July next a similar arrangement will be effected as to the Hobart branch of the establishment.

32. The King's yard has also been transferred to the Ordnance department, the articles fabricated there being required chiefly in aid of the royal engineer's establishment; though an apparent saving, it is proper I should state, this will not be one in effect, as there can be no doubt the fabrication of articles by contract will be more expensive to the colony.

33. In the judicial department there is an apparent increase of expense to the extent of 1,610 *l.*, but there is included under this head the charge for gaols, transferred from the military chest, to the amount of 1,931 *l.*

There may therefore be said to be an actual decrease of 320 *l.*

34. The causes of increase are the gaols and additional funds for the payment of jurors, and for travelling expenses.

The cause of decrease, on the other hand, is the abolition of the office of master of the court, and of that of the registrar of deeds, whose duties have been transferred to the registrar of the supreme court, to whose salary it is therefore proposed to authorize an addition of 100 *l.* per annum, until the pleasure of the Secretary of State be known.

35. I confidently contemplate that the Acts which have recently been passed for the improvement of the law, and for simplifying judicial proceedings, will render the Supreme Court more accessible to the public, less expensive, and more summary in its jurisdiction.

36. I now approach a subject, the importance of which I have always considered to be paramount; the extension to this community of the means of education and religious instruction.

The

The present expenditure for the Church Establishment is undoubtedly considerable, when compared with the amount of revenue; but the establishment itself is far from being commensurate with the wants of the population.

37. It has, therefore, been my most anxious desire to introduce,—with the view of interesting every portion of the community in this great cause,—the principle of not confining aid from the public treasury to the construction of Churches and maintenance of Ministers of the Church of England.

38. Accordingly, the members of the Scotch Establishment have at various times been assisted in defraying the expense of building the Churches belonging to their communion at Hobart Town, Launceston and Bothwell.

39. Loans, free of interest, have for a similar purpose been made to the Wesleyan Societies of Hobart and Launceston; and as they have been advanced during the current year from the proceeds of the land revenue, until the pleasure of His Majesty's Government can be obtained upon my recommendations to make them free gifts, it will be necessary, when the proper period shall have arrived for providing for the excess of expenditure for 1836, to submit the respective amounts for your confirmation; a moiety has been agreed to be paid of the expense of constructing a Chapel at the Back River in the district of New Norfolk.

40. The Independent denomination have had authorized to them an advance of 500 *l.* (in liquidation of the debt upon their chapel in Brisbane-street), from the proceeds of land revenue, under circumstances similar to those I have already explained in regard to the loans made to the Wesleyans, which it is also hoped you will, at the proper period, confirm as a grant; and for the members of the Church of Rome there has passed a vote, not yet actually appropriated, of 1,500 *l.*, to be expended in the erection of a Chapel at Hobart Town. Portions of land have been granted to the Independent and Baptist Congregations respectively at Launceston.

41. Upon the subject of the degree of assistance to be given to various denominations of Christians, I had the honour of addressing the Secretary of State in December and January last, most favourably submitting their respective claims to a participation in public aid. A reply to my communication can scarcely be expected to arrive during my administration, but I have recently had the satisfaction of ascertaining that His Majesty's Government was predisposed to give such suggestions as were submitted by me, the most favourable reception.

42. In conformity, as now appears, with the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the salary of the Presbyterian Minister at Hobart Town was some time since raised to 200 *l.* per annum, (pending the result of my recommendation, that he should be placed on an equal footing with the present Chaplains of the Church of England), in accordance with the resolution passed by the Council in 1833; and as the adults who attend the Presbyterian Churches at Launceston and Bothwell may be estimated at least at 200 persons, I have included the salaries of the respective ministers at 150 *l.* per annum.

As soon as the Minister for St. Andrew's Church shall have arrived in the colony, it may be hoped that a Presbytery will, in accordance with my recommendation to the Secretary of State in December last, be specially recognized for discipline and good government, which are essential to every church.

43. The salary of the Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church remains at 200 *l.* per annum, and that of the Chaplain is raised to 150 *l.*; these clergymen will each retain the advantage of drawing the usual allowance for forage for a horse, to enable them to visit the members of their church in the interior.

44. In further aid of the objects of the Wesleyan Society, I propose for your assent, the propriety of adding to the encouragement which they have received by the frequent and beneficial employment of members of their communion as Catechists, a direct contribution of 400 *l.* annually, to be expended within the colony by the Superintendent and Local Board, in any manner that may appear to them to be best calculated to promote the interests of religion.

45. The object I have in view is to induce the Society at home to send out at least two more ministers, to ensure the more general instruction of those classes in this community, to whom the ministrations of the clergy of this very interesting communion appear to be most acceptable, and whom it is so important by every possible instrumentality to attach to the ordinances of religion.

46. I am not quite certain whether the principles of the Independent Church are such as to admit of any minister of that body receiving a fixed salary from the State, but I cannot refrain from marking my sense of the zeal and self-devotion with which the Rev. Mr. Miller has exerted himself for the moral and spiritual welfare, not of his own congregation only, but of the community generally, by expressing the earnest hope that you will enable me to authorise the issuing to him on behalf of his family, of a gratuity of at least 200 *l.*

47. In consequence of there having been hitherto no fixed congregation in this colony of the Baptist communion, of which the Rev. Mr. Dowling is an acknowledged minister, Government has been enabled to obtain for the present, at the small salary of 100 *l.*, his services as a catechist, for the purpose of instructing certain of the road gangs: such a provision, unaided by private contribution, you will accord with me in opinion, is inadequate to the decent maintenance of an old and highly respected minister, most usefully engaged in laborious duties; I propose accordingly, under the assurance of your support, that an addition of 50 *l.* shall be made to his present salary.

48. I am far from apprehending, that the admission of other communions to a moderate participation in the support which can be afforded to ministers of religion from the public revenue, will be prejudicial to the legitimate influence of the Church of England.

Warmly attached as I am to her service, I continue to be so, because I feel the conviction

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that the principles and liturgy which have insured my own adherence to her communion, will preserve for her, under every variety of circumstances, the veneration of the community generally as the great bulwark of the Protestant faith, and I cannot help indulging the idea, that in this respect, the consecration of the Bishop of Australia has occurred under most favourable auspices. Accordingly I entertain confidently the hope, that his first visitation to this part of his diocese, will, now that all factitious causes of separation are removed, be an opportunity sought for by every denomination to manifest their consciousness that there is naturally in our common christianity, a bond of union requiring occasion only to call forth its expression; a general benevolence, which, though it may commence, cannot be restrained within the limits of any particular denomination. If under less favourable circumstances, religious discussion and hostility have been but little known, or rather, have been altogether unknown in this community, may not the anticipation be cherished, that in the time to come there will, under the Divine blessing, be the absence not only of unkindness, but even of indifference, and in its stead a sincere and cordial co-operation to promote the common interests of the Universal Church.

49. You will find, the congregation having previously subscribed the requisite amount, that provision is made in the estimate, for a grant of 1,000*l.* towards the erection of a new Episcopal Church at Norfolk Plains, most happily rendered essential by the increasing attendance upon religious ordinances in that district, and that a similar vote, but limited to the amount of 340*l.*, is required for Westbury for the same object.

50. By a reference to the estimate, you will perceive that the sum of 500*l.* is proposed to be set apart for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Richmond, and like amounts in further aid of the completion of the Scotch Church at Hobart Town, and towards the erection of a Chapel for the Independent denomination in Launceston, who also have complied with the previous condition of subscription.

51. It is with extreme regret I inform you, that the sums voted in aid of the Church so much required in Trinity parish have not yet been appropriated, (although an aid of 500*l.* was obtained in England), in consequence of the requisite funds by private subscription not having been raised. I trust, however, that an energetic effort will now be made, and that the foundation stone will be laid, and the work proceed with the least possible delay.

52. The School Establishment will also receive some modification. I should wish to refer to a committee of this Council the consideration of this very important subject, suggesting, as the ground-work of their deliberations, the principle that district committees consisting, wherever there is a division of religious opinion, of persons of different denominations, should undertake the superintendence of the schools within their limits, and report to a central Board of Education, to be similarly constituted at Hobart Town.

Consisting as this community does in so very large a proportion of Protestants, there will be little difficulty, I anticipate, in fixing upon a scheme of education founded upon that of the British and Foreign School Society, in which all will accord; and indeed, it will be nothing more than the application to a wider sphere of utility, and to a more advanced species of instruction, of that system of management and reciprocal concession which have been attended with such desirable consequences in the Infant Schools at Hobart and Launceston.

The reading of the entire Scriptures will be the basis of instruction. Upon this alone I am convinced, can any system of education be founded that will stand the test of time and of experience.

I am aware that it can scarcely be hoped that the Roman Catholics will send their children to schools so conducted; but then, provision can be made against this difficulty, by granting aid in support of such schools as the congregations of that or any other church may desire to maintain separately; and I feel assured, that the children of this communion will receive your liberal consideration.

The period of the opening of "the Public School," provided for so liberally by this Council, has, I may here observe, been delayed, to my great disappointment.

The office of head master was offered to the Rev. Mr. Rusden, who declined it. Some new arrangement, I trust, will be brought forward at an early period. It is, however, my duty to inform you, that the Secretary of State has expressed the opinion, that the salary proposed for the head of the establishment is too high. With reference to the Orphan Schools, I may observe, that in order to restrain the growing charge for that establishment, I have directed that the annual expenditure should be taken arbitrarily at 5,000*l.* per annum, in the expectation that measures will be adopted to limit its payments to that amount.

Upon the principle of giving support to schools connected with particular churches, I have also included a vote of 400*l.* in aid of a Grammar School, in connexion with the Established Church of England, and an institution which has with every promise of success commenced its operations under the auspices and through the liberality of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Australia has taken a special interest in the school, and I cannot doubt that you will grant towards it a liberal aid. An Act of Council will be necessary to ensure to the various denominations the advantages designed to be extended towards them by these arrangements, as regards both Churches and Schools.

Under the head of Miscellaneous items, is included a vote for constructing a bridge over the South Esk River at Perth.

The fatal accidents which have taken place in the River Esk, induced the Government some time since, earnestly to desire the construction of a bridge at this spot, but the limited means at its disposal have retarded the undertaking.

The work will be executed principally by the labour of convicts, the greater number of whom

whom would otherwise be employed at the same expense, but less advantageously; still some aid is required from the revenue for this most important and long-desired public work, which is of the very first utility, and has been estimated for accordingly. A considerable proportion of the sum that may be voted by the Council will be applied to the maintenance, at the rate of 6 *d.* per diem, of such of the convicts employed at the bridge as might be assigned, it being necessary in such an undertaking to mingle with the labour of the worst class the services of some more willing and less unskilful workmen. *G. Gairdner*, Esq. 12 June 1837.

The temporary and now dilapidated bridge at Campbell Town has been from time to time repaired, but it has now become so dangerous as to require to be immediately replaced by a new bridge.

The labour expended upon it will be of a description similar to that applied to the bridge at Perth.

The inhabitants on the banks of the St. Paul's river having subscribed liberally towards the construction of a bridge at Avoca, a small sum in aid of the undertaking has been included in the estimate.

But one of the most important undertakings incumbent upon this Government, and which has long been in contemplation, is the conducting of a supply of pure water into the Town of Launceston.

To effect this, a tunnel is necessary, for the construction of which, provision to the extent of 1,000 *l.* was made by you in 1834; but as that sum will be inadequate for the completion of a work of such magnitude, a similar amount has been introduced in the present estimates. and I cannot doubt that it will receive your cheerful acquiescence.

Government House, August 5, 1836. *George Arthur.*

872. The question applied to the report of the actual receipt and payments; is there any such financial account that comes in?—No; the blue book furnishes it, but it is not laid before the legislature.

873. *Chairman.*] On comparing Colonel Arthur's statement of the revenues in the blue book with that which has lately been presented to The House of Lords, the amount of revenue agrees; but the amount of expenditure in one case is stated at 116,822 *l.*, and in the other at 103,029 *l.*; can you explain that difference?—I cannot reconcile that difference.

*George Richardson Porter*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

874. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are at the head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade?—I am. *G. R. Porter*, Esq.

875. What are the sources from whence you derive the colonial information published in your tables?—I have but two sources of information; one of which is the blue books, the other the Custom-house, the Inspector-general.

876. In the returns laid before Parliament, do you give the authorities from whence you derived the facts published?— Not as to the colonies.

877. Is that an exception?—It is.

878. Have you had any occasion to compare the returns you have found in the blue books and the returns you received from the customs?—When I commenced my labours about five years ago, under the Board of Trade, it was one point with me to endeavour, as much as I could, to obtain information as to the colonies; and, as the best source of information, I applied naturally to the blue books; I had a clerk employed in the Colonial-office during several weeks, making extracts from them for a series of years, but I found, on comparing one year with another of those returns, that they were such as could not be very well offered to Parliament; that they were exceedingly incorrect and imperfect.

879. Was this by comparing one blue book with another, or the facts you found in the blue books with the facts you received from the Custom-house?—By comparing the blue books of one year with another; that induced me to test, in another way, the accuracy of the only accounts I had it in my power to test, that is, the Trade accounts: I extracted from the blue books of one of the largest colonies, a statement of the imports and exports for a year, which I sent to the Custom-house, in order to have it examined, and the result of that examination proved that the statement was wholly erroneous. In consequence of receiving that report from the Custom house, I concerted measures with the Inspector General of Imports and Exports to obtain accounts which should be correct, from every one of the colonies, as to the trade of each colony; and it will be found in the supplements to the tables of revenue and population, which have been compiled and laid before Parliament, that very complete statements of the trade of each colony are now given.

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880. Did you ever give, or attempt to give, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the different colonies?—That was one point I had in view. On the first examination of the blue books I had a general instruction given to me to separate the military from the civil expenditure; for I believe at that time there was a disinclination to the publication of the military expenditure. After examining those books with a considerable degree of care and labour, I may say, I found it quite impossible to distinguish the one branch of expenditure from another, even with the assistance of a gentleman of the Colonial Office, who was perhaps more conversant with those accounts than any other gentleman there; I consequently felt myself under the necessity of omitting altogether every thing with respect to finance in the colonial statement printed under my inspection: since that time, an office has been established in the Treasury, as you are aware, for the collection of information on that particular branch, as to the colonies, and I have considered it was taken out of my hands; I have not, therefore, applied myself more to the subject.

881. Mr. *Hume.*] Who is the officer?—Mr. Brande.

882. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity of ascertaining whether, at this moment, the separation of the civil from the military expenditure is accurately adjusted?—I do not know.

883. Is there not a very considerable difference in the merit of the blue books?—Yes, very great.

884. Which, as far as your observation goes, are the most complete returns?—I think, with reference to the West India Colonies, Trinidad is about the best; the returns from the Mauritius are very good; also from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Ceylon. In many of the older colonies, the officers, who should give the accounts, hold their offices under patents; some of them are even not resident, and their deputies do not feel called on to make the returns, and they are consequently very deficient; that applies more to Jamaica, perhaps, than any other.

885. Have you observed any difference, generally speaking, between the blue books, which come from the colonies having legislative assemblies of their own, and the Crown colonies, where the government exercises a direct influence?—In the latter case they are better than in the former.

886. Has there been any improvement of late years in the blue books?—Decidedly.

887. Which are the books in which you have observed that improving change?—The accounts are stated with a greater degree of accuracy; at first they were found to be exceedingly inaccurate; it was impossible to reconcile one part with another; there were evidently discrepancies, which could not be understood at all: in that respect, the blue books are very much better than they were.

888. Would it not be very desirable that your office should state the returns from the colonies in precisely the same shape as those given for the Mother Country?—It seems to me there are many facts and circumstances with reference to the colonies, which it is very desirable to have known here, and known in a shape to enable us to compare the results in the colonies, so far as they are capable of it, with similar results in the Mother Country. For example, I should say, now we have a Bill for the registration of births and deaths in the Mother Country, it would be exceedingly desirable that a similar record should be kept as nearly as possible in the same form in each of the colonies, to be transmitted to this country, and laid before Parliament.

889. Are not the population returns you have published taken from the blue books?—Yes.

890. From no other source?—No.

891. Are you satisfied of their correctness, from any means you have had of comparing the statements in the blue books with statements from other sources?—I have had no means of comparing them, but I know they are very incomplete.

892. Do they give any returns of births?— In some cases they do, but they are very incomplete.

893. The returns you give in your Table from the different colonies are not all in the same form?—Pretty nearly so; in some cases no returns are made of marriages and deaths.

894. At all events, in many of the colonies the returns are very incomplete?—Very. I would take occasion to mention as to the criminal returns; there are, in fact, no criminal returns made from the colonies. There is a statement of the condition

condition of the gaol, which can hardly be called a criminal return. I think it would be very desirable, and certainly not very difficult, if each year the officers of the colonies were instructed to send over a criminal statement as nearly as possible in the form of the amended returns now laid before Parliament, as to the state of crime in the United Kingdom.

895. Do you publish in your Tables the Custom-house receipts and expenditures in the different colonies?—No.

896. Are you aware that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure in the colonies of the customs are wholly made up at the Custom-house here?—I am not aware.

897. Are you aware whether the gross revenues can be separated from the net revenues in the different blue books that have come under your examination?—I should say not from the blue books; it is impossible to separate the one from the other.

898. Does your office publish the Colonial Post-office receipts?—It does not.

899. Do you not publish certain Post-office returns furnished by the Postmaster General?—I do, but not the colonial returns.

900. Are you aware that the colonial receipts form part of the Post-office budget?—I presume so.

901. Do the accounts furnished to you by the Post Office enable you to distinguish the receipts of the Post Office in the colonies from the receipts of the Post Office in the Mother Country?—They do not.

902. Up to what period have you the Custom-house accounts of this country?—I have the detailed accounts for the year 1835, but in the course of the present or next month I expect to have the detailed accounts of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1836, which is considerably earlier than they were ever obtained in former years, till within the last two or three years.

903. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you mean exports and imports in our colonies?—No.

904. What is the cause of the delay this very year; why should you not have them for 1836 by this time, the English accounts?—It takes a long time to make them out; they are very intricate.

905. *Chairman.*] In what period in 1837 should you receive the accounts of 1836?—In June or July, or August.

906. Do you not think if you received the English accounts of 1836, you might at the same time receive the colonial accounts of 1835?—I should conceive so; I have not received all the colonial trade returns for 1834; they must necessarily be somewhat in arrear in consequence of the distance of some of the colonies; but as the details of the trade of the United Kingdom collected from 110 Custom-houses are got together in August at the latest in the year following that to which they refer, I cannot see any good reason why the trade returns should not come over from the colonies at any rate by the close of the year.

907. Has not a very great change taken place as to the rapidity with which the Custom-house returns are made in this country?—As to the particular returns I allude to, that is the detailed account of the trade of the United Kingdom with every other; the accounts are one year more forward than they were until two years ago.

908. That is, that there has been a gain of 12 months in dispatch?—Yes, which I consider to be quite as rapid as they possibly can be made out to insure accuracy.

909. In cases where colonies have legislative assemblies of their own, and publish the accounts, are those accounts sent to your office?—They are not.

910. You do not publish any accounts of that character?—We have no knowledge of their existence, except incidentally or accidentally.

911. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you never applied for them?—To whom should I apply?

912. To the Secretary of State?—He has not got them.

313. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it very desirable that in the colonial statements that are presented to Parliament from your office, there should be a statement of the local receipt and expenditure of every colony?—Unless the same information is given from the office of the Treasury by Mr. Brand.

914. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you know if any application has been made to the governors of those colonies to furnish those details which have been alluded to?—I am not aware of any instructions having been given for the purpose. In con-

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sequence of the establishment in Mr. Brand's office, I no longer have any reason to interfere with the finance accounts of the colonies.

915. *Chairman.*] The finance accounts are not furnished to you to be presented to Parliament as the finance accounts of the Mother Country, are they?—They are not.

916. Do you see any reason why the colonial accounts should not come to you in the same manner?—No, I do not.

917. Would it not add very much to the completeness and utility of the work presented to Parliament by your office, if the colonial receipts and expenditure were included in it?—No doubt.

918. And you think that, with a proper system of dispatch, the colonial accounts might generally be presented one year in arrear of the accounts of the Mother Country?—Decidedly.

919. Are there any suggestions you have to offer to the Committee for the improvement of the blue books?—I think there are some few matters that might advantageously be given, matters of information. Among the rest, there is no statement of the rate of wages for different employments, excepting the cases of the New South Wales returns and Van Diemen's Land; I think it very desirable to obtain this information with regard to the former slave colonies: the apprenticeship of prædial labourers in these colonies will not expire before August 1840, but that of the non-prædial will expire in August next year; and it is with reference to that description of employment that information would be most useful in this country, as being better adapted to the constitutional capabilities of Europeans, who could very well follow the occupation of domestic servants in various trades and handicraft. I think, too, that with reference to the accounts of births, marriages and deaths, that a statement should be given more in detail, more in conformity with the forms that are in use in this country, to enable us to compare the state of health in one place with another, and particularly that the statement should be given with reference to the seasons, and likewise that we should know the sex and ages of the emigrants; these are matters of some importance in a scientific point of view.

920. Mr. *Hume.*] In the details respecting the produce of the colonies, could you suggest any mode of return by which a more accurate knowledge of the produce might be made, so as to be able to compare it from year to year?—I do not think I could suggest any better form than is at present given in the blue books; but the returns are made in some colonies pretty well, and in others not at all.

921. Could you give in a statement and examination of what colonies are defective, with a view of the same being corrected?—I could on an examination of the blue books for a year.

[*The Witness was requested to do so.—Vide* APPENDIX, No. 13, p. 194.]

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*Lunæ*, 19° *die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

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|---|---|
| Mr. Rundle. | Sir G. Grey. |
| Mr. Hume. | Mr. Gladstone. |
| Mr. Hawes. | |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*John Lennox Woodhouse*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*J. L. Woodhouse*, Esq.

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922. *Chairman.*] YOU visited some of the colonies in 1825?—Yes; I left England in August 1825, and returned May 1827.

923. Was it your purpose to examine and arrange the Custom-house accounts?—The customs' establishments, and in some degree the accounts.

924. What colonies did you visit?—That is a list—[*The Witness handed in the following list:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Barbadoes, Antigua, Tortola, St. Kitts*

*Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Jamaica, Nassau, returned to Nova Scotia, Canadas and Bermuda.*] I did not go to Sierra Leone nor Trinidad.

925. You have produced to the Committee a mass of accounts with vouchers; have you any documents showing the quarterly totals of the Custom-house receipts from each colony?—I have.

926. Will you be so good as to furnish the Committee with one from the West Indies, one from North America, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, as specimens?—Yes, I will.

927. Are all those documents made up in a uniform shape?—They are.

928. Are forms sent out from England?—They are.

929. Since what periods were those forms adopted?—Since the year 1828.

930. Mr. *Hume.*] Was that in consequence of a report on your having visited the West India colonies?—I was the person who drew up the form, with the sanction of the Board.

931. Can you furnish the Committee with the annual returns of totals made up from each of the colonies in the Custom-house establishment?—Yes, I can.

932. Is this account, which is sent out to the colonies, made up to correspond with any of the accounts in England?—No, it is made out entirely in the colonies.

933. Is a similar form adopted in any of the English custom houses?—Something very similar to it.

934. Did you find that form in use since 1828 sufficiently explicit as regarded the different items, so as to enable you to form an accurate account of the receipts under their different heads in making up your annual account?—Yes.

935. *Chairman.*] I believe a quarterly return is also sent to the Custom-house from each custom house in Great Britain and Ireland?—I believe it is.

936. Mr. *Hume.*] Who fills up such account in the first instance?—The collector.

937. It appears to be signed by the acting accountant?—The acting comptroller.

938. What responsibility has he in signing this document?—It is a proof that he examines it with his own books.

939. This will be found to agree with his as comptroller?—Yes.

940. *Chairman.*] Does the comptroller keep books independent of the collector?—He keeps his cash-books, and has access to all the other books of the collector's office.

941. Are the items entered in the collector's books, and the comptroller's only of the totals of each day?—That is all.

942. Mr. *Hume.*] There is, in the account you have produced, a certificate by J. Hale, the receiver-general, dated Quebec, the 28th of October, that he has received 2,054 *l.* into the treasury; in what way is this certificate accounted for to you?—In discharge of the collector's balance.

943. Does the receiver-general send you an annual account?—No.

944. Is this quarterly return the additional voucher for the accuracy of the accounts which satisfies you here?—Yes.

945. Does the collector send home his books in detail, showing the items of which those quarterly accounts exhibit the result; does the comptroller send home any books of his?—He only signs the collector's accounts as proof of having examined them with documents on the spot.

946. Does the receiver-general send home documents?—None.

947. Those accounts you have are from the collector so certified, and on that you make up the annual accounts?—Yes.

948. *Chairman.*] Do the accounts of the receiver-general go to the Audit Office in England?—That I do not know.

949. Mr. *Hume.*] From what books are the quarterly returns made; in the quarterly account now produced, I observed receipts for duties prior to 18 Geo. 3, and subsequently to that; are they kept in the same book at the customs?—They are kept in the same book, only in different columns.

950. I see there is also an item of seizure by officers, and penalties by ditto; seizure by Navy, and penalties by ditto; in what account are they represented?—In the quarterly accounts of seizures.

951. Are they furnished to you in detail in the same manner as you have shown us the book in detail of the customs?—Yes.

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952. And every item, as well from whom seized as to whom the penalties are to be given, will that appear in that book?—Yes.

953. Does it state the process for condemnation, or in what way they have been seized?—Under the existing law no condemnations are necessary, unless the goods are claimed; if they are not claimed within a month, they are taken to be condemned, and are disposed of accordingly.

954. *Chairmar.*] Are the gross receipts or seizures paid, or are the costs deducted?—The costs are first deducted.

955. Mr. *Hume.*] Are those penalties' and seizures remitted to you, or are they afterwards accounted for as disbursed by that department there?—The officer is paid his share, the governor his share, and the rest applied to the current service of the port.

956. No part of the seizures, either by the officers of the customs or by the Navy are sent home to England?—Not unless the surplus balance is not required at the port.

957. There is a memorandum of the surcharges of accounts of 1833 are now brought to account; in what manner have those been so brought forward?—In consequence of some communication from my office to the collector on the subject of former accounts; those surcharges are duties that have been short received.

958. And which he has given credit for on receiving your orders?—Yes.

959. In like manner as you charge him with short credits?—Yes.

960. There is also an account for the receipt of fines received from various persons, by the honourable Board's orders, amounting to 74*l.*, will you explain in what account that is?—I apprehend these to be fines levied on parties from whom seizures are made, in lieu of the full penalty they might have incurred, for the single was taken instead of the treble value of the goods; from the circumstances of the seizure being reported, the Board gave the order that the party should pay single instead of treble value.

961. One tenth deducted from the third, what does that mean?—That is the difference between the currency and sterling.

962. As the Crown's share of these fines is 22*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, to what account is that carried?—Into the account current.

963. That is the detail of an item entered in the receipts of the quarter under the head of penalties and seizures?—Yes, it is.

964. *Chairman.*] The account respecting which you have been examined may be taken as an example of all the others?—Yes.

965. Are the original books which came home to the Board of Customs signed by the colonial collectors and the comptroller of the Custom-house revenues?—Yes.

966. Mr. *Hume.*] This quarterly account in detail from the collector of the Customs at Montreal is extended to 40 pages; will you explain what check you have on all the entries in each of the individual pages being accurate?—From the initials of the collector and comptroller being affixed at the end of each page.

967. *Chairman.*] Is that a late regulation?—It has been made a few years.

968. Mr. *Hume.*] Do those books containing the accounts remain in your custody?—No, they do not.

969. To whom are they sent?—To the comptroller general, Mr. Taylor.

970. What does Mr. Taylor do with them?—He exercises a general superintendence over all the payments, and sees that there is proper authority for them.

971. Is he considered the auditor of the accounts?—He is.

972. How often does he make his return?—He makes a report to the Board of the state of the balances every year.

973. *Chairman.*] Have the Audit Office an opportunity of comparing the returns by the receiver general here, with the local returns of the colonies?—No.

974. Mr. *Hume.*] Are the Committee to understand the examination of the comptroller general is the final audit?—Yes.

975. Are the Board called on to interfere in any way?—That you will find in my former evidence. I have, in my former evidence, stated that any material fact is reported to the Board.

976. What do the Board do?—They approve, if there is nothing particular arising in them.

977. Are those accounts which are reported to the Board submitted to any other audit, or to the Treasury?—None, I believe.

978. *Chairman.*] Which of the colonial accounts go to the Audit Office?—That I do not know.

979. Are any transferred from your office to the General Audit Board?—None.

980. Is precisely the same form of colonial audit adopted at the Mauritius as you describe at Montreal?—Precisely.

981. Are the quarterly returns accompanied by vouchers which specify each entry in detail?—No; the entries do not accompany the accounts; those are made out from the entries.

982. But the books specify the entries?—Yes.

983. Are the books with the details sent home at the same time with the quarterly abstract?—Yes.

984. How long after the closing of the quarter do you receive them?—They ought to be made up within 14 days after the expiration of the quarter.

985. Is that applicable to all the colonies?—It is.

986. Generally speaking, are the orders for making the returns within a fortnight, attended to?—Pretty nearly.

987. The book you now show respecting Mauritius is only of imports?—Yes.

988. Where are the accounts of exports kept?—The exports accompany this book.

989. In another book?—Yes.

990. Do you check all this?—Every entry in it.

991. Are the entries checked and examined in detail?—Yes, they are.

992. Are there any other vouchers than the entries in the book; do the papers remain in the office of the colony?—The original papers remain in the office.

993. The certificates which we have examined satisfy you that the accountants have seen these vouchers before they give the signature?—Yes.

994. The signature is understood to imply the examination of the entries with the original vouchers?—Yes.

995. I observe each page of this book in detail is signed?—That is by the initials of the collector and comptroller.

996. The same as the others?—Yes.

997. Does the document, the quarterly return you present from Jamaica, purporting to be an account of the receipts and payments for the quarter ending the 10th of October 1836, comprise the whole of the receipts in the island?—No, only for Kingston. The Custom-house officers at the out-ports are under the supervision of the officers of Kingston, to whom all their accounts come.

998. Are they comprised in the account?—No, not in the totals.

999. Mr. *Hume.*] In what manner is the abstract given?—This is only for Kingston.

1000. Are the abstracts from the out-ports certified in the same manner?—Yes, by the local collector and the comptroller.

1001. *Chairman.*] They are not entered into the accounts of the collector and comptroller of customs at Kingston?—No.

1002. Mr. *Hume.*] Have you a book of details from each port, or one book which contains entries and exports from all?—A book of detail from each port.

1003. So that each port furnishes you with a similar document as Mauritius does?—Yes.

1004. Is that the case in each of the other West India Islands?—Yes.

1005. *Chairman.*] In the Jamaica account there is an entry "Funds not available;" what does that mean?—When it has been advanced for other services, for which due authority has not yet been obtained.

1006. What services are allowed to draw on the receipts of the Custom-house?—Law expenses and contingencies.

1007. Can these funds be transferred without the authority of the Board of Customs at home?—The collector cannot have credit for them without that.

1008. Mr. *Hume.*] Has the collector general-orders from the Board here to attend to any local instructions received from the governor?—Yes; he must obey any order the governor chooses to give him.

1009. In that way the proceeds of the customs are appropriated for it till the order is received?—Yes.

1010. *Chairman.*] Under whose authority are the payments to the colonial treasurer in Trinidad made?—Under the Act of Parliament.

1011. Under whose order; who gives the order for the transfer of sums to the colonial treasurer?—The collector is bound to pay over whatever balance there is, after paying the expenses of the port.

1012. Mr. *Hume.*] Is the collector authorized to make advances from the money

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in the customs, the same as the collector in Jamaica?—Such advances as he has got previous authority for.

1013. May not the Governor of Trinidad give an order for the application of any portion of the surplus, subject always to the sanction of the authorities at home?—It has never been done.

1014. I observe in the column, the rate of duty; are those duties fixed by Act of Parliament, or by the regulation of the colony?—By Acts of Parliament.

1015. Are they the same in each colony?—Yes, in the West Indies and North America.

1016. Is the rate of duties on which imports are charged in the Mauritius or other colonies, fixed by Act of Parliament too?—At the Mauritius partly by Act of Parliament and partly under the local authorities.

1017. Are the Australian rates of duties regulated by the legislative council?—There is an Act of Parliament which gives the governor power to levy duties to a certain extent.

1018. From the experience you have had in keeping these accounts in the new forms since 1828, are you prepared, or will you be able to suggest to the Committee any alterations that may simplify or increase the accuracy of the check to the accounts as now made out?—I am not aware of their being susceptible of any improvement.

1019. You think they answer every purpose?—They do.

*Phillip D. Souper*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*P. D. Souper*, Esq.

1020. *Chairman.*] WHAT office have you filled at Trinidad?—I began as clerk in the colonial treasury; I was then assistant secretary; I was then secretary to the governor, and then deputy island secretary and deputy clerk to the council, deputy registrar of deeds, and deputy secretary to the Cabildo.

1021. Were you not colonial secretary also?—Yes: I was also treasurer to the Cabildo. These were the last situations I filled.

1022. As colonial secretary, the preparing of the blue books came immediately under your charge?—Yes.

1023. Who furnishes the material out of which the financial statements are made as contained in the blue books?—The treasurer, in connexion with the examiner and compiler of the public accounts.

1024. Does the person who is charged with making up the blue books himself examine the accounts, or does he receive them already prepared?—He receives a general abstract from the Treasury, which is copied into the blue book as received.

1025. Does any examination take place of the documents which are the vouchers for the colonial accounts?—When the treasurer and compiler of public accounts report that the accounts are in a fit state, they are examined by a committee of the council.

1026. How is that appointed?—It is generally arranged by themselves; it had been one and the same committee for many years; in case of a vacancy, the governor signifies that there is a vacancy; the gentlemen regulate among themselves who is to succeed the governor sanctioning that arrangement.

1027. Is any estimate of the receipt and expenditure prepared by the government before the commencement of the year?—Annually, in the month of June, an estimate of the contemplated expense for the ensuing year is laid before the council of government by the governor as well as of the probable revenue.

1028. Does it receive the approbation of the council?—It does, with this limitation, that they are not allowed to alter any thing that has already been sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, or the colonial department. As far as the fixed salaries of the officers go, the colonial council have nothing to do with them beyond expressing their opinions, but they cannot curtail or alter them of their own authority.

1029. Mr. *Hume.*] Do they express their opinions in writing?—Their opinions on the estimates are taken down at the time by the clerk of the council in the minutes.

1030. In what form are the reports of the auditors made to the council?—The committee of the council draw up a report in writing, which they communicate to the governor; they state that they have examined the accounts, and they proceed to make such observations as occur to them.

1031. Are

1031. Are those reports so made sent home to the Colonial Office here?—They accompany the accounts to the Audit Office.

1032. *Chairman.*] Is the estimate of receipt and expenditure published in the colonial newspaper at the beginning of the year?—No, it is not; after the expenditure has been incurred, the accounts for the year are published.

1033. Is it a document in any way accessible to the public?—No, I never knew an instance of the estimates being demanded; but I do not suppose it would be admitted that the public had a right to call for the estimates; they can call for the annual account.

1034. Is the estimate invariably sent home to the Secretary for the Colonies?—Yes, and as regards any new expenditure, before it is acted upon.

1035. But his approbation is not waited for at the colonies till it is acted on?—Yes, his approbation is waited for to this extent, that in case of any new expenditure it would not be proceeded in till the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained. In matters of salary, if the estimates do not come out approved from home, unless there is any reason to suppose they are disapproved of, the governor would issue his warrants as usual; but, if any public work or any extraordinary service is proposed, although sanctioned by the council to be undertaken, the governor would not act in it, unless the sanction of the Secretary of State had been received.

1036. Mr. *Hume.*] Is every new tax or imposition laid on or imposed by a majority of the council, or by what proportion?—Any new tax imposed must be by the majority of the council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

1037. Does it not occur that taxes are imposed by the governor without the sanction of the council?—No, I never had any knowledge of any being imposed since the existence of the council of government without their sanction.

1038. *Chairman.*] Would it not be possible for the governor to draw warrants for amounts not included in the estimate?—Yes, the treasurer is under the control of the governor, and would obey his warrant. The governor may, on his responsibility, draw warrants on the treasurer, which the latter would pay, whether the service was included in the estimate or not; that is done on the governor's own responsibility.

1039. Then the effect is, that the irregularily would only be commented on when it reached England?—Only on its reaching England; that is to say, effectually commented on, for it would be observed by the committee of the council, who would examine the accounts in the ensuing year; they would notice that such and such expenditure had been incurred not included in the estimate; that is no effectual check until it comes home, and then the colonial auditors would notice it, and would surcharge the governor such sum until he could himself obtain and produce his authority, or refer to the Treasury and Colonial Office.

1040. Are you aware that any taxes have been imposed by order of the governor and the Colonial Secretary at home, contrary to the opinion of the majority of the council?—I have heard of such a circumstance, but the particulars of it I do not know; a majority of the council were of opinion that the slave tax should not be continued after the Emancipation Bill; upon reference home, with the governor's report, the whole, or a proportion of it, was continued under the authority of an order of the King in Council; that I have heard, but I cannot speak to it; I was not in the colony at the time.

1041. Mr. *Hume.*] During the time you were in the colony, had you an opportunity of knowing whether any tax has been so raised without the sanction of a majority of the council?—I am aware of none whatever.

1042. *Chairman.*] Can you describe the books of account kept in the colony?—Not accurately by terms; in the year 1831 a totally new system was ordered to be observed in the Treasury; previously to that, the treasurer kept the books as he pleased himself, so long as he could give an account; that was all that was looked to; they were kept in a form that was very unintelligible; but since 1831 there was a committee, of which Mr. Burnley was one, the head officer of the commissariat, and Mr. Miller, the judicial referee in the colony; they formed a committee to examine the whole of the accounts, and at the same time to recommend a new mode of keeping them for the future.

1043. Was that in consequence of the defalcation of the colonial treasurer?—Yes; and since that period the accounts have been kept in the form recommended by the gentlemen named.



1044. Are

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1044. Are you aware whether the mercantile system of double entry is introduced?—I cannot say positively whether the system of book-keeping in the Treasury is precisely similar to the mercantile system of double entry; but an improved system has certainly been adopted since the late treasurer's defalcation.

1045. Mr. *Hume.*] Were you there when the defalcation to which you allude took place?—I was.

1046. How did that arise; was there no check on the treasurer?—There was no effectual check, inasmuch as the chest was never examined by the examiner and compiler of public accounts. His duty, as he understands it, is confined to examining the accounts, not the balances. The accounts were correct, but the deficiency was in the money; the balance was not forthcoming.

1047. There had been no previous comparison of the contents of the chest with the account?—None.

1048. What was the amount of that defalcation?—Fifteen thousand pounds.

1049. *Chairman.*] Has that been a loss to the colony?—That is a question which was not settled when I left the colony; as far as they could make it good, they have done so, by selling the treasurer's property; his estates have been sold very recently; I do not know what they produced; in what mode they will provide for the loss, is more than I can say.

1050. How are the accounts of Trinidad audited in the colony?—They are first made up by the proper officer, the compiler and examiner of accounts, Lewis Pantin; then they are examined by a committee of the council, and they are sworn to by the treasurer, by the examiner, by the committee of the council, and, finally, by the governor; then they come home to the Audit Office.

1051. Is that account transferred to the blue book after audit?—It is sometimes transferred to the blue book previous to audit. The directions of the Colonial Office require that the blue book leave the colony previous to the expiration of March; it may therefore sometimes happen that the blue book is sent off before the accounts are examined.

1052. At what period do you send it home?—March, previous to the expiration of March; the orders have been made so stringent, that if it did not leave, the secretary would not receive his salary. Under the circumstances, I took care to send off the blue book and get the best accounts from the treasury to put in. Generally speaking, that account would be sure to be correct, for it was obtained from the same officers who made up the public accounts; viz., the treasurer, and the examiner and compiler of public accounts. It might occur that alterations would take place subsequent to the dispatch of the blue book.

1053. Have you ever compared the statements of the blue book with the account sent home to the Audit Office?—I cannot say I have; suppose the blue book sent off in March this year, we could not tell in the colony whether these accounts were considered correct till the report came from the Audit Office; that might not occur till years afterwards.

1054. Mr. *Hume.*] How long were you secretary?—About 16 years, under one denomination or another. The office underwent revision and modification in 1831, when I was appointed "colonial secretary."

1055. During that time did you ever receive the audit from England?—When the Colonial Audit Office was in existence, the audit used to be pretty prompt; latterly I do not know that the accounts have been audited with that quickness that is perhaps desirable.

1056. *Chairman.*] How soon after the termination of the year are the accounts sent home to the Audit Office?—The order is that they should leave the colony in March; it is seldom possible to be done; it is not often that they can get it done.

1057. Within what period are they generally prepared?—Speaking from memory, they are seldom detained after June, between March and June; in the next quarter they get sent home; they may have been later.

1058. Mr. *Hume.*] It is the duty of the Colonial Secretary to complete the blue book?—Yes.

1059. From what different documents or offices do you compile it?—The period having arrived at which the blue book is to be made up, we have a printer in the colony under the pay of the Government, who strikes off the form to be filled up by individuals. That comprises nearly every in the colony; every functionary public officer gives in a statement of his own salary, his appointment, the nature of

of his office, and so forth; the Treasury prepares returns; the Custom-house and the gaoler have to furnish returns; the commissariat has to furnish returns; there is not a department in the colony which does not. The clergy furnish returns; there is not a single department which has not to furnish a return or returns for the blue books.

1060. At what period are the circulars issued?—We wait for the receipt of the blue book from the Colonial Office; then the forms are struck off, and sent to the different individuals.

1061. Only one blue book is sent out?—Until Mr. Stanley's time, when they sent three; we then had them in advance, and probably that practice has been continued.

1062. Are the notices you said had to be prepared and sent to the different offices, all of the same form?—There are different forms for different departments; for the nature of the information they have to give is different. The form relating to public officers individual service is uniform; every man has to give an account of his office, his salary, his fees, and any other advantages; one of these is sent to every individual; the other departments have to furnish returns according to their department. The treasurer of the colony of the receipt and expenditure, the commissariat of the expenditure incurred for the garrison; the Custom-house furnishes a statement of a portion of the imports and exports, the inspector of invoices, and of manifests another portion, and so forth.

1063. *Chairman.*] Do the original returns accompany the blue books home, or are they kept in the archives of the colony?—In the archives of the colony; the secretary copies them into the blue book.

1064. In all their details?—It is seldom we leave out any thing; we keep the vouchers in the colony. We seldom put in any thing but what is material, all that is material is carefully given. Now and then superfluous matter is detailed by individuals not necessary to be copied into the blue book.

1065. Mr. *Hume.*] Do we understand, that besides the blue book, copies of the elementary documents, of which the blue book is composed, are sent to the Secretary of State?—No, we keep the elementary documents ourselves; the document is copied into the blue book, and the blue book is sent home; we keep the documents from which the blue book is made up.

1066. Do all the vouchers for the public accounts, of which an abstract is given in the blue book, come to the Audit Office—copies of them?—Yes, they all come regularly (the originals).

1067. The blue book is the only statistical document sent home from the colonies?—It is.

1068. Not accompanied by any of those elementary papers out of which it is made?—No.

1069. In what manner are the commissariats' accounts in that colony transmitted to the Treasury?—They communicate with their own department direct; they merely give us a summary, and it is the summary we put in the blue book.

1070. You are not aware if they are sent through the governor, or direct?—Not through the governor; they are sent direct.

1071. Do any other departments send home accounts of which they furnish an abstract to you without coming from the governor?—The Custom-house and the Post Office send home their accounts direct.

1072. The slave department?—The slave registries go through the governor.

1073. Do any suggestions occur to your mind of improvement for the returns in the blue book?—No, the blue book seems to me as complete a document as you can well have; it contains really every information. The duplicate kept there is found very useful as a document of reference. I am not aware of any thing in the way of improvement to it.

1074. *Chairman.*] The blue book does not give the estimate after it is decided by the council?—No.

1075. Only the accounts after the termination of the year?—Yes, of the receipt and expenditure as it has actually proved.

1076. Do you not think it desirable the annual estimates should be inserted in the blue book?—It would be useful as a matter of reference. The estimates are always sent home to the Secretary of State; he has them in the office, though they are not in the blue book; there would be no harm in putting them into the blue book as a matter of reference; for very often services are authorized in the estimates which are not carried into effect the same year, they may stand over two or three

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years. It would facilitate an elucidation of a matter of that kind if they had the estimate in the blue book.

1077. Have you reason to believe that the population returns from Trinidad in the blue book are accurate?—They used to be; but they have fallen off very much of late, and I do not believe they are to be depended on; so much depends on the personal character of the person at the head of affairs in that island; unless he is a very active man, and takes great interest in the affairs of the colony, subordinate persons will not act with the zeal that is desirable; the population returns are made up principally by what we call the commandants of quarters; the island is divided into 40 districts, each having a commandant; his services are gratuitous; he has a civil and criminal jurisdiction in his district to a limited extent; he has a troublesome, onerous duty to perform; it is not always a good man of business is to be found, or a person whom, if you had a selection, you would choose; he does his duty or not; all you can say is, you will appoint another person; but if he knows there is not a choice of individuals in the district, he may disregard admonition, and of late I have had to observe the population returns are not very correct.

1078. Who furnishes the Custom-house returns appearing in the blue book?—The collector and comptroller.

1079. Mr. *Hume.*] Have the inhabitants of the island any thing whatever to do with the general revenue accounts?—No.

1080. You state that you belong to the Cabildo?—Yes.

1081. *Chairman.*] What is the distinction between the accounts kept by the Cabildo and those kept of the island?—The Cabildo has a distinct power; it is the municipal body, and it has the receipts of certain revenues in the town of port of Spain; its revenues are considerable, amounting to 8,000 *l.* sterling a year, or thereabouts.

1082. Does that include British spirit duty?—No, that is paid to the Custom-house.

1083. What is the nature of the duties collected by the Cabildo?—It has the tax on the grog shops or the public-houses; there are a certain number of houses licensed to sell spirits; they get their license from the Cabildo; they pay so much a month for it; it is a large item,amounting to 20,000 dollars a year; the Cabildo receives a tax on meat sold in the markets, on fish, on carts plying for hire, on hucksters, and one-fourteenth part of the import duties collected at the colonial treasury; it has also some ground rents.

1084. There is only one in Port of Spain?—Only one cabildo.

1085. There are no other municipal bodies except in Port of Spain?—There is a Cabildo, consisting of illiterate Indians at Arima, managed by a corregidor; but they are illiterate people altogether.

1086. Mr. *Hume.*] Are the accounts that the Cabildo keep submitted to the governor, or are they audited by their own body?—The Governor is president of the Cabildo; but meddles very little with their internal affairs; they manage their accounts by a committee of their own body.

1087. Are they published?—They were not in my time; I have left these three years; what is done in the meantime I do not know.

1088. By whom is the Cabildo appointed?—It is self-elected.

1089. Are the council elected by the Colonial Office, or approved of?—They are appointed by the Governor, and approved of at home.

1090. In what manner are the accounts and expenditnre of the militia kept?—They are kept by the treasurers of the corps; but they have so little money, that the commander is generally at the expense of the whole concern; if you call for an account, they say they have none; their funds are made up solely from fines on absentees, which they have great difficulty in collecting.

1091. *Chairman.*] Those accounts are not included in the general expenditure of the island or the blue books?—No.

1092. Are there any other local accounts of revenues not included in the blue books?—None; the accounts of the quarters are stated in the blue books.

1093. In what currency are your accounts kept?—In sterling.

1094. In what way are those accounts settled in the colonies?—The fixed rate of exchange is 231 per cent., between 230 and 231 island currency to 100 sterling, and they are turned into sterling at that rate; the exchange fluctuates in the colony, but that is the rate at which currency payments are turned into sterling in the public departments.

1095. Are

1095. Are the customs and other duties levied by colonial or sterling currency? —By sterling currency; for they are levied by Act of Parliament—all custom duties.

1096. But any of the other sources of revenue which enter into the blue book as assets and ways and means, are they entered in colonial or English money?—An English merchant produces to the examiner of invoices his British invoices; he pays so much per cent. duty; the duty comes to so many pounds sterling; he pays it in dollars or doubloons, but colonial invoices would be in Barbadoes or Jamaica currency; there are then so many dollars to pay; the amount is turned into sterling at the fixed rate of exchange; viz. 231 per cent. or 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling to the dollar.

1097. Does the rate of exchange in island or British currency vary?—Yes.

1098. By whom is it fixed?—It is not fixed at all; it varies according to the demand for bills.

1099. Is there no fixed rate of currency for making up the colonial accounts?—Yes, from 230 to 231 per cent., which makes the dollar 4*s.* 4*d.*; the same rate is observed in the commissariat.

1100. By whom is that rate of valuation fixed?—The Treasury at home; they order the public officers and servants to be paid at that rate.

1101. And the receipts are the same?—That follows as a matter of course; they keep both sides of the book the same.

1102. Are we to understand that the payments of the salaries of the establishments are converted into currency in the same terms as the receipt of the customs? —Yes; the accounts are kept in sterling, but the officers are paid so many dollars salary; my salary, as colonial secretary, was called 800 sterling; I received it in the island currency, at the rate of 231 per cent., which would give me so many dollars.

1103. Have you had any English money sent out?—Yes, shillings and half-crowns.

1104. Are they currency?—You can hardly call them so; as soon as they were issued, they were purchased up by the merchants, who took them back to the commissariat, where they obtained bills of exchange for it.

1105. Is English currency always at a premium?—At a very small premium; the merchants used to buy it up at a small premium for the purpose of getting bills on the treasury for it from the commissary; the commissary would give a bill of 100*l.* sterling for 103*l.* sterling, tendered in British silver. I am not aware whether he continues to do so.

1106. That would show a depreciation of three per cent.?—Yes, as regards the transaction with the commissary; but when the current rates of exchange in the colony is high, it is more advantageous to the merchant to give a small premium for the British silver, and then to part with that same silver, at a trifling depreciation, for a treasury bill, than to remit mercantile bills at even a higher rate of exchange.

1107. Mr. *Hume.*] When were the English shillings first introduced?—Not many years ago; I cannot recollect the precise time, six or eight years back.

1108. Was not a proclamation made, that the currency was to be distributed? —Yes, that British money was to be current; and the way in which it was introduced was by sending it out to the commissariat officers to pay to the troops, to get it into circulation; but no sooner was it issued, than it got into the hands of the merchants, who took it back to the commissariat and exchanged it for bills, or sent it home as a remittance, *in coin*, which was effected at a trifling insurance, when, from exchange being high in the colony, it was advantageous to do so.

1109. To what extent do you expect remittances of English money to the island took place?—I cannot tell you; I never had a knowledge of the amount.

1110. At the time you came away, were those shillings in circulation generally? —No, very partially.

1111. Are we to understand that the attempt to substitute and keep up English currency there has failed?—Entirely, but little of it is seen.

1112. *Chairman.*] Does paper money form part of the currency of Trinidad?— No, there is no paper; there is Spanish silver and gold, together with colonial coins coined at home, and sent out, consisting of quarter eighths and sixteenth parts of dollars in silver; there is no British gold.

1113. Mr. *Hume.*] Have those quarters and eighths also disappeared?—No, they remain; that is the common coin of the country.

1114. Were those eighths in fair proportion with the actual weight of the dollars? —Yes, they were fair; they remained there, for they would not pass in any other country; it was no use sending it home like the current coin of the realm.



1115. *Chairman.*]

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1115. *Chairman.*] Was a higher value given to the English currency than its real proportionate value, as compared with the Spanish?—No, a shilling passed for a shilling.

1116. Mr. *Hume.*] You are not aware if a shilling contained the intrinsic value of silver?—Yes, we considered it so.

1117. *Chairman.*] It is your understanding that value was not given to the shilling above its real metallic value?—No.

1118. Do you, in fact, correspond or remit accounts to any but the Colonial Office here?—To the Audit Office also.

1119. Is the blue book sent to the Audit Office?—No, the Colonial Office; the vouchers of the Treasury come to the Audit Office.

1120. From your experience there, are there any suggestions you can offer to the Committee that would increase the simplicity and accuracy of the accounts, and lessen the labour in any of the departments?—No; the whole matter of security and accuracy depends on the early check by the Audit Office; a quick audit of the accounts in England is the only substantial check upon the colonial accounts; for, although estimates of the expenditure are submitted annually to the Council of Government, there is nothing to prevent the Governor from drawing warrants on the Treasury for monies not included in the estimates, which warrants are only effectually checked in England. The Committee of Council, may examine them, and make observations on them, still the Governor may not heed them; the money, at all events, has been previously paid away, and therefore it is only by the Audit Office being quick in their examination, and checking any expenditure the Governor may have incurred not duly authorized, that any effectual check, in my opinion, is obtained.

1121. When you were in the colony, how much was the audit of the colonial accounts in arrear?—Two or three years.

1122. Mr. *Hume.*] Do all the officers who intermeddle with the money give security now in Trinidad?—The treasurer is the only colonial officer who is in charge of the money; the commissariat officer is, of course, answerable to his own department; he is the King's officer, and appointed by the Treasury; the collector of customs is also under the direct control of the Treasury and Board of Customs in England; the colonial treasurer gives security, but he has not given the securtiy which I understand to be strictly what is required in Trinidad; for under an Order in Council of 1816, the colonial treasurer is to be a person possessing a real estate in the island, and is to give security there; the present colonial treasurer gave security in England, which, I dare say, may be much better than any he could find in the colony; still, it is not strictly according to the letter of the law: a question was raised about it in the Council on one occasion; but having given security in England, it was perhaps considered as good or better than colonial security.

1123. Had Mr. St. Hill given colonial security?—He had the security required by that law, the colonial security. The alguacil mayor or marshal collects the arrears due by defaulters to the taxes, and pays the amount collected by him (or ought to do so) monthly, into the colonial treasury; the late alguacil mayor gave security; I cannot say whether the actual alguacil mayor has done so or not; he has been appointed to the office since my return to England.

*Otho Hamilton*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*O. Hamilton*, Esq.

1124. *Chairman.*] WHAT control have you at the Audit Office over the payments made by the Colonial Custom-house to the Colonial chest?—Since the time, I think in the year 1830, when the Board of Customs began to take the control of the colonial customs, the accounts current of the collectors of the customs have not, in all cases, been rendered with the accounts, and the only cognizance that the Audit Office have in such cases of the customs' receipts, is the entry of those receipts in the colonial treasurer's accounts.

1125. If the collectors have not included in their accounts all their receipts, what is the control the Board of Audit exercise, or how could it have cognizance of any facts not included in those accounts and receipts?—The Board of Audit would not have cognizance of such facts, unless by special communication from the Treasury, or from the Board of Customs; the Board of Audit do not take cognizance of the particulars of the sums received, understanding that the Board of Customs and the Treasury institute the necessary control; but the Board of Audit communicate to the Treasury and to the Board of Customs the amounts brought into the colonial treasurer's accounts.

1126. In

1126. In that way do you conceive the Audit Office exercises an efficient control of the colonial receipts?—It exercises no control as regards the customs.

1127. In what way have you any check over the amounts received by the collectors of the customs in the colonies, and the amount paid by them, either to the treasurer there, or to any other person?—Not any, inasmuch as the accounts which may be sent to the Custom-house do not accompany the accounts sent to the Audit Office.

1128. Have you any cognizance officially of the amounts received or disbursed by the collectors of the customs in the colonies?—Nothing more than the statements of the receipts and payments which may appear in the colonial treasurer's account.

1129. Then what is the check the Audit Office has on the sums received or remitted from the colonies to England, and the payments made in England on account of the Custom-house establishment in the colonies?—The Comptroller General of the Customs delivers to the Audit Office a statement verified by his declaration of all sums constituting a charge on the Receiver General of the Customs, and in such satement certain sums appear as remittances from the colonies; the auditors ascertain that the Receiver General has duly charged himself with those sums; and, as regards any payments on account of the colonies included in the Custom-house accounts, the bills of exchange drawn by the colonial receivers on the Receiver General accompany as vouchers.

1130. But you have an opportunity of ascertaining the necessity of those bills drawn, and the deficiencies?—No, it does not form any part of the examination; it is known generally where there is an excess of expense for customs establishments beyond customs receipts, but not whether the sums drawn to meet the deficiencies are correct; they are passed at the Audit Office on the production of the bills drawn.

1131. How are the accounts of the customs here rendered to you?—There are two accounts rendered; the one is the General Custom-house account, and the other is an account of the Receiver General. The general account contains, on the charge side, the gross receipts of the port of London, and of all other ports in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; on the discharge side, all sums expended for carrying on the service, except at the port of London, and the establishments in London; and all sums remitted or paid by the collectors or receivers of Great Britain and Ireland to the Receiver General in London, or paid into the Exchequer in Ireland by the receivers in Ireland.

1132. Mr. *Hume.*] Why is the expenditure of London exempted from that account?—Because it is paid by the Receiver General, and the gross collections of the port of London are included in the sums for which credit is taken in the general account as imprested to the Receiver General; in the case of the out-ports the net collections only are imprested to the Receiver General.

1133. Does not that tend rather to complex the accounts submitted to you?—I cannot say that it complexes the accounts, but it requires that the system be well understood.

1134. Please to explain what that system is?—The general account gives on the charge side the gross receipts of the out-ports, as well as of the port of London; but as the expenses incurred for carrying on the service at the out-ports are retained by the respective collectors, the sums entered in the general account as out-port receipts are not the sums remitted in cash to the Receiver General; therefore, the out-port expenditure is stated on the discharge side of the general account to balance the excess of charge beyond the amount actually remitted and taken credit for as imprested to the Receiver General; but, as regards the port of London, the gross receipts are included in the sum discharged in the general account as imprested to the Receiver General, and, therefore, the expenditure is not also discharged in that account.

1135. Then how do you ascertain the payments made for the department of the port of London?—From the account of the Receiver General.

1136. Does he furnish a separate account for the port of London disbursements, or does that form part of the general account?—The Receiver General does not furnish a separate account for the port of London disbursements; but the particulars of these disbursements are included in his account as Receiver General, all vouchers and authorities being produced in support of the payments.

1137. Is that general account that you have now mentioned called the Receiver General's account?—It is the Receiver General's account, but not the general account.

1138. Are we to understand that the disbursements for the establishments in

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the port of London do not appear in the general account?—They do not appear in the general account.

1139. *Chairman.*] Does either account, the general account, or the Receiver General's account, present all the facts of the receipt and expenditure of the Custom-house in one view?—No; the general account of the customs shows part of the service expenditure, and the remainder is shown in the account of the Receiver General.

1140. Mr. *Hume.*] What part of the expenditure of the port of London is shown on the general account?—Not any.

1141. *Chairman.*] You state the general account of the custom-house gives the gross revenues received by the Custom-house of the United Kingdom; does that general account give also the gross revenues received by the colonial custom-house?—It contains no entry whatever of revenues received in the colonies; the only entry of sums received in the colonies appears in the Receiver General's account, the charge upon which is raised by the Comptroller General.

1142. Then has the Audit Office no cognizance whatever of the gross Custom-house receipts in the different colonies?—The Audit Office has not the means of seeing whether the custom-house receipts in the colonies are correct; they have only cognizance of the sums which appear as receipts in the colonial treasurer's accounts, or as remittances from the colonies in the Receiver General's account.

1143. Mr. *Hume.*] You have no cognizance of the gross receipts or of the disbursements by the customs' officers in the colony, except in as far as the comptroller raises a charge against the Receiver General for the monies paid to him by the collector, and the Receiver General by his account acknowledges the same?—The colonial customs' receipts which appear in the accounts of the Receiver General, and the charges raised by the Comptroller General, by which those receipts are checked, are inconsiderable; the larger portion of the customs are paid into the colonial treasuries, and appear only in the accounts of the colonial treasuries; and the documents which may substantiate the correctness or incorrectness of the sums so paid into the colonial treasuries, go to the Board of Customs, not to the Audit Office.

1144. What are the vouchers which accompany the accounts which are sent to you for audit by the Custom-house?—As regards the port of London, there is a book of totals of weekly receipts, signed by the Receiver General and by the Comptroller General, and certified to have been examined by the examiner in the Comptrollers' office. As regards the out-port collections, the quarterly abstracts of the total receipts are signed by the collector of each port, and countersigned by the Comptroller General and by the examiner in the Comptroller General's department, to which department the detailed accounts of each collector are sent. The pay of the department in London, superannuations and special charges, are vouched by Treasury authorities; incidents and out-port establishments by authorities of the Board of Customs, afterwards sanctioned by the Treasury; and in all cases the receipts of the parties are produced.

1145. Are any similar accounts transmitted to the Audit Office with similar voucher by the receiver of the custom-house revenues in the colonies?—The accounts current of the collectors of the customs formerly accompanied the colonial accounts, and the payments were subject to the same audit as other colonial expenditure; but in those cases where the control has now devolved on the Board of Customs, the accounts current and the vouchers no longer accompany the colonial accounts, and in some cases the net receipts only are entered, no account of payments being given.

1146. *Chairman.*] Can you furnish the Committee with an abstract of the general account of the customs and post-office, such as is prepared at your office?—Yes, I could furnish an abstract of each account.

[*The Witness was requested to bring such Abstract. Vide* APPENDIX, Nos. 11 & 12, pp. 192–3.]

1147. What difference is there between the manner in which the post-office makes up its accounts, and the customs, as they come to the Audit Office?—There are in the same way two accounts, the General Post-office account and the Receiver General's account; but the Post-office General account shows the total gross receipts of every district and station, the appropriation of those receipts on service, and the balance paid into the Exchequer, or remaining in the hands of the post-masters and agents. It is strictly a service account, and does not notice the transit of the money through the receivers to the Exchequer. The Post-office General account

account incorporates all accounts, including that of the Receiver General, whose separate account shows the gross London receipts and payments, the net receipts and remittances from the country and from foreign and colonial stations, and the payments into the Exchequer.

1148. Please to state the points of difference in the mode of managing these accounts of Customs and the Post-office to which you have referred?—The general account of the Customs includes the whole gross receipts of the service, but the payment only of such sums as are actually deducted from these receipts before they are remitted, the difference being discharged as handed over to the Receiver General, in whose account the remaining expenditure of the service appears. But the Post-office General account, by incorporating the account of the Receiver General, and discharging payments as made to the Exchequer, and not as payments made to the Receiver General, shows in one account the total receipt, the total expenditure, and the balance paid over to the Exchequer, or remaining in the hands of the accountants.

1149. Mr. *Hume.*] Then are we to understand that the account from the Post-office is a satisfactory account, in one view, of all the receipts and expenditure, and the balance?—It appears to be a very satisfactory account in all these respects.

1150. *Chairman.*] Does it give on the side of receipt the gross receipts of the Colonial Post Office, as it does of the gross receipt of the English Post Office?—It does.

1151. Mr. *Hume.*] What is the nature of your check or audit on the Post Office accounts?—The gross receipts of the Post Office are checked by the declaration of the Accountant General, and of the superintending Presidents of the Inland Office, and the respective presidents of the Foreign and Two-penny Post Offices, who have examined the accounts in the Accountant General's Office, before they come to the Audit Office. As regards the country receipts and the West India receipts, except Jamaica, the letter bills of the postmasters are delivered to the Post Office, and collected into the Post-office ledgers, and allowed by the Postmaster General; but no statements, accounts current, or vouchers, are sent to the Audit Office. As regards Jamaica, Gibraltar, North America, and Malta, accounts current are sent to the Audit Office The salaries of the country postmasters, country incidents and steam-packet expenses are allowed by the Postmaster General; no particulars or vouchers are sent to the Audit Office. As regards Scotland and Ireland, the abstracts, containing the charges of management, are warranted by the Postmaster General. The net receipts of the Receiver General are borne out by the check account of the Accountant General upon the Receiver General. Salaries and incidents in London are paid under Treasury warrants, and returned letters are allowed by the postmaster.

1152. Do you consider the comptroller's certificate or entry of the same is a sufficient voucher for your passing every such charge?—Speaking generally, it is so considered; but in those cases where accounts current and particulars are sent, as from Jamaica, Malta and Gibraltar, the accounts current are examined.

1153. In those cases where the vouchers are sent along with the accounts, the items are verified by individual vouchers; but in others, you take the comptroller's accounts as the rule by which you act?—Exactly so.

1154. *Chairman.*] I think you stated you should consider a well-devised estimate the necessary preliminary to all good accomptancy for good colonial accounts; do you think that that alone would be a sufficient security?—I should say that that estimate must be carefully prepared, and, if so, that it would be the most satisfactory elementary document.

1155. Have you thought of any form of estimate for colonial accounts?—I have prepared a form of estimate; the particular description of services in this form will apply to the Mauritius; but the general form of classification should apply to each colony.

1156. Be so good as to put it in?—[*The Witness handed in the following Document.*]

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## ESTIMATE - - - - - -

ESTIMATED REVENUE of the Government of , for the Year 1839, in Council *1st* June 1838, submitted for the approval of the Secretary of

### REVENUE.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Received at Secretary of State's Office* | *1838* | | | |
| *Forwarded to the Treasury - -* | *1838* | | | |
| *Governor written to - - -* | *1838* | | | |
| *Laid before Parliament - - -* | *1839* | | | |
| *Decision notified to Auditors - -* | *1839* | | | |
| CUSTOMS: | | | | |
| Imports - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Exports - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Port Collections - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Wharfage Dues - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Tonnage Dues - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Coasting Dues - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Boat Licenses - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Rent of Customs Warehouse and Bonded Stores - - - - - | | | | |
| INTERNAL REVENUE: | | | | |
| Direct Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Shop Patents - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Licenses for Coffee Houses - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Auctioneers and Hawkers - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Bazaar - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Canteens - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Ditto country - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Distillery Duties - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Crown Lands - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| CONSERVATOR OF MORTGAGES: | | | | |
| Registration Dues - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Mortgages - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | |

*Note.*—The Words and Figures printed in *italic*, were written with Red Ink in the Manuscript.

- - - - - - ESTIMATE.

and ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE established to be charged thereon by the Governor
State, in Despatch from dated *July* 1838.

## CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

| | ESTABLISHMENTS: Sanctioned by H.M. Government. | ESTABLISHMENTS: Additional, recommended by Council or by Governor. | TOTAL. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAY and SALARIES in the following Departments: | | | | | |
| CIVIL: Governor | | *A* | | | |
| Chief Secretary | | *B* | | | |
| Council Office | | *C* | | | |
| Audit Office | | *D* | | | |
| Treasury and Pay Office | | *E* | | | |
| Civil Engineer | | *F* | | | |
| Civil Commissariat | | *G* | | | |
| REVENUE: Harbour Department | | *H* | | | |
| Internal Revenues | | *I* | | | |
| Conservator of Mortgages | | *K* | | | |
| Post Office | | *L* | | | |
| JUDICIAL: Supreme Court | | *M* | | | |
| Procureur General | | *N* | | | |
| Court of First Instance | | *O* | | | |
| Petit Court | | *P* | | | |
| Assize Court | | *Q* | | | |
| Police | | *R* | | | |
| Medical | | *S* | | | |
| Ecclesiastical | | *T* | | | |
| FIXED ALLOWANCES: | | | | | |
| Civil | | *U* | | | |
| Revenue | | *V* | | | |
| Judicial | | *W* | | | |
| Medical | | *X* | | | |
| Ecclesiastical | | *Y* | | | |
| Pensions and retired Allowances | | *Z* | | | |

*N.B.—These Letters would refer to the particulars of every extra Salary or Appointment to be given in a separate Schedule.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allowance to Pilots of Three-fourths of Pilotage Dues | | | | | |
| CONTINGENCIES: | | | | | |
| Petty Supplies and Petty Expenses in various Departments (including Printing and Stationery, when not supplied from England): | | | | | |
| Civil | | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Judicial | | | | | |
| Medical | | | | | |
| Ecclesiastical | | | | | |
| CIVIL COMMISSARIAT: | | | | | |
| Provisions, Fuel and Light | | | | | |
| Clothing | | | | | |
| Purchase and Repairs of Carts, Freight to Outposts, and incidental Expenses | | | | | |
| Carried forward £ | | | | | |



(*continued.*)

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ESTIMATED REVENUE of the Government

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. Brought forward - - - | | | |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Chief Commissary of Police - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Marine Registry - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Police Fines - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Permits of Residence - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Stoppages - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS - - - £. | | | |

of for the Year ending 1839—*continued.*

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| EXPENDITURE. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | | |
| **HOSPITALS:** | | | |
| Medicines and Incidental Supplies - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **ROYAL COLLEGE:** | | | |
| Board and Education of Pupils - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Ditto - - Supernumeraries - - - - - - - | | | |
| Schools for Children of Colour - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **PORT DEPARTMENT:** | | | |
| Wharping Buoys - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Coir Rope, &c. - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Dredging Vessel - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **POLICE:** | | | |
| Extra Couriers, &c. - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **GRATUITIES** - - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS:** | | | |
| Purchase of Materials for Store *A.* — Timber - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Lime - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Bricks - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Iron - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Coals - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Note.—The Estimated Expense of Works to be carried on by the department of the Surveyor-General (including the cost of material to be used from Store and the labour of workmen on the Surveyor-General's Establishment) is as follows:— | | | |
| Government House - - - - | | | |
| Gaol - - - - - - - - | | | |
| &c. - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| £. | | | |
| *B.* **PUBLIC WORKS**, to be performed by Contract: | | | |
| Repairs to the current year (Total Estimate £. ) of which in the - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **ROADS AND BRIDGES:** | | | |
| Purchase of Implements - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Ditto - Oxen - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Ditto - Fodder - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Pay of Working Parties - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Carting Lime and Timber - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Cleansing the Streets - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Purchase of Land - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| **LAW CHARGES:** | | | |
| Fees to Counsel - - - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Copying Documents, Expense of Witnesses and other Incidental Charges | | | |
| **MILITARY EXPENDITURE.** | | | |
| Island Allowances, repaid to Military Chest - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Colonial Staff, and other Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - | | | |
| Contribution from Colonial Revenue for keeping in repair the Barracks and other Military Buildings, transferred to the Ordnance - - - - - | | | |
| Imprests to the Customs Department for Salaries and other Expenses - | | | |
| Remittances to Colonial Agent in England - - - - - - - | | | |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURE** - - - - £. | | | |

*A. when Surveyor-General has charge of Store, otherwise as B.*

*N.B.—In the case of any Remittances to be made to Public Departments in England, other than the Agent, the same to be specified after the Total Expenditure.*

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1157. Mr. *Hume.*] How would you propose this form of document to be executed; how would you give effect to that?—In preparing the first estimate, it would be necessary, in order to make it useful as a check upon the collections of revenue, that reports should be required from every collector, showing the data on which each estimate was formed, so as to insure it not being hastily prepared by a mere transcript of the accounts of the receipts of the preceding years. If this estimate, as for the year 1839, were prepared early in 1838, and settled by the council in the colony in June 1838, it would, in most instances, reach the Office of the Secretary of State in England in September, and from more distant colonies by the end of the year. The early consideration of this estimate by the Secretary of State and the Treasury would admit of a notification being made to the Governor, in some cases the latter end of 1838, in others, very early in 1839, and the estimates so considered might be laid before Parliament, as other finance estimates of the year, and might be, in fact, considered the colonial budget of the year. The decision on the estimate might be communicated to the auditors in the course of the year; they would then have correct data on which to proceed when the accounts were received; it would also form part of the system for an efficient and expeditious examination, that the governors should send with regularity quarterly statements of every unforeseen contingency which might occasion addition to the establishment, or other expense not provided for by the estimate, and that the decisions upon such quarterly statements, and upon every other statement connected with accounts, should be communicated to the auditors at the time the decisions are made.

1158. *Chairman.*] Has not the Audit Board recommended that in no case a colonial treasurer shall be a receiver of revenue?—I believe it is one of the articles of instruction prepared by the Audit Board for the Mauritius, and submitted to the Treasury, to which I referred in a preceding examination, that if any extra revenues were to be received, the colonial treasurer should not be the person appointed to receive those revenues.

The following was the direction referred to:

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 Jan. 1837.

"His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the duties of Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue have been consolidated from the 1st instant, and will be conducted in future by the Treasurer, whose office, as well as that of the Auditor General, has been removed to Mrs. Reibey's house in Macquarie-place, formerly the office of the Church and School Corporation.

"By his Excellency's command,
*E. Deas Thomson.*"

1159. By an order, dated the 2d of January 1837, from Sydney, his excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that the duties of colonial treasurer and collector of internal revenue have been consolidated; is not that in contravention of the views of the Audit Office, with reference to the general accuracy of the pubic accounts?—I should say so certainly, as far as my information goes, and judging from the recommendation to which I have referred; but I observe that in this order it is not stated that the arrangement is made by directions from or with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The order is dated January 1837; the accounts for that year have not been received.

1160. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you find any difficulties arise in the course of your duties in auditing the accounts of the colony from the circumstance of the officers being appointed by the Secretary of State, while the accounts are rendered to the Treasury?—Certainly when directions have been given from time to time which have not been accurately and fully attended to in the colony, but it is not in my power to state whether the inattention has originated from the circumstance of the orders having come from the Treasury, instead of from the Secretary of State.

1161. *Chairman.*] In what manner are the instructions of the Treasury on matters of account communicated to the colonies; and are there difficulties in getting immediate attention to recommendation and directions that pass through the Treasury?—The decisions of the Treasury on matters relating to colonial finance and account are, I believe, in all cases communicated to the governors of colonies by the Secretary of State; and where the orders of the Secretary of State have been very decided and precise, they have, so far as my observation goes, been attended to. Certainly they have not at all times been carried into effect with the precision necessary to attain the objects desired; but I am not competent to give an opinion as to the cause; for although the Treasury Minutes which contain their Lordships' decisions are usually transmitted to the Audit Office, the nature of the communication made by the Secretary of State is not always known; the Board of Audit correspond with the Treasury, not with the office of the Colonial Secretary of State.

1162. Does it appear to you there is any condensed form which might be adopte d by which the total receipt and expenditure of the colony might be exhibited?—I have, since my last examination, looked into the colonial statements laid before Parliament; they appear to contain every information; but possibly this information might be shown a little more in relief, and a very concise summary might be useful to show the exact state of account between each colony and station and this country.

| Revenue and Receipts. | | | | Civil Expenditure. | | | Military Expenditure. | | Naval Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial Treasury. | Remittances to British Revenue Departments. | Stoppages or Deductions from Gross Issues. | TOTAL REVENUE. | Defrayed from Colonial Revenue. — Civil Revenue; Judicial; Ecclesiastical. | Defrayed from British Revenue Departments. | Defrayed from Vote of Parliament. | Defrayed from Colonial Revenue. | Defrayed from Vote of Parliament. — Ordinaries; Extraordinaries; Ordnance. | Defrayed from Vote of Parliament. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Surplus Revenue, or other Sums specially paid into the Military Chest at the Station. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) | | | | | | | | | | | |

SUMMARY STATEMENT, showing the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for each COLONY, the Excess of such Expenditure beyond Revenue raised in each Colony, and how the same has been provided for.

| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue and Receipts - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenditure - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excess - £. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Defrayed from Vote of Parliament - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecclesiastical - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinaries - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extraordinaries - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Naval - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| £. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less: Paid from the Colonial Treasury to the Military Chest - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| £. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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1163. Examine this paper, which is the last account received from Sydney of the revenues of New South Wales; can you state whether that resembles the account sent to the Audit Office?— This is an abstract of the account giving the same heads of service which appear in the accounts as rendered to the Audit Office; these accounts, however, are much more in detail; an examination would be necessary to show whether the sums here specified agree with the accounts.

ABSTRACT of the PRODUCE of the REVENUE of the Colony of *New South Wales*, in the years ended 1st December 1835 and 1st December 1836 respectively; showing the INCREASE and DECREASE under each head thereof.

| HEAD OF REVENUE. | Year ended 31st December 1835. | Year ended 31st December 1836. | Decrease. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Customs | 143,352 13 5 | 156,913 9 7 | - - - | 13,560 16 2 |
| Duty on spirits distilled in the colony | 1,267 10 - | 800 2 - | 467 8 - | |
| Licenses to retail spirits | 10,023 - - | 9,507 10 - | 515 10 - | |
| Licenses to hawkers and pedlers | 14 - - | - - - | 14 - - | |
| Auction duty, and licenses to auctioneers | 3,219 16 2 | 4,777 11 5 | - - - | 1,557 15 3 |
| Post-office | 4,310 15 9 | 4,974 4 10 | - - - | 663 9 1 |
| Crown lands | 89,380 9 4 | 132,396 19 9 | - - - | 43,016 10 5 |
| Rents of tolls, ferries, markets and Government premises | 4,131 13 10 | 3,612 15 - | 518 18 10 | |
| Fees of public offices | 7,400 5 3 | 7,043 12 5 | 356 12 10 | |
| Fines levied by courts of justice | 1,462 7 4½ | 2,667 13 11 | - - - | 1,205 6 6½ |
| Proceeds of the sales of Government property | 531 17 9 | 522 17 8 | 9 - 1 | |
| Charge for water supplied to shipping from His Majesty's dock-yard | 202 16 - | 180 15 6 | 22 - 6 | |
| Collections by the agent for the church and school estates | 4,712 1 4 | 3,013 9 11½ | 1,698 11 4¾ | |
| Rents of pews in churches | 388 11 3¾ | 318 14 11 | 69 16 4½ | |
| Repayment of Loans | 292 18 9 | 80 - - | °212 18 9 | |
| Repayments by emigrants of advances made to them in England | 96 4 6 | 6 10 5 | 89 14 1 | |
| Proceeds of the sale of property found in the possession of convicted felons | 2,459 8 2 | 3,244 12 9 | - - - | 785 4 7 |
| The King's share of siezures by the customs | 205 12 1 | - - - | 205 12 1 | |
| Surcharges recovered | 127 10 9¾ | 87 12 10¾ | 39 17 11 | |
| Miscellaneous | 165 2 1½ | 137 4 8 | 27 17 5½ | |
| TOTALS £. | 273,744 13 11½ | 330,285 17 8¼ | 4,247 18 3¾ | 60,789 2 -½ |
| | | Deduct Decrease £. | 4,247 18 3¾ | |
| | | Increase on the year £. | 56,541 3 8¾ | |

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 19 January 1837.

*W. M. Lithgow*, Auditor-general.

1164. Does, then, an abstract of the character of that I have just put into your hands come to the Audit Office from New South Wales?—These abstracts are generally published in the colonial Gazette, and a set of colonial Gazettes accompanies the account of each year.

1165. You stated there was little examination in your office as to the state of colonial stores; is there no examination by the local auditor fully certified to you on that subject?—The auditor certifies the treasurer's cash account. In those cases where the accounts of the stores are laid before the auditor, I presume they are fully examined; but in the case of stores for building materials and implements, to which I referred in my former examination, I apprehend the check must be principally in the care and watchfulness of the civil engineer and surveyor general, and other persons in his department.

1166. The accounts you receive, in fact, show what stores have been sold, what have been used, and for what purpose?—No, certainly not in all cases, and in regard to building materials, not in any case.

1167. How is there a verification of the store accounts, if there be no account of their being employed or their being sold?—Beyond the examination of the local auditor

auditor to those accounts which may have been submitted to him, there is none, except the responsibility of the surveyor general, or other officer, who may have charge of the separate stores; so far as the accounts of the civil government are concerned, they are in various ways much complicated by the purchase of materials into store, and the estimates authorized for particular works cannot be readily checked against the cost. *O. Hamilton*, Esq. 19 June 1837.

1168. Have any forms for keeping the store accounts been recommended by the Audit Office?—In one case where the the commissary has been directed to take charge of provisions for the civil government, forms of account have been sent.

1169. But they have not been sent generally to the colonies?—No, they have not.

1170. Do not you think it is very desirable some general and uniform system of store accountancy should be introduced?—The system is introduced as regards all commissariat stores in the colonies; but, as regards supplies of provisions, &c., for the civil government, there are, in some cases, three or four accounts to check against each other, and, as renards building materials, I should scarcely know how to frame a form of account that would be really satisfactory. In some cases there may be considerations beyond questions of account, but, if in all particular cases where the supplies could not be delivered with advantage by contract, the commissariat could be made the medium of supplying provisions, fuel and light, and the ordnance store-keeper of supplying materials, both these departments receiving the cost value of the stores so supplied from the civil government; and if buildings and repairs were in all ordinary cases performed by contract, great advantage would result as a matter of account; the civil engineer and surveyor general would survey the works, and superintend the estimates and contracts, and be responsible for the proper performance of the works; but he would not have an establishment of artificers, or furnish any materials, or keep any separate store.

1171. Even then, though the stores were not transferred to the commissariat, is there any good reason why a good system of accounts having been adopted by the commissariat, should not be adopted by the general store accountant?—Where the accounts are of a similar nature, the queries of the auditors, where they find there are no regular accounts, go to recommend something to that effect; but with the colonial stores there is perhaps greater difficulty than with other stores.

1171.* Have you any of the financial statements which have been prepared for the Treasury in the Audit Office?—Yes, I have. [*Vide* APPENDIX, Nos. 5 & 6, p. 184.]

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*Jovis*, 22° *die Junii*, 1837.

PRESENT:

Sir Henry Parnell. | Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Mr. Hawes. | Mr. Hume.

## DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Terrick Haultain*, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

1172. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you fill in the Paymaster General's department?—That of assistant paymaster general. *Terrick Haultain*, Esq. 22 June 1837.

1173. Will you describe to the Committee how the payments are made in your department?—By cheques, drawn on accounts kept at the Bank of England for effective and non-effective services, or in cash, through a clerk from the Bank of England attending for that purpose; or by bills accepted payable at the Bank, to be placed by the Bank to the accounts for effective or non-effective services.

1174. The credit at the Bank is opened by the Exchequer, is it not?—Yes, and transferred by writes-off from that account to the separate drawing accounts of effective and non-effective services.

1175. Is there a monthly credit opened by the Exchequer at the bank on account of the Paymaster General?—The credit opened at the Bank to the account of the Paymaster General is by application from time to time of the Paymaster General to the Treasury for monies required, which is transferred by writes-off.

1176. When the credit of the Paymaster General is low at the Bank, you apply at the Treasury, which applies to the Exchequer, and through the Exchequer a new credit is opened?—Yes.



1177. A change

*Terrick Haultain*, Esq.

22 June 1837.

1177. A change took place in consequence of the Report of the Commissioners of Public Accounts on the new arrangement to be introduced into the Exchequer, did it not?—Formerly the Bank gave credit for the whole amount granted by the Treasury; but on the new arrangement of the Exchequer, the Bank give credit only for the amount of payments actually made by them daily.

1178. But the system of opening?—The system of opening of credit was at the time the Exchequer was abolished in 1834.

1179. Will you furnish the Committee with a statement of the books which are kept in the office?—I wish to deliver in the following statement.

[*The following Paper was then put in, and read:*]

LIST of BOOKS kept in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Books used in the Department of the Assistant Paymaster General.

A general register of correspondence of letters received.
Several departmental and common letter-books, in which are entered the letters which are dispatched from the office.
Establishment Book of the Office, containing the names and stations of all persons employed therein.
Minute Book for entering the Paymaster General's minutes.
Security Book, for the entry of all bonds and securities given to the Crown with reference to the office.
Abstract of attendance.

## THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

### NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

Draft Book:—Entry of every draft issued by him, and arranged under the respective heads of "Army," "Navy" and "Ordnance."

### EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

The same as the above.

### ALLOTMENT BRANCH.

Register of the names of seamen, alloting a portion of their pay to their wives or relatives, the name of the ship to which the man belongs, and the description of the party in whose favour the allotment is drawn.

## ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Army Effective Examiner's Book:—Entry of all warrants from the Treasury and War Office, for the pay, contingencies and extraordinary expenses of the army at home and abroad.
Staff Establishment Book:—For the pay of the staff and garrisons in Great Britain and Ireland.
Books recording applications for money upon the different grants of Parliament for the three services of Army, Navy and Ordnance.
Payment of army services in Ireland, under the authority of the Secretary at War's warrant.
Transfer Book:—Entry of all warrants from the Secretary at War to reimburse the account of extraordinaries for issues by the commissariat abroad for army services.
Navy Effective Examiner's Book:—Which contains a reference to every navy bill at sight entered in the order in which they are daily passed by the examiner.
Ordnance Effective Order Book:—An entry in detail of all orders for payment as received from the Board of Ordnance, whether payable at sight, or by bills of exchange.
Ordnance Abstract Book:—Contains an entry of the amounts ordered for payment by the Ordnance, arranged under the votes by Parliament. This book is also kept to show the total of each vote, so as at all times to exhibit how much remains to be expended on each vote.
Sixteen Establishment Books:—Which contain the names of every person entitled to half-pay, pension or any non-effective allowance, together with the particulars under which the grant has been made; viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Army | Half-pay | 4 vols. |
| | Widows | 3 — |
| | Bounty | 1 — |
| | Compassionate | 2 — |
| | General Officers | 1 — |
| | Militia | 2 — |
| | Wounds | 1 — |
| | Retired Full-pay | 1 — |
| | Foreign Half-pay | 2 — |
| | Rewards | 1 — |
| | Superannuations | 1 — |

Navy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Navy - - - - - | Half-pay - - - - - - - | 4 vols. |
| | Pensions (Civil) - - - - - | 3 – |
| | Ditto (Military) - - - - | 4 – |
| Ordnance - - - | Military - - - - - - - | 1 – |
| | Civil - - - - - - | 1 – |

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Six Bill Books :—Containing a record of all acceptances.

Three Detail Cash Books:—For the daily entry of all payments classed under the several votes of the estimate; viz. Army, 15 votes; Navy, 18; Ordnance, 15.

Three Transfer Books:—One is kept for each of the three heads ofservice; and contain entries of all credits passed from one account to the other, where no cash transactions take place.

General Cash Book :—Containing an entry of all the cash transactions of the office.

Journal :—All transactions are entered monthly in gross totals into the journal.

Ledger:—Contains a monthly entry of all totals of receipts, payments or transfers arranged under the respective heads to which they have reference.

Register Book:—In which are entered all sums received as " Extra Receipts," arranged under the heads of " Army, Navy and Ordnance."

Power of Attorney Book :—For entry of all powers, wills, &c.

Balance Book :—In which the balance under the each of the several heads of account, or those of sub-accountant, are daily brought out, and the total balance against the paymaster-general is thereby shown.

N. B.—This result is made to appear every day before the party, whose duty it is to keep this book, can quit the office.

Ordnance Petty Account :—To record all payments on this account, so as to be enabled to arrange quarterly abstracts under the different heads required by the surveyor-general of the ordnance.

Navy Weekly Cash Accounts :—Into which are entered an abstract of the cash accounts, furnished weekly to the Admiralty.

Ordnance Weekly Cash Accounts :—Copies of the cash accounts as furnished weekly to the Board of Ordnance. These are at present in loose sections, but will be bound up at the end of the year.

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1180. How are the entries made in the cash-book of the Paymaster General's Office?—They are entered by the paymasters, in the first instance, in the book of payments of effective and non-effective services; and at the close of the day vouchers are given to the detailed book-keeper, who arranges them according to the service.

1181. I understand there are two paymasters in that department; the paymaster for effective and the paymaster for non-effective services?—Yes.

1182. And through their hands all payments are made?—Yes.

1183. In what manner are the entries transferred from the cash-book to the journal?—They are transferred monthly to the journal.

1184. The separate amounts in the cash-book are arranged under their different heads, and transferred to the journal in a single monthly entry?—Yes.

1185. Is that done at the close of the month?—Yes.

1186. How soon after the end of the month are you able to transfer all the cash entries to the journal?– Immediately after the close of the month.

1187. How then are the entries posted from the journal to the ledger?—They are posted from the journal to the different heads opened in the ledger, which heads are according to the printed votes, laid before The House of Commons.

1188. The heads of the ledger represent the different Parliamentary votes?—Yes. Appendix, No. 7.

1189. Has the double entry system been introducedintoyour department?—Yes·

1190. Has the result of that system, as far as your experience goes, been satisfactory?—So far as the short time I have had experience of it, it appears to have been quite satisfactory.

1191. Has it tended to make the accounts more simple and more intelligible?—Yes, as far as we are able to judge, certainly.

1192. Can you furnish the Committee with the heads of the estimates which appear in the ledger, and are represented in your great ledger?—They will be found to be according to the printed estimates.

1193. How many are the heads of estimates?—There are 16 in the army which are divided, and 18 for the navy and 15 for the ordnance.

1194. Will you furnish the Committee with a written statement of the heads of the estimates as they stand in the ledger?—Yes; I will furnish the Committee with a statement of the several heads extracted from the ledger.

1195. Do the vouchers, on which you make those entries bear numbers corresponding with the heads of the estimates?—Yes.



1196. And

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1196. And you have found the system, of course, of great convenience?—Yes.

1197. Is your department of expenditure wholly freed now from receipts?—No, it may be considered a department of receipts as well as of expenditure; but no money is received by the Paymaster General, except through the Bank of England.

1198. The Paymaster General receives nothing from any source, but from credits opened to him through the Treasury by order of the Exchequer?—No, all his receipts are through the Bank of England.

1199. He receives nothing from the sale of stores, does he?—He receives it through the Bank of England.

1200. That is independent of Exchequer grants?—Yes.

1201. Can you state to the Committee what are the receipts, independently of Exchequer grants, which come into receipts at the Bank of England for account of the Paymaster General?—They are balances due from public accountants directed to be received by the departments of the Secretary of War and the Ordnance and the Navy; they consist of balances from public accounts and sales of old stores and any over-payments that may accidentally be made, and all the money appropriated on the estimates; for instance, the East India Company make a quarterly payment of 30,000*l.* for army services.

1202. None of these receipts for accounts of the Paymaster General have ever come into the consolidated fund, have they?—No, the money is applied in, making payments, on account of the service of the army, the navy and the ordnance respectively.

1203. Are these sums so paid into the Bank of England, for account of the Paymaster General at all under the control of the Exchequer?—No, they go to the voluntary account of the Paymaster General at the Bank of England, and they are transferred from that voluntary account by writes-off to the respective accounts of the different paymasters, and become available to the public in that way.

1204. They do not form part of the consolidated fund, do they?—No, they have nothing to do with it; it is called his voluntary account; those payments are always worked upon before the Exchequer credits.

1205. The Paymaster General has two accounts at the Bank, one arising from these payments, and the other from the Exchequer credits?—Yes.

1206. What is the rule of drawing upon those accounts?—The cash account is always exhausted before the Exchequer credit is drawn upon.

1207. How often is the account written off?—Always weekly, or oftener, if necessary.

1208. How often is the ledger balanced in the office?—It is balanced annually.

1209. How long after the close of the year are you enabled, under the present system of double entry, to balance your ledger?—About a month.

1210. After the receipt of the out-port accounts, how soon can you balance your ledger?—In one month.

1211. How soon after the expiration of the year could you prepare a balance-sheet?—Within a month.

1212. Are you required to furnish to the Treasury or to Parliament, any statement of that annual balance?—No, I am not aware of any standing regulation which requires that.

1213. Are you required to furnish any weekly returns?—We furnish to the Treasury weekly returns of the state of the cash account.

1214. Are you aware whether the returns which you furnish to the Treasury are transferred to any central book there?—I am not aware of it.

1215. Your office would be in a condition, supposing there were a central account, to furnish from month to month every fact connected with your own department?—No doubt of it.

1216. In what manner do the orders come for payment to the office from the different departments?—They are transmitted by the different departments.

1217. In what form?—In various forms; warrants signed by the Secretary at War, and bills signed by two Lords of the Admiralty.

1218. With respect to those from the Ordnance, how are they signed?—By three officers of the Board of Ordnance; they are papers called debentures.

1219. Then there is no uniformity in the orders which are presented to the Paymaster General?—The army would be called warrants, the navy principally bills; but the payment is authorized in that way by the signature of two Lords of the Admiralty.

1220. Would

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1220. Would it not afford a facility if a more uniform system were adopted?—It is in effect the same sysetm.

1221. Is the difference only in the form?—Yes; all the orders as they are received are immediately recorded in the office.

1222. Is it only a difference in name, and not in form?—The mode of payment is the same; it is a different form, on account of the difference of service.

1223. Are you satisfied with the general working of the changes which have been introduced into the office by the consolidation?—I have no reason to feel otherwise; the public seem to be perfectly satisfied; the accounts have been delivered in to the Audit Office up to the 31st March last; but we have as yet received no observation upon them.

1224. In fact a great many improvements have been made, both in the way of consolidation and simplification?—Yes.

1225. And the consequence of these changes has been productive of economy?—It has produced a saving of nearly 11,000*l.* a year.

Mr. *David Paterson*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *D. Paterson.*

1226. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you fill in the Paymaster General's department?—That of book-keeper, having the charge of the cash-book, journal and ledger.

1227. The double entry system has been lately introduced into your office, has it not?—Yes.

1228. Is that the system which is generally adopted by commercial men?—Yes.

1229. Have you found that system applicable to public accountancy?—Yes.

1230. You think it has produced great advantage to the public?—My knowledge of public accounts only goes back to the 1st of December; but I have no doubt it will be the means of simplifying the business of the office very much.

1231. It enables you at any time to report to the Paymaster General satisfactorily upon the state of the accountancy?—Not hitherto without the aid of several subsidiary books, because at the opening of the system you must be aware there was a great consolidation of business, and it was not very easy at the starting of it to determine the form in which the books would be best able to answer the object in view; but having had six months' experience, and gained considerable knowledge of the business that passes through the office, I think the principal books, namely, the cash book, journal and ledger, may be made to answer every object which was contemplated in the introduction of the system of double entry.

1232. As far as your experience goes, you see nothing in the multifarious character of the accounts to prevent the application of the double entry system?—Nothing; quite the contrary.

1233. And you think it would afford much facility in the arrangement and centralization of those accounts?—No doubt of it.

1234. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] It was not attempted to be introduced all at once, but by degrees, was it not?—Yes; I was desired to consider it as a sort of experiment, and to watch it with that view; and I now think, by a little change in the form of the entries in the cash book, journal and ledger, it may supersede the keeping of several books hitherto kept for the purpose of checking the results of the receipts and payments, till it could be seen how far the double entry system would answer.

1235. It is very much on the precedent of accounts kept by the Admiralty?—Yes.

1236. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Admiralty accounts which are kept at Somerset House?—Yes, and I have examined them very minutely. The Accountant General directed one of the principal book-keepers to give me every facility and explanation.

1237. And as far as you have examined these books, you think the entry by the double entry system has been satisfactory in its results?—Yes.

1238. Was that gentleman acquainted with the method you are acting upon?—Yes.

1239. Does he approve of it?—Yes, very much so; in fact, he partly drew up the forms of the books before I went to the office.

1240. By direction of the Treasury?—I have understood so.

1241. Will you describe the process by which payments are transferred to the ledger?—The claims are countersigned by the examiner; the paymasters then

Mr. *D Paterson.*

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pay them by cheque on the Bank of England; at the end of the day the paymasters' vouchers are handed to the detail book-keepers, of whom there are about twelve or fourteen, who arrange them under the different heads of service, and make a return to the cash book-keeper of the amount under each head of service, who enters these amounts in the general cash-book in detail.

1242. Is that done the following day?—The next morning; at the end of the month the particular payments for each head of service are abstracted, and the amount carried into the journal, and from thence posted into the ledger.

1243. How long a time does it require to transfer all the entries of the cash-book to the journal?—A very short time, a couple of days.

1244. Have you any entries whatever which do not appear in the cash-book?—A great many.

1245. Will you describe the process of such entries?—There are many large transactions between the different services, the army, navy and ordnance, which used formerly, before the consolidation, to be paid by the one service to the other, by writes-off from their accounts at the Bank of England; these transactions are now settled simply by transfer in the books of the Paymaster General without interposition of the Bank.

1246. Are there any books in which such transfers are made preliminary to the journal?—Yes, transfer books

1247. Do you mean to say the transfer-book and the cash-book are the only two elementary books which form the materials of the journal?—Yes.

1248. How often are the entries in the transfer-book entered to the journal?—Once a month.

1249. How are transactions in bills entered?—Just treated the same as cash payments; they are entered in the detail-books the same as cash payments.

1250. Do you enter them in the cash-book at the time of acceptance?—No.

1251. Then you have, as merchants have, a bill-book for bills payable?—Yes.

1252. Have you also a book for bills receivable?—No.

1253. What do you do in the cases where bills are receivable for the sale of stores, or for other objects?—The departments send authorities for the monies to be received, and the parties are directed to come and receive an order from the office to pay such money into the Bank of England, they cannot pay into the Bank of England without authority from the Paymaster General.

1254. Then bills receivable never come into the hands of the Paymaster General?—Never.

1255. Do you, in the transfer of the entries of the transfer-book to the journal, group those entries in the same form as you do in the cash-book?—Yes.

1256. Will your cash-book, journal and ledger afford all the information absolutely necessary for conducting the business of the office?—No doubt of it; they are quite capable of being made to do so.

1257. With regard to exchequer credits, writes-off, and other matters?—Not exactly in their present form, but from the changes that are in progress, which I wish to introduce in the books, they will be made to supersede all subsidiary books bearing upon the result of the receipts and payments.

1258. Are those changes considerable or numerous which you propose?—Only in the form of the cash-book, and the mode of posting it to the ledger.

1259. Will you describe what the changes of form will be?—At present the cash-book is kept in a single column, and by substituting for it five columns, we shall be able to see the daily balances on the exchequer credit account, the effective and non-effective paymasters' accounts, the general cash receipt account, and the account for the miscellaneous receipts at the Bank for army prize and other smaller services; but in place of entering in the cash-book daily the detail of the payments under each head of service, I propose merely to carry in the total payments for each service, and to post this through the journal to accounts in the ledger for general payments on account of the services, and at the end of the month to transfer the payments on account of each head of service from general accounts to those particular accounts in the ledger for each vote or head of service.

1260. Suppose you were called upon by the Treasury to give a return on the moment; would you be able to make that return out of the books that you now describe?—Yes, but I should have stated, I have formed an abstract book, with corresponding heads to those in the ledger, in which I propose the payments only on account of each vote shall be simply entered daily, and from that abstract book the totals collected and carried into the journal at the end of the month.

1261. Are

1261. Are these the whole of the alterations you propose?—Yes.

1262. And with these alterations, you would be able to proceed every morning with the current business?—Yes, from the books kept in that way, I can every morning furnish the available balance for each service; perhaps I should have added, that I also propose that the keepers of the bills payable books should furnish a return daily of the amount due or payable at the Bank, to be posted into the ledger to an account for bills payable, and the actual amount of bills paid to be taken credit for in the cash-book, and carried to that account, the difference on which account would at all times show the amount of outstanding accepted obligations.

1263. At what date are bills generally drawn upon the Paymaster General?—Chiefly at three and ten days' sight; some few at longer dates.

1264. Would the cash-book you have just described show the state of the writes-off accounts of the paymasters?—Yes, and this I consider an advantage, as there is at present no record in the cash-book journal or ledger of these writes-off, which I have often thought a defect in the system.

1265. Have the paymasters the means of knowing the state of their credit at the Bank?—Till within these few days they have been in the habit of keeping a double-sided account book, in which they charged themselves with the writes-off, and took credit for the cheques drawn on the Bank, striking the daily balance; that has now been changed, and they only keep a list of the cheques they draw; by having the proposed additional columns in the cash-book, it would be a sufficient record of the state of their accounts.

1266. When does the examination take place of the cheques drawn at the Paymaster General's Office, and the payments made by the Bank of England?—The bank-book is sent daily to the office with the cheques paid, and the cheques compared by the principal accountant with the bank-book.

1267. Have you any account at the office of the Paymaster General corresponding with the book of the Bank of England, which shows the credits opened by the Exchequer, and the cheques discharged by the Bank?—Yes, there are accounts kept for Exchequer credits received on account of the different services.

1268. Is that in the ledger?—Yes, we debit the Exchequer with the amount of the sum voted.

1269. Do you debit the account of the Exchequer credits with the cheques drawn in the Paymaster General's department, or with the payments when actually made by the Bank of England?—The Exchequer is debited with the gross total of the votes, and, on the other hand, is credited with the orders of the comptroller of the Exchequer in favour of the Paymaster General.

1270. Now, in the accounts you now keep, do the drafts appear which, being issued by the paymasters, have not been discharged by the Bank?—By checking off the drafts actually paid, and taking those from the amount issued, it gives the difference not paid, and which of course remains in the Bank.

1271. Have you any account in the ledger of outstanding drafts?—None.

1272. Then the drafts outstanding can only be ascertained by comparison to be established between the orders given and the amounts paid by the Bank of England?—Decidedly; it will be shown by a discrepancy between the bank-book and the cash-book.

1273. After what period from the date of a draft do the Bank of England refuse payment?—After 12 months the Bank will not pay.

1274. After the expiration of 12 months the department would not object to issue another draft to the creditor?—Upon a guarantee it would not.

1275. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] Is the Bank justified in refusing to pay a cheque after a twelvemonth has elapsed?—It is the practice; I do not know upon what it is founded.

1276. Supposing I were the *bonâ fide* holder of a cheque, having given a valuable consideration for it, and presented it to the Bank; should I not have a claim against the Bank for payment, although I had held it over for a year?—I should think not, because it is not an accepted draft.

1277. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] Is the money received for old stores, which passes through the Paymaster General's account, brought to account and appropriated in aid of the estimates on one uniform principle?—They are not; the application of them is subject to the disposal which The House of Commons may direct on the estimates of the several departments. The naval practice differs essentially from that adopted by the ordnance; all extra receipts received in the course of a year by the navy are set aside for appropriation in aid of the grants on the estimates of the succeeding financial year; the naval department acts as the collectors of those monies,

Mr. *D. Paterson.*

22 June 1837.

reserving them for the disposal of Parliament; and, although the money is used as soon as it is received, yet, by a good system of accounts, they are enabled to make the reservation of them as completely as if the money were paid over to the Exchequer, because they just draw so much less of the money voted for the year in which they collect the receipts. The ordnance, on the other hand, take the estimated receipts to be received in the year, instead of the actual receipts of the past year, as in the case of the navy. It will be observed if the receipts of the ordnance should fall short of the sum estimated, the department would find itself deficient by so much of the amount of the grant; or, on the other hand, if there were a surplus above the estimated sum, they would have monies at their disposal not voted.

1278. But the navy have money at their disposal not voted?—Yes, they use that, but they draw so much less of the money voted.

1279. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] If either department were disposed to appropriate a larger sum than was voted, each would have the same facility of doing so, although they adopt two different systems of accounts?—As the whole money is received by the Paymaster General, neither of the departments has it in its power to misapply that money.

1280-1. Has the system of double entry been introduced into the Paymaster General's Office in consequence of an order from the Treasury?—Yes.

1282. You have said the system is in use at the Admiralty?—Yes.

1283. How is it with regard to the ordnance?—They have never attempted to keep their books in that way; they are preparing to do it, I believe.

*Peter Harriss Abbott*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*P. H. Abbott*, Esq.

1284. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your profession?—I am an official assignee.

1285. Have you been for many years engaged on public accounts?—Yes.

1286. You have also been frequently consulted and employed by the Government for the improvement in the public accountancy?—I have surveyed 28 Government offices.

1287. Were you not also a commissioner for the examination and improvement of the public accounts?—I was in the year 1828.

1288. Have you been instrumental in the introduction of the commercial system of double entry in several of the departments?—I have recommended it in every one I have surveyed.

1289. Have you examined any department to which that system of accountancy is not applicable?—None whatever.

1290. Any department in which its introduction would not tend to great public advantage?—I conceive it would tend greatly to public advantage, both as regards clearness and economy, wherever it shall be introduced.

1291. Is there, at this moment, any central accountancy in this country which brings up the whole of the materials of the different departments of receipts and payments?—Not that I am aware of; the office which one would imagine would be the central office—I allude to the Treasury—is, I apprehend, as imperfect in its mode of keeping accounts, if not more so, than many of the inferior departments of the Government.

1292. In your opinion, is it not quite necessary that, in order to have a good system of accountancy, there should be some central point to consolidate all the subordinate accounts?—I have always been of that opinion, and also that the individual at the head of such a branch should regulate and direct the mode of keeping the accounts in all the inferior branches, in order that they should work up in a consistent way to one focus.

1293. With reference to the accounts which are specially referred to this Committee, do you not think it is of primary importance there should be some central accountancy for the colonies?—The same reasoning which has induced me to state that there should be a central office for accounts of the Government at large, would induce me to think that there ought to be a sub-central office for the colonies, and that they again should merge their accounts into the general focus of the Treasury.

1294. Should you not think it a necessary preliminary measure to a good colonial accountancy, that estimates should be prepared previously to the fact of the receipt and expenditure, and on a uniform system, throughout the whole of the colonies?—I do think so.

1295. If such a system were prepared, what books would you suggest as necessary to be introduced into the colonies, and would you not have all these books kept

kept on the same model?—The books I should recommend, of course, would be cash-book, journal and ledger, and there are two or three subordinate books, which I fancy would be found useful in every department, at least I have found them so.

1296. What are those books?—The account current abstract book, relating to personal accounts; and an account current service book, relating to nominal accounts or heads of expenditure.

1297. How would you manage the entries which are not entries of cash received or cash payments? —They would be brought into the ledger by means of cross-entries in the journal.

1298. Would it not be desirable there should be a book subordinate to the journal for such entries?—There might be a transfer abstract book, as well as an abstract book for personal accounts and an abstract book for services.

1299. Will you explain the term of personal accounts?—By personal accounts, I mean accounts with individuals; by nominal accounts, I mean accounts of expenditure or accounts with other departments.

1300. You mean accounts under separate heads of expenditure?—Yes.

1301. What returns would you require to be made from the colonies to the account department at home, in order to secure a good system?—I should think monthly returns, not longer.

1302. And would you have the accounts so sent home transferred to a journal and ledger *pari passu* with similar entries made in the colonies?—Certainly; and not only so, but I should require them in the colonies to keep their cash-book and journal and ledger in duplicate, and at the end of the year to transmit one copy home.

1303. For the purpose of comparing the results obtained in the colonies with the results obtained from the monthly returns sent by the colonies?—Yes.

1304. Do not you think it is necessary, for a good system of accountancy, that the gross receipts should invariably come into the Treasury chest?—Decidedly; I consider it was the greatest improvement the Duke of Wellington made in the Ordnance as far as related to the accounts.

1305. You would not thereby allow that any reduction from the gross receipt could be made in the transit of money to the public chest?—Certainly not.

1306. Is it not also of the greatest importance that all the facts of receipts and payments should be recorded as they occur, and that no deductions should be made, on one side or the other, in their transfer to the books?—I think it is more essential in a government office than it is with a merchant that that plan should be established.

1307. Do you imagine there is any thing in the accounts of the colonies, either on account of their distance, or any other circumstance, which should prevent the introduction of the double-entry system into the books?—None whatever.

1308. Have you found any invincible difficulties here, growing out of the system itself, which have impeded its adoption?—The only difficulty which I have experienced has been from the individuals who have been accustomed to an old system, or one of their own.

1309. Provided there were a disposition to introduce a better system, you think to the system itself no reasonable objection could be raised?—None at all; and when it has been adopted by government offices, or where I have got the clerks in public departments to take the trouble of learning the system, they have approved of it highly, and preferred it to the old plan.

1310. Can you state any circumstance in your experience where the introduction of this system has led to great economy?—I think it will do so, but it is not completed yet in any department.

1311. Are not considerable changes in the accountancy of the Excise in progress?—I am at present employed by the Treasury in throwing the accounts of the Excise department into double entry.

1312. Should you succeed in that, will not the result be one of great saving to the public?—I hardly know what extent of saving would be the result; but I should think it would get rid of at least 700 volumes of books that are now in use at the Excise.

1313. Have you made any calculation of the probable pecuniary saving to the public in that department?—My estimate of the possible saving in the Excise department amounts to 300,000*l.* a year in the administration of the department.

1314. Sir *Thomas Fremantle.*] The savings which you anticipate, will they arise from any other sources than from the diminished expenses of book-keeping and clerks?—Decidedly.



1315. Will

*P. H. Abbott*, Esq.

22 June 1837.

1315. Will you state in what way?—I consider the saving could not be effected to the extent I have mentioned unless a good system of accounts were introduced.

1316. Will you state in what way the saving would arise?—I apprehend very great expense is incurred in the Excise to secure, as it is thought, an efficient check by one branch upon another. I apprehend that one of the branches might be entirely done away with if the Excise accounts originating with the other were kept by double entry; this would be one source of saving to which I have alluded; but there are many others upon which I would beg leave to refer the Committee to the Report of the Commissioners on Excise Inquiry.

1317. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] In point of fact, at present there are two sets of books kept by the Excise, one to check the other?—Yes; there are four sets of books now kept in the Excise, one being a check upon the other; I imagine one set of books by double entry would mathematically prove the correctness, or otherwise, of the accounts of that department.

1318. You were employed to put the accounts of the Woods and Forests into double entry?—I was.

1319. What has been the result of that measure?—The result of that measure has been, that my services were dispensed with before I had completed my work.

1320. Do you think the work you are now conducting in the Excise departments will answer any useful purpose, unless the Treasury introduce a general system of accounts under their own immediate authority, so as to enforce a strict application of the double-entry system in each department?—I am unwilling to speak of myself; but I think it is a great pity that the Treasury do not set the example; for so long as a vicious system is adopted at the Treasury, there is a reluctance in every other department to adopt a better.

1321. *Chairman.*] Do you not think the Treasury, as the central and principal office of receipt and expenditure, should issue models to be adopted by all the subordinate departments?—Yes; when they have first adopted a good model for themselves, my idea being that the introduction of double entry into the books of the Treasury and every subordinate department of government, could not fail in a very few years to save at least 2,000,000*l.* a year in the administration of the public affairs.

1322. And while introducing that system of economy, do you think it would in any way interfere with the course and efficiency of the public accounts?—Just the contrary; the saving which I anticipate would not be effected by a reduction in clerks only, but the system of double entry would develope the expenditure under so many minute heads, and would develope the receipts under so many minute heads, with the charge of collecting on the opposite side of the account, that it might induce financial arrangements that would ultimately terminate in the saving I have spoken of.

1323. You mean it would establish the facility of introducing comparisons on all occasions?—I do; I will give an instance: there are certain licenses collected in the Excise which produce about 25,000*l.* a year, and my calculation is that the charge for collecting those licenses costs 70,000*l.* a year; but if all such items were put into a debit and credit account, showing the receipt on the one side and the charge of collecting on the other, they would very shortly be abandoned.

1324. That is, in a good system of accounts you think every source of revenue should bear with it the cost of the collection of that particular source of revenue?—I do.

1325. Sir *Henry Parnell.*] There is a paper given in the annual finance accounts called "An Account of the Public Expenditure;" what is the real character of that account; is it an account of the real expenditure, that is, of the application of money in the payment of public services, or merely issues of money from the Exchequer?—I apprehend in speaking of the sum represented in the public account as expended for the army, it would consist, not of the actual expenditure of the army, but of the actual sum of money written off by the Treasury for the use of the army.

1326. And so with regard to the other departments?—I apprehend so, but I do not know it.

1327. Then the sum put down for the army is a sum paid to the Paymaster General, and not a sum paid by the Paymaster General?—So I apprehend; but there is another observation I would make with regard to the double entry; I was stating just now, when I went through the Navy Office and through the Ordnance Office I found very large sums due to both departments from private individuals and foreign governments. If the books of the department had been kept by double

double entry, and a balance sheet had been returned to the Treasury, and embodied in the annual accounts, these sums so due must have appeared, and, in all probability, would have been recovered, at the instigation of some Member of Parliament.

*P. H. Abbott*, Esq.

22 June 1837.

1328. When you say must, do you mean the system is not properly to be called a double-entry system that does not enforce the entering of every transaction?—Certainly, and that under its proper head, and, therefore, those sums not having been supplied for any head of service, must have appeared under their proper heads of individuals or governments.

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*Lunæ, 26° die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hume. | Mr. Hawes. |
| Sir George Grey. | Sir Henry Parnell. |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*James M'Queen*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1329. WHAT is your present situation?—I am at present in the service of the Colonial Bank.

*James M'Queen*, Esq.

26 June 1837.

1330. You have frequently visited the West India colonies, have you not?—Yes, often.

1331. How lately have you returned from thence?—About six weeks ago.

1332. Mr. *Hume.*] During those visits have you been in most of the islands?—Yes, in every one.

1333. *Chairman.*] Has your attention been at all called to the state of the colonial accounts: as they are published in the different colonies?—Yes, it has, but more so some years ago than it was during my last voyage to the West Indies.

1334. Can you furnish the Committee with the accounts last furnished to the House of Assembly in Jamaica?—Not with the last that were presented to the House of Assembly in Jamaica, but I can with those that were presented in the preceding year.

1335. These were presented on the 13th of June 1836, were they not?—Yes.

1336. And none have been in this country of a later date than that?—No, none which I can furnish the Committee with.

1337. Will you hand those in?—Yes.

[*The following Papers were then put in, and read*:]

ACCOUNTS presented to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *Jamaica*, June 13, 1836.

RECEIPTS of Cash for the year ending 30th September 2835:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additional duties, gross revenue | 17,602 | 12 | 2 |
| American duties | 10,079 | 16 | – |
| Foreign goods duties | 39,414 | 1 | 4 |
| Tea duty | 812 | – | – |
| Cattle duty | 60 | – | – |
| Customs tonnage | 25,703 | 6 | 8 |
| Tax upon tonnage | 2,728 | 4 | 8 |
| Transient poor's tax | 2,987 | 11 | – |
| Tax on transient traders | 293 | 4 | 10 |
| Arms, ammunition, &c. | 391 | 5 | – |
| Stamp duties | 18,497 | 16 | 11 |
| Apprenticeship valuations | 2,463 | 11 | 2 |
| Convicted slaves pardoned | 997 | 18 | 11 |
| Slave manumissions | 110 | – | – |
| Arrears of duties 1832 | 681 | 17 | 7 |
| Ditto 1834 | 481 | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto of taxes 1830 | 245 | 8 | – |
| Ditto 1834 | 14,859 | 11 | – |
| Rum duty 1834 | 25,308 | 18 | 5 |
| Deficiency tax 1835 | 15,228 | – | 1 |
| Taxes on stock, wheels, &c., 1835 | 21,827 | 10 | 3 |
| Land tax 1835 | 22,796 | 3 | 3 |



(*continued.*)

*James M'Queen, Esq.*

26 June 1837.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tax on public officers | 120 | – | – |
| Fees on private bills | 320 | – | – |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 338 | 11 | 8 |
| Manning's free-school | 700 | – | – |
| Surplus of his Majesty's revenue | 11,550 | 15 | 11 |
| Small coin from England | 16,666 | 13 | 4 |
| Ferry toll | 1,217 | 9 | 2 |
| Premium | 45 | – | – |
| Double duties | 810 | 15 | – |
| Court of Chancery | 13,880 | 16 | 6 |
| Fees of the chief justice | 1,444 | 7 | 8 |
| Permanent police | 22 | 10 | – |
| Militia marshals | 5 | – | – |
| Loans to parishes | 469 | 16 | 1 |
| Estates of George M'Kay, deceased | 175 | 13 | 9 |
| Certificates for circulation 1835, in exchange for old ones | 12,000 | – | – |
| Ditto of £.1, £.2, £.3 | 6,700 | – | – |
| £. | 290,037 | 7 | 11 |

List of Debts due by the Public, for the amount of which the Cash Balance in the hands of the Receiver General on 30th September 1835 was applicable :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Custom salaries | 5,736 | 6 | 9 |
| Alien law | 25 | – | – |
| Annuitants under various laws | 500 | – | – |
| Apparitor to the Bishop | 12 | 10 | – |
| Army lodging | 150 | – | – |
| Army pay | 1,150 | – | – |
| Apprentice valuations | 2,303 | 11 | 5 |
| Board of Works | 8,157 | 8 | – |
| Court of Chancery | 27,479 | – | 5 |
| Certificates for circulation | 399,198 | – | – |
| Certificates under commissioners of public accounts law, 1832 | 550 | – | – |
| Ditto ditto 1833 | 650 | – | – |
| Clergy fund | 1,200 | – | – |
| Clergy stipends | 3,000 | – | – |
| Clerk of Supreme Court | 180 | – | – |
| Clerks of vestries | 100 | – | – |
| Crown solicitor | 106 | 13 | 4 |
| Curates' stipends | 2,000 | – | – |
| Certificates for grants in poll 1st January 1834 | 100 | – | – |
| Commissioners of ferry toll | 4,000 | – | – |
| Deputy marshals | 1,000 | – | – |
| Deputy receivers general | 210 | – | – |
| Deputy secretaries | 210 | – | – |
| Directors of Milk River bath | 100 | – | – |
| Directors of St. Thomas bath | 150 | – | – |
| Escheatable estate of C. Dickenson | 4,469 | 9 | 6 |
| Establishment of township Cornwall | 1,623 | – | – |
| Ditto Middlesex | 2,265 | – | – |
| Ditto Surrey | 5,000 | – | – |
| Ferry toll | 4,720 | 2 | – |
| Interest loans over due £.1,800 | | | |
| Chancery deposit £.5,000 | | | |
| | 6,800 | – | – |
| Island storekeeper | 75 | – | – |
| Judges' salaries | 1,850 | – | – |
| King's purses | 266 | 13 | 4 |
| Loan of 1st April 1830 | 1,500 | – | – |
| Loan of 1st May 1832 | 2,800 | – | – |
| Loan deposits | 37,210 | 16 | 6 |
| Manning's free-school | 736 | 1 | 3 |
| Merick's charity | 50 | – | – |
| Maroon parties | 80 | – | – |
| Maroon towns | 200 | – | – |
| Militia marshals | 150 | – | – |
| Miscellaneous civil expenditure | 300 | – | – |
| Manumission of slaves | 505 | – | – |
| Presbyterian institution | 75 | – | – |
| Public buildings, Kingston | 1,547 | 9 | 8 |

| | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physician to St. Thomas's bath | 25 | – | – | *James M'Queen, Esq.* |
| Physician to Milk River bath | 100 | – | – | |
| Premiums | 10,000 | – | – | 26 June 1837. |
| Rusea's free-school | 450 | – | – | |
| Registrar of diocese | 37 | 10 | – | |
| Roads, Surrey, 1835 | 3,878 | 14 | 4 | |
| Roads, Middlesex, 1835 | 2,354 | 11 | 6 | |
| Roads, Cornwall, 1835 | 4,170 | – | – | |
| Speaker | 1,000 | – | – | |
| Transient poor's tax | 2,325 | 8 | – | |
| Tax on tonnage | 4,762 | 5 | 3 | |
| Vere free-school | 560 | – | – | |
| Wolmer's free-school | 750 | – | – | |
| Loans to parishes | 13,000 | – | – | |
| £. | 574,255 | 11 | 3 | |

Lists of collecting Constables' Balances on 30th September 1835:

| | £. | s. | d. | Since paid or received. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. M. Littlejohn, St. Andrew, 1835 | 338 | 8 | 4 | 155 | 5 | 5 |
| A. Asher, St. Catherine, 1835 | 559 | 10 | – | 559 | 10 | – |
| E. M'Pherson, Clarendon, 1835 | 500 | – | – | 532 | 4 | 7 |
| S. Hannaford, St. Dorothy, 1835 | 30 | – | – | 19 | 19 | 9 |
| T. Griffith, St. Elizabeth, 1835 | 2,081 | 7 | 6 | | — | |
| W. Hosaick, St. George, 1835 | 252 | 15 | 3 | 83 | 3 | – |
| J. Allwood, Hanover, 1835 | 500 | – | – | 120 | 4 | 2 |
| W. S. Grignon, St. James | 1,460 | 13 | 4 | 329 | 18 | 7 |
| T. Aris, St. John, 1835 | 50 | – | – | | — | |
| I. West, Kingston East, 1835 | 500 | – | – | 675 | 3 | 2 |
| J. Ward, Kingston West, 1835 | 600 | – | – | 451 | 7 | 1 |
| J. Griffith, Manchester, 1835 | 1,075 | – | – | 450 | – | – |
| W. B. Mein, Portland, 1835 | 200 | – | – | | — | |
| G. Codrington, St. Thomas in the East, 1835 | 181 | 5 | 10 | 130 | 14 | 4 |
| Robert Page, St. Thomas in the Vale, 1835 | 119 | – | 11 | | — | |
| W. Dyer, Trelawney, 1835 | 1,433 | 6 | 9 | 753 | 14 | 4 |
| W. Burrell, Vere, 1835 | 230 | – | – | | — | |
| T. Hill, Westmoreland, 1835 | 710 | – | – | 747 | 16 | – |
| | 10,821 | 7 | 11 | 5,009 | – | 5 |
| J. B. Allwood, arrears, Hanover, 1832 | 2,791 | 1 | 6 | 1,481 | 1 | 6 |
| J. Ward, arrears, Kingston, 1834 | 808 | 2 | 11 | 402 | 3 | 8 |
| £. | 14,420 | 12 | 4 | 6,892 | 5 | 7 |

Account of Revenue Balances on 30th September 1835:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Champneys, Charles Spencer and Molly Roberts, due on 1st June 1816, on judgment | 333 | 6 | 8 |
| William M. Goldson, Richard Kildare, and W. B. Thomas, due on 18th August 1821, on judgment | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Elizabeth Frances, Elizabeth Fenn, and Mary Fenn, due on 29th June 1812, on judgment | 543 | 6 | 8 |
| Same parties, due on 18 January 1833, on judgment | 120 | – | – |
| Edward Somers, R. B. Tinker, and W. Tinker, due 1 February 1824, on judgment | 129 | 11 | 11 |
| Nathaniel M'Ghie, John Daysley, and Ann Lamb, due on 16th July 1824 | 212 | – | – |
| Jacob Haase and Jane F. Clarke, due 20th October 1827, on judgment | 680 | – | – |
| James Elis, Robert Barnett, and W. Seymour, due on 2d April 1830 | 233 | 6 | 8 |
| Alexander Joseph Lindo, Solomon Da Silva Lindo, and Jacob Sanguinetti, due 18th December 1835 | 350 | 4 | 6 |
| William M'Cormick, Ann Goodwin, and Mary Gorlon, due 12th March 1822 | 380 | – | – |
| John Delvaillie, Daniel Delvaillie, and Sarah Arnold, due 30th June 1819 | 1,510 | – | – |
| | 4,512 | 11 | 9 |



Contingencies

*James M'Queen, Esq.*

26 June 1837.

CONTINGENCIES under various Laws and Resolutions for the Year ending 30th September 1836:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs, salaries | 23,406 | 17 | 10 |
| Boarding officer | 100 | – | – |
| Annuitants under various laws | 2,500 | – | – |
| Apparitor to bishop | 50 | – | – |
| Arms and ammunition | 6,000 | – | – |
| Army lodging | 2,000 | – | – |
| Army pay | 16,000 | – | – |
| Board of Health | — | | |
| Clergy fund | 2,500 | – | – |
| Clergy stipends | 11,718 | – | – |
| Clerk of Supreme Court | 180 | – | – |
| Clerk of vestries | 1,050 | – | – |
| Commissioners of correspondence | 350 | – | – |
| Commissioners of public accounts general | 800 | – | – |
| Coroners | 50 | – | – |
| Crown solicitor | 426 | 13 | 4 |
| Curates' stipends | 9,000 | – | – |
| Christmas guard | — | | |
| Constables attending courts | 220 | – | – |
| Deputy marshals | 2,000 | – | – |
| Deputy receivers general | 770 | – | – |
| Deputy secretaries | 770 | – | – |
| Fees on private bills | 200 | – | – |
| Gregory's charity | 234 | – | – |
| Governor's secretary | 3,000 | – | – |
| Jamaica Free School | 1,620 | 4 | 10 |
| Interest | 1,300 | – | – |
| Interest on English loan (two years) | 26,000 | – | – |
| Island agent | 2,500 | – | – |
| Judges' salaries | 7,400 | – | – |
| King's purses | 800 | – | – |
| Manning's free-school | 800 | – | – |
| Merrick's charity | 120 | – | – |
| Maroon parties | 800 | – | – |
| Maroon towns | 1,840 | – | – |
| Militia marshals | 900 | – | – |
| Miscellaneous civil expenditure | 1,300 | – | – |
| Presbyterian Institution | 301 | 13 | 4 |
| Premiums | 50,000 | – | – |
| Printing | 2,000 | – | – |
| Maroon clothing | 1,200 | – | – |
| Provost marshal general | 90 | – | – |
| Party law | — | | |
| Permanent police | 60,000 | – | – |
| Rusea's free-school | 450 | – | – |
| Receiver general | 7,000 | – | – |
| Registrar of diocese | 100 | – | – |
| Speaker | 1,000 | – | – |
| Special grants | — | | |
| Stamp commissioners and deputy receiver-general | 1,150 | – | – |
| Public hospital, Kingston (by quarterly payments) | 5,000 | – | – |
| Vere free-school | 1,120 | – | – |
| Wolmer's free-school | 1,500 | – | – |
| Marquis of Sligo | 5,500 | – | – |
| Contingencies under rum law | 2,265 | – | – |
| Ditto - under poll-tax, &c. | 69,653 | 7 | 6 |
| £. | 337,035 | 16 | 10 |
| Add printing laws | 800 | – | – |
| £. | 337,835 | 16 | 10 |

In. £. 290,037
Expen. - 337,839
Deficit - 47,798

PAYMENTS ordered to be made by the Receiver-General and Appropriations under Money Bills:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To W. C. Gordon, physician to the county gaol, Cornwall | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| To W. D. Turner, physician to the county gaol, Middlesex | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| Hugh Paterson, duty on rum before paid | 84 | – | – |
| W. G. Nunes, governor's secretary, for postages | 308 | 1 | 3 |

| | £. | s. | d. | *James M'Queen, Esq.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, D. Fort Charles, for boat-hire for governor's despatches | 300 | – | – | |
| Commander of the forces for island pay for general and staff | 878 | 6 | 8 | 26 June 1837. |
| Commander of the forces for lodging-money to general and staff | 904 | 19 | 8 | |
| Abraham Isaacs, for supplying rations to guard at Brownstown | 29 | 15 | – | |
| Order of governor for preparing arms, &c. | 387 | – | – | |
| T. P. Henderson, wharfage 1832 | 94 | 2 | 8 | |
| A. Holmes, printing | 18 | 8 | 1 | |
| Shannon and Bruce, ditto | 115 | 10 | – | |
| John Lunan, ditto | 2,015 | 2 | 6 | |
| James Lunan, ditto | 7 | 9 | 2 | |
| W. Carver, ditto | 102 | 6 | 7 | |
| T. P. Henderson, wharfage of stores and arms | 77 | 1 | 5 | |
| A. J. Linds, late deputy marshal | 400 | 12 | 4 | |
| Same deputy marshal | 1,402 | 10 | 2 | |
| B. Nunes, deceased, late deputy marshal | 393 | 19 | 9 | |
| C. Lindo, deputy marshal | 192 | – | – | |
| Same late deputy marshal | 1,067 | 5 | 9 | |
| David de la Motta, deputy marshal | 1,051 | 17 | 6 | |
| William Kemble, services | 500 | – | – | |
| William Ramsay, salary, store-keeper, per annum | 300 | – | – | |
| Roger Swire, rum duties | 15 | 12 | – | |
| T. M'William, ditto | 45 | 6 | – | |
| Charles M'Glashan, gaol | 200 | – | – | |
| Laurence Hislop, rations supplied | 34 | 10 | – | |
| W. G. Stewart, island secretary for Indies | 44 | – | – | |
| Same, examining laws | 656 | 5 | – | |
| Same, recording ditto | 633 | 1 | 3 | |
| T. V. Dubnisson, lithographing | 83 | – | – | |
| T. M'Pherson, clock | 26 | 6 | 8 | |
| Rev. G. D. Hill, registrar recording baptisms, &c. | 174 | 6 | – | |
| V. Vidal, counting laws of 1834 | 14 | 9 | 2 | |
| M. C. L'Hoste, treasurer of Kingston Hospital, balance | 4,929 | 12 | 6 | |
| M. Watt, rum duties | 57 | 5 | – | |
| A. Gilzean, rations to St. Thomas-in-the-Vale troop | 74 | 10 | – | |
| William Jackson, attorney to Leeffel, rum duties | 32 | 8 | 6 | |
| Maurice Jones, rum duties | 13 | 8 | – | |
| William Meacock, ditto | 12 | 4 | – | |
| P. A. Scarlett, as attorney of Orchard and Rose Hall, of taxes paid twice | 146 | 10 | 5 | |
| Sub-collector, Old Harbour, salary, 1836 | 560 | 10 | – | |
| Cater and Tyrrell, brandy leakage | 281 | 14 | – | |
| Magistrates and vestry, Portland Chapel, Ferry-hill | 300 | – | – | |
| Magistrates, &c., St. Mary's Chapel at New Town, Middlesex | 500 | – | – | |
| Roads | 15,000 | – | – | |
| William Cathcart, compiling index, session August last | 25 | – | – | |
| Road from Durham to Portland Gap | 1,000 | – | – | |
| Chapel near Ginger and Ugly Rivers | 350 | – | – | |
| Chapel near Yallack's River | 350 | – | – | |
| John Salmon, road from Ipswich to Newtown, Cornwall | 700 | – | – | |
| Richard Heming, pay during martial law | 53 | – | – | |
| John Neilson, for services | 100 | – | – | |
| Robert Ross, rum duties | 59 | 3 | – | |
| Mr. Edward's, ditto | 70 | 10 | – | |
| William Redgard, ditto | 20 | 15 | – | |
| George Taylor, ditto | 61 | 16 | – | |
| Commissioners road from Island Estate to Pembroke | 500 | – | – | |
| Surveyor of Public Works and island engineer, salary | 736 | 13 | 4 | |
| John Stanbury, care of furniture, new buildings | 50 | – | – | |
| Ann Pearce under militia law | 70 | – | – | |
| Ann Sharp James, ditto | 70 | – | – | |
| Judith Palmer, ditto | 70 | – | – | |
| Bell Little, ditto | 70 | – | – | |
| Sarah Gedelia, ditto | 25 | – | – | |
| Eleven deputy receivers general, at 70*l.* | 770 | – | – | |
| Physician, Bath, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, salary | 100 | – | – | |
| Commissioners of ditto for support of infirm patients, &c. | 300 | – | – | |
| Directors' Milk River bath, additional | 200 | – | – | |
| Physician to ditto | 100 | – | – | |
| Phœbe Pennoyer, King's-house superannuated servant | 20 | – | – | |
| Dawkins, King's-house superannuated servant | 10 | – | – | |
| William, a pioneer, services during Maroon war | 10 | – | – | |



(*continued.*)

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| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Tuckett and others, passage of the Rev. Mr. Burchell | 250 | – | – |
| Custos, &c. St. Catherine, for Chapel Caymanas district | 500 | – | – |
| Ditto, Westmoreland, for two chapels and school-rooms | 500 | – | – |
| Ditto, St. James, for chapel of ease, Montego Bay | 500 | – | – |
| Commissioners, Stoney-hill, New-road, for former grant not worked | 1,000 | – | – |
| Members of Kingston in support of union school | 300 | – | – |
| Ditto for chapel and school-room, East-end | 1.000 | – | – |
| William Cathcart, for indices to votes | 150 | – | – |
| Members, Kingston and St. Andrew, and Scotch minister, in aid | 700 | – | – |
| Ditto, Trelwany, and Scotch minister, in aid | 400 | – | – |
| Members St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, &c., iron bridge, Rio Magno | 3,500 | – | – |
| Commissioners of Seaford town,to carry into effect the establishment | 2,000 | – | – |
| Commander of forces for barracks | 10,000 | – | – |
| William Williams, invalided under militia law | 25 | – | – |
| Altea Williams | 5 | – | – |
| Serjeant Hall, services in the Maroon rebellion | 30 | – | – |
| Billy Warren | 20 | – | – |
| Bacchus Maroon, Trelawny Town | 10 | – | – |
| Samuel Jackson, ditto | 10 | – | – |
| Nelly Jackson, ditto | 10 | – | – |
| Satty made free in 1807 | 20 | – | – |
| Little Quacko, for taking Three Finger'd Jack | 20 | – | – |
| John Nicholson, invalid, militia law | 70 | – | – |
| Billy Redmond, ditto | 70 | – | – |
| Treasury of St. Jago de la Vega free-school interest | 100 | – | – |
| Ann Beyoin, resolution 17 December 1834 | 35 | – | – |
| Kean Osborn, services | 20 | – | – |
| Sir M. H. Nepean, attendance on assize court last year | 300 | – | – |
| Alexander Sinclair, agent on committees | 500 | – | – |
| James Turner, ditto | 350 | – | – |
| Robert Vidal, ditto, and copying minutes | 550 | – | – |
| His honour the Speaker | 700 | – | – |
| For preparing Bill or Bills to consolidate laws | 1,200 | – | – |
| John Gale Vidal, extra sessions | 500 | – | – |
| W. F. Clement, ditto | 300 | – | – |
| Rev. Thomas Alves, ditto | 100 | – | – |
| John Stanbury, messenger and ditto | 300 | – | – |
| William Oliver, door-keeper | 75 | – | – |
| Island agent 1,000 guineas, services | 1,700 | – | – |
| Jamaica Spa | 100 | – | – |
| Roman Catholic chapel, Kingston | 300 | – | – |
| Valuer's books | 420 | – | – |
| T. G. Vidal, for clerks 300 *l.*, and for stationery 140 *l.* | 440 | – | – |
| £. | 69,653 | 7 | 6 |
| Printing laws 800 *l.* | 800 | – | – |
| £. | 70,453 | 7 | 6 |

An Account of what is to be provided for 1836:

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts due by the public, per statement | | | | 574,255 | 11 | 3 |
| Supposed not to be required, Chancery | 20,000 | – | – | | | |
| Checks in circulation | 399,198 | – | – | | | |
| Estate of Dickenson | 4,469 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 423,667 | 9 | 6 |
| | | | | 150,588 | 1 | 9 |
| Contingencies, per statement | | | | 337,835 | 16 | 10 |
| £. | | | | 488,423 | 18 | 7 |

Estimate of the Ways and Means for the Year 1836:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additional duties | 15,000 | – | – |
| Foreign goods, duties | 50,000 | – | – |
| Tea duty | 800 | – | – |
| Cattle duty | 60 | – | – |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs, tonnage | 25,000 | – | – |
| Transient poors' tax | 3,000 | – | – |
| Transient traders' tax | 200 | – | – |
| Arms and gunpowder | 350 | – | – |
| Stamp duties | 15,000 | – | – |
| Surplus of revenue | 12,000 | – | – |
| Land-tax 1836 | 22,800 | – | – |
| Poll-tax, &c. | 22,000 | – | – |
| Rum duty | 25,000 | – | – |
| Arrears of taxes | 6,000 | – | – |
| Tax upon tonnage | 2,700 | – | – |
| £. | 199,910 | – | – |
| Cash balance | 264,025 | 13 | – |
| £. | 463,935 | 13 | – |

1338. Have you had any occasion to examine the returns made to this Government from the West Indian colonies, and which are found in what are called the blue books?—I have seen them, but I think it is eight or nine years ago.

1339. Have you had any opportunity of comparing the accounts sent home in the blue books, with the accounts which are presented in the legislative assemblies of the different colonies?—Many of them I have.

1340. Do you find them to accord generally?—No, not at all.

1341. Are they made up in the same form?—No, they are not.

1342. Do they contain the same facts?—Many of them do not.

1343. Is it usual, in the whole of the West India colonies, to prepare a statement of receipt and expenditure previous to the beginning of the financial year?—Yes, they always do when there is any statement laid before the legislature of the colony.

1344. Is that account invariably printed in the local newspaper?—In general it is, but I cannot say always.

1345. Is that the case with the Jamaica accounts?—I do not know that the Jamaica accounts are published in any newspaper; I do not remember having seen them in the newspapers; but in the proceedings of the Assembly they are given at full length.

1346. In the accounts which you have laid on the table, I observe the receipts for the year ending the 30th September 1835 were 290,037*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; do you understand those to be the gross receipts of the colonial chest?—I should suppose so.

1347. There is also the amount of 17,602*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* for additional duties; are you aware of what they are composed?—I presume they must be duties arising from a new law that was past; I think there have been some new duties laid on lately.

1348. There is the amount of 10,079*l.* 16*s.*, which is the second item under the head of American duties; do you imagine those to be customs received on articles imported from the United States?—It must be so.

1349. There is also a sum of 39,414*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for duties on foreign goods; are those on imports from the mother country?—I cannot say, but I should rather think it is upon articles from various foreign countries, Spanish settlements and others, for instance.

1350. Do these accounts show what portion of the customs are collected under colonial laws, and what portion under the laws of the mother country?—No, they do not; that is, where the accounts are deficient.

1351. In Jamaica, the whole of the customs which are collected, are collected by agents appointed by the Custom-house authorities here?—Yes.

1352. And they are paid over to the colonial chest?—Yes.

1353. Here is a sum of 21,827*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* tax on stock-wheels, &c.; what species of tax is that?—It is an internal tax on wheel carriages, &c.

1354. There is also a land-tax of 22,796*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; what species of tax is that?—That is just similar to the land-tax in this country.

1355. Is that imposed by the local legislature?—Yes; no internal taxation is made by this country of any sort.

1356. What is meant by the surplus of His Majesty's Revenue; is that independent

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pendent of the customs or the post-office?—Those duties are paid by the customs.

1357. There is a sum of 16,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for small coin from England; how does that form part of the colonial revenue?—That is, probably, part of the British loan; I cannot account for it in any other way.

1358. Mr. *Hume.*] What is the nature of that loan to which you allude?—The loan was given to the Government of Jamaica; it was a loan by the British Government to the Government of Jamaica, to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterling; it had nothing to do with the loan that was given to individual proprietors in Jamaica on account of the losses by the insurrection of 1831, and for which the Government held the security of the respective properties; but this is a debt due by the island of Jamaica to the Government of Great Britain.

1359. *Chairman.*] That is the loan for which I observe there is a charge in the account for two years' interest of 26,000*l.*?—Yes.

1360. Can you state, from the document before you, whether there is laid before the legislative assembly any account of the expenditure of the year ending the 30th of September 1835?—It is all included in these accounts.

1361. There is no account of the expenditure in them?—That would be laid before the assembly in the preceding year.

1362. Do you imagine that no return is laid before the House of Assembly after the actual expenditure, but that there is merely an estimate previous to the actual expenditure?—They must lay an account before the House of Assembly accounting for the sums of money that have been paid by the receiver general.

1363. Can you discover in the accounts with which you have furnished the Committee, that there is any statement of the expenditure of the year 1835, embracing the same epoch as that of which we have the account of the receipts?—This must be included under the second head, which is a list of the debts due by the public for the payment of which the cash balance in the hands of the receiver general on the 30th of September 1835 was applicable; then it gives the whole of this, which must have been paid.

1364. But it would appear that this amount is 574,255*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* currency?—Yes; but in that amount is included the sum of 399,198*l.* currency, which forms a paper circulation which is not paid off, but is carried forward in a subsequent account.

1365. Mr. *Hume.*] Is there any other paper currency in Jamaica than that which you allude to belonging to the Government?—None, when I left Jamaica.

1366. In what form is that paper currency issued?—Just in the form of a bank note in this country.

1367. How small are they?—They are as low as 1*l.*; they go from 1*l.* to 50*l.*

1368. Does the Government derive any profit or interest for whatever the amount of these notes may be that are in circulation?—The island considered that they saved the interest upon that debt.

1369. Are all these notes received by the island in the payment of duties and of taxes from the public?—Yes, and the public offices take them.

1370. How long is it since the island paper was established?—I believe since it was first established it may be, probably, 15 years, or more, but I am not quite sure.

1371. Do those papers purport to pay in bullion, on demand, or only to be received by the State for State taxes?—It purports to be paid by a certain sum from the treasury of the island, which is specie, of course; but there is no specie to pay it, or, at least, not a sufficient quantity.

1372. Have you ever known any of these notes refused being received by any of the public departments for taxes?—No, they are ordered to take them by the legislature.

1373. Has the amount varied in issue, or has it been regularly kept up at 399,000*l.*?—At the commencement I cannot state what the exact sum was, but it has gone on increasing every year: the amount of circulation when I left Jamaica, which was in March last, was 420,000*l.*

1374. *Chairman.*] What is the check upon the issue of these notes?—There is no check but what the legislature chooses to apply.

1375. Are they always issued on previous authority?—Yes, on the previous authority of the Assembly.

1376. Is there an Act of the Assembly authorizing the augmentation from 399,000*l* to 420,000*l*.?—I am not sure of it; but it is upon the authority of the legislature, I should suppose.

1377. Mr. *Hume*.] Whom are they issued by?—They are signed by the receiver-general and three or four members of the committee of public accounts, which is an accredited body by the legislature.

1378. Of whom is the committee of accounts formed?—It is formed generally of members of the House of Assembly; in fact, I believe always so.

1379. Are they paid members, or do they perform the duties of that office by virtue of their situation as members of the House of Assembly?—I believe they receive nothing.

1380. Are you aware whether the issue of that paper has affected the value of the specie currency in the island?—Unquestionably it affects the value of specie; for instance, when I left Jamaica, if you went to purchase dollars with these island checks, you paid a premium of two and two and a half per cent. for them.

1381. *Chairman*.] You consider that the paper money is now labouring under a depreciation of 2½ per cent.?—Yes, but if that paper were to go to a distant country, I cannot tell what the discount might be.

1382. As a matter of fact, is there any metallic circulation in the island of Jamaica?—There is a great deal of specie in the island, but there is not much in circulation, with the exception of the loan of 200,000*l*. sterling, which was all sent in shillings and sixpences and half-crowns, and that species of money.

1383. Mr. *Hume*.] Was it specially coined for Jamaica?—No, it was English currency.

1384. Do you know whether that coin was sent out at the value of 66 shillings, or at what value it was sent out?—It was sent out at the value of 66*s*. to the pound of silver, and by which means the island of Jamaica will sustain a loss of 10*l*. per cent.

1385. Then, in exchanging British money for dollars, what is the difference or loss that would accrue on obtaining Spanish bullion?—That is a question not easily answered, because it did not come exactly under my consideration; but there is a very great confusion introduced into all the currency of the island on that account; for instance, when the coin was first issued, it was directed to be taken at the rate of 13*s*. to the pound currency, making the dollar 4*s*. 4*d*. sterling, which is about 10*l*. per cent. above its value. The committee of public accounts in Jamaica, some time ago, directed the receiver general to pay their island checks when applied for in specie, at 12 of these shillings to the pound currency.

1386, *Chairman*.] By the laws of the island is British silver currency a legal tender?—It is a legal tender by the order of the Legislature and the proclamation of the King, but it was to be of the value I have mentioned, namely, 13*s*. to the pound currency.

1387. There is not the same limitation that exists in this country as to payments above 40*s*.?—No, there is no limitation; but the Assembly this year, and that is an important point, wished to limit the legal tender of silver to 5*l*. currency, in order to prevent that confusion which is introduced into the currency, and at the same time to keep that small coin in circulation in the island.

1388. Has not a portion of the silver, originally sent to Jamaica on account of this loan, been returned to England?—The merchants made a trade of that; they imported very large additional quantities from England, and they sent both on to Canada in the boxes unopened as remittances in accounts and dealings in exchanges, and the Canadas sent it home to this country as a remittance; but upon carrying it to the Bank of England in the boxes unopened, they would only receive it at its intrinsic value, which is 10*l*. per cent. below its nominal value; in consequence of this discovery, that trade was put an end to, that coin having been sent at the rate of 66*s*. to the pound of silver; at the present moment it can be purchased in Mexican dollars at the rate of 4*s*. 10*d*. the ounce, and in old Spanish dollars at 5*s*.: at that rate the depreciation of the British coinage is 10*l*. per cent. compared with standard silver.

1389. Mr. *Hume*.] Has not that difference, arising from the depreciation of 10*l*. per cent., kept the remaining part of the English silver in the island?—It has a tendency to do so; but then the exchange is turned so much against the island from the great demand that there is for dollars for the United States, and for the Havannah to carry on the African slave trade, that that coin is passed away in exchange for these dollars, at a discount just according to what the merchants give.



1390. *Chairman*.]

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1390. *Chairman.*] Can you form any estimate of the amount of silver circulation in the island of Jamaica?—The original British loan in currency was about 320,000*l.* currency; of that there remained in the treasury, when I left the island, about 90,000*l.* silver currency remaining to be circulated in the island, and it is supposed that the merchants have imported at least 150,000*l.* sterling more from England. The amount in circulation from both will just be the quantity, less that which has been exported, but of which I can form no idea.

1391. Was this the first occasion on which British silver currency had been introduced into Jamaica before this period?—There was very little before; there might have been a little gold.

1392. Was not an attempt made by the Government to introduce a general system of silver currency into all the colonies?—Such a thing the Government contemplated; but it has never been carried into effect, and I think I may state it is abandoned; my reason for thinking so is this, that in the discussion last year with the directors of the Colonial Bank for the formation of that Bank under a royal charter, it was intended by the Government to make the British coinage the legal circulation of the West Indies; but after deep consideration, they found that the depreciation of 10*l.* per cent. upon the British silver coinage below the value of standard silver, would create inextricable confusion in the Colonies where dollars formed a great portion of the circulating medium, and consequently the charter of the Colonial Bank was given, obliging the Bank to pay their notes in dollars.

1393. Mr. *Hume.*] At what value?—The Bank are obliged to pay the currency in dollars, and they must pay in dollars of acknowledged weight and fineness.

1394. *Chairman.*] What do they represent in the island currency?—There is no such thing as island currency with the Bank; all those accounts would be kept in dollars and cents.

1395. Is there any West-Indian Colony in which the accounts are at the present moment kept in hard dollars?—None British.

1396. Mr. *Hume.*] Are the accounts, then, to be kept in dollars henceforth?—Yes, dollars and cents.

1397. Do you introduce the Spanish dollar or any other dollar to be coined on purpose?—The Spanish dollars, or a dollar of intrinsic weight and fineness.

1398. *Chairman.*] Is it intended to introduce the decimal system?—The decimal system in keeping accounts; but the parts of the dollar, that is, the half dollar, and the quarter dollar, are to be equally circulated the same as formerly.

1399. Mr. *Hume.*] Are you aware in what islands the internal accounts are kept in dollars and rials, and in what colonies they are kept in cents?—In the Spanish colonies, at Cuba, at Porto Rico, and, I think, in the Danish island of St. Thomas, the whole of the accounts are kept in dollars and parts of dollars, and in the latter island in a very inferior Danish coin, called stivers.

1400. Is that also the case in the Spanish part of St. Domingo?—The circulation of Domingo is, I believe, equally uniform, in both French and Spanish; it is all under one Government, and their coin and circulation is the same.

1401. Is not the coin the dollar?—They have two descriptions of dollar there; they have their Island dollar, and part of a dollar, and those are depreciated to an extent that is scarcely credible; in fact, their whole dollar is not worth half a dollar.

1402. *Chairman.*] Is it in paper?—No, it is in specie; but the Government, while they circulate their depreciated coin, will only take payment of their revenue, in the full Spanish dollar or doubloon.

1403. For what time has that system been going on?—I cannot tell how long it is since it began.

1404. Are the Committee to understand that the accounts of the Colonial Bank are to be kept in dollars and cents in the same manner as the accounts are kept in the United States?—Exactly the same; and I may add, that in going through the whole of the West Indies, British, French, Danish and Spanish, I have found that that gave universal satisfaction.

1405. *Chairman.*] Do you think that there would be any difficulty in abandoning the local currency, and adopting every where a system founded upon the Spanish dollar?—I think there will be none; it will be a very simple and a very easy process.

1406. Is not the great advantage of the introduction of the dollar as the main element of account that the dollar is perhaps, of all monies, that which through the world has the greatest circulation?—Undoubtedly; and the British Government, in this matter, with the Colonial Bank have taken a very proper view of the question, though it is one certainly not very profitable to the Bank, inasmuch as they must find these dollars; and while there was such a demand for them in the United States, they would have been drawn from the West Indian Colonies, to the great loss of the Bank; but still the dollar, being the universal coin that circulates throughout the whole world, it has been wisely taken as the basis of the payment of that establishment.

1407. How could there be a loss to the colonies if the dollar were represented by its intrinsic value?—In this way; if any person who held Colonial Bank notes had brought these notes to the Bank, the Bank must have paid these notes in dollars, and then being compelled to go into the specie market again to purchase this at a high premium, while the merchants, for instance, who obtain payment of their notes in specie, would export that to the United States, where of late they bore a very high premium.

1408. Has the Colonial Bank at this moment any considerable amount of notes in circulation?—The Colonial Bank was only to commence its operations on the 15th of last month, when they would commence the issuing of notes.

1409. What is the amount for which notes are to be issued?—The lowest note is to be five dollars, and from that upwards to, I think, 500.

1410. But all these notes are notes representing metallic currency, are they not?—They are payable in specie.

1411. Has the Bank the means of determining what value shall be given for the metallic currency as compared with the colonial currency?—The Bank cannot do that; but the Bank and the public will regulate that matter between themselves according as the exchange is.

1412. Mr. *Hume.*] Are the Committee to understand that the holders of the Colonial Bank notes will, whenever they want it, be entitled to receive Spanish dollars?—Yes.

1413. What effect will the issue of those notes generally in the colonies, of the same value as Spanish dollars, have on the exchanges between the colonies, America, England and the Spanish colonies?—It will just reduce them to this; that it will bring the value as between Jamaica and England and Jamaica and the United States to the actual expense and risk of carrying the specie itself, with a certain per centage or premium for the trouble that the Bank takes.

1414. Will not, therefore, the exchanges be conducted with less variation and at less expense than under the hitherto uncertain state in which the currency has been?—Most unquestionably.

1415. Will this advantage be obtained by the various branches of the Colonial Bank being in communication with each other, and acquainted with the rate of the exchanges in each of those countries, and therefore enabled to settle the balance at the lowest possible charge?—Certainly; and that Bank being established in London, its whole direction being here without any of its operations being here, with the exception of paying and receiving the drafts that are drawn upon and sent unto them, and under the direction of the first merchants and bankers in London, who can and do at all times see what is going on in every quarter of the world, they will thereby be enabled to give such instructions to their managers in the colonies as will enable them to carry on all their exchange matters with the greatest advantage to themselves, and also to the public, and this will prove to be a very great advantage.

1416. Do you expect by these means to effect that uniformity of circulation in the British colonies which the British Government intended by their late regulation, but failed to effect?—Certainly, and upon a much securer basis and much more advantageous to the country. Appendix, No. 15.

1417. Will not the operations of the Bank, when once fairly and generally established, tend to lessen the transport of bullion to a very great degree, as compared with what has been the case in the hitherto unregulated state of the currency?—Most certainly; bullion will then cease to be transported from place to place, except in the event of some great emergency or other, because no one will think of carrying specie from island to island to make any purchase or bargain when he can go to the agent of the Bank in any colony and get from him either a

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bill on London, or a bill on the United States, or a bill or order upon one of their agents in any colony of the West Indies, British or foreign.

1418. Will he have that power, without paying for whatever the rate of exchange may cost at the time?—The rate of exchange, as I have stated before, will always be regulated by the expense and risk of transporting the metal from place to place.

1419. Will the notes of one island be payable in another?—They will be payable wherever there is a branch; wherever the Bank has a branch there they will be payable.

1420. *Chairman.*] Do you imagine that the public accounts, which are now kept in Jamaica in island currency, will before long be kept in dollars and cents?—My opinion is they will.

1421. Do you think that the merchants, in their private accounts, are also disposed to introduce the system of dollars and cents?—Every where, where I was they were inclined for it.

1422. Mr. *Hume.*] Is there island currency in any other of the British islands similar to that which you have stated existed in Jamaica?—No, it is all different.

1423. But some of each?—It is all currency, and scarcely one of them corresponds with another.

1424. Can you state in what other colony paper currency is issued by the state?—There is no paper currency in any West India island or colony, to the best of my recollection, but Jamaica and Demerara.

1425. In what manner are the exchanges carried on between the Canadas and the West Indies, and their payments?—That is a question I cannot answer.

1426. Is it intended to extend the Colonial Bank to the Canadas?—The Colonial Bank cannot extend itself to the Canadas, nor can it establish branches there, because its charter limits it entirely to the West Indies; but the Colonial Bank will have agents in all the principal parts of British North America, on whom they can draw and to whom they can remit bills in these places, and whose agents will at these places pay their notes or bills as they are presented.

1427. Is the charter of the Colonial Bank with a limited responsibility, and can you tell what is the amount of capital?—Yes; the shareholders are responsible only to the extent of their shares of 100 *l.* each; the amount of capital is 2,000,000 *l.* sterling, of which 500,000 *l.* must be paid up by the terms of the charter before the Bank could commence business, and that has been paid up.

1428. Is there, on the part of the directors, any special liability against losses, in the manner in which the directors of the banks of the United States are rendered liable?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the liability of the directors of the banks in the United States so as to be able to answer that question, nor am I aware, to the best of my recollection, that the directors of the Colonial Bank are under any particular liability; but by their charter they are obliged to advertise every year in the London Gazette, and in every island where they have a branch, the exact state of their affairs, distinguishing them every month.

1429. *Chairman.*] Can you point out, in these accounts, where the expenditure of the year ending the 30th of December 1835 is to be found?—It is, at least to a certain extent, to be found under the head I have already mentioned, to wit, "List of Debts due by the Public for the Payment of which the Cash Balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 30th of September 1835 was applicable."

1430. That cannot be, because it appears by the last page of the account, that that sum of 574,000*l.*, less certain deductions, is that which is to be provided for for the year 1836?—True; but to that sum is added contingencies per statement, 337,835*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, which is the estimated expenditure for the year 1836, if I understand it rightly.

1431. But still it does not show the expenditure of the year 1835?—But if you take the 399,198*l.*, which is the amount of the cheques in circulation, from 574,255*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, the balance is at least to that extent the expenditure for the year 1835.

1432. Where, in those accounts, can the accuracy of the statement of the cash balance, which is given at the end of the accounts, be discovered?—That I cannot tell, unless we had had the accounts for the preceding year, as delivered in to the assembly in a preceding session.

1433. Do these accounts represent the anticipated balance for the year 1836?—Unless I were to examine them very accurately, I could not answer that question.

1434. Mr. *Hume.*]

1434. Mr. *Hume.*] In what manner are the accounts you have now referred to made up and laid before the Assembly?—They are made up by the receiver general, and laid before the Assembly of Jamaica, in exactly the same manner as the public accounts are made up in this country and laid before The House of Commons; and those accounts which I now present, are included in the proceedings of the Assembly as they stand on their journals, and as they are published in their proceedings.

1435. Are they accounts of actual disbursements, or estimates of expense?—They are both; both receipts and expenditure.

1436. Do they include the whole amount of the expenditure of the island for the year?—Yes.

1437. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether the accounts are audited before they are presented to the House of Assembly?—They are always audited by the committee of public accounts.

1438. Mr. *Hume.*] Will you state by whom that committee is appointed, and what are its functions?—It is appointed by, and consists of, members of the House of Assembly.

1439. Does that committee go into the whole of the accounts, or are there different committees for the different branches of the accounts?—I believe there is only one, called the Committee of Public Accounts, for the examination and auditing of the accounts.

1440. Do they call before them the vouchers to substantiate these different accounts, if they think fit?—I believe they always do, if they think necessary.

1441. Is there any appointed auditor who makes up the accounts and passes them previously to their examination by this committee, or the House of Assembly?—I am not aware that there is, perhaps there may be; but I rather think the Committee of Public Accounts, as they are called, transacts the whole of that business.

1442. Is there any report, from that Committee of Account, of any of the items which they have objected to or disapproved of?—Yes.

1443. *Chairman.*] Do they make a special report if there are any irregularities in the accounts?—Certainly they do.

1444. Are you aware whether they also audit the receipts of the customs?—I cannot answer that question, but I presume they must, because the accounts from the customs must be laid before them, as the whole are paid into the island treasury.

1445. Is the Appropriation Act invariably passed for the expenditure of the money?—Yes.

1446. Are you aware what security there is in any of the West India colonies for the appropriation of the revenue to the particular expenditure for which it is voted?—The receiver general in Jamaica is obliged to give security to the extent of 75,000*l.* In other colonies security is also given.

1447. Is there any other security than the bond given by the receiver general for the due appropriation of the revenue?—I am not aware that there is, beyond the individuals who join in that bond as securities.

1448. Mr. *Hume.*] Does the mode of keeping the accounts in the other colonies having assemblies differ much, to your knowledge, from that which you have now stated as existing in Jamaica?—There is not any material difference in the legislative colonies; but I think that the accounts in Jamaica are clearer and better kept than in the other legislative colonies; in the Crown colonies any of the public accounts that I have seen, I think, are better and more distinctly kept than those in the colonies having legislatures of their own; that is, they are more easily understood, as being more in unison with the best mode of keeping public accounts in this country.

1449. Are they not all in currency of pounds, shillings and pence, as in Jamaica?—No, in Demerara they are kept in guilders; in Trinidad they are kept in pounds, shillings and pence; the rest are all kept in currency which differs in almost every island.

1450. *Chairman.*] Do you imagine there would be any difficulty in introducing a more regular system of accountancy in the colonies which have legislative assemblies of their own?—No, I think not; and I think it desirable it should be so; as the colonies, within my own knowledge, have suffered greatly from a true statement of their finances not being had and understood in this country.

 1451. You

*James M'Queen*, Esq.

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1451. You have observed nothing which would prevent the introduction of a uniform system into the different colonies, have you?—Quite the reverse; I had occasion to have conversations with a great many of the leading gentlemen in almost every one of the colonies upon that subject, and represented to them the injury which the colonies sustained in this country from not having proper accounts annually sent home, and also correct accounts of their exports and imports, and their whole trade; and I found them very willing that these matters should be remedied, and I have no doubt they would lend their cordial assistance, provided that it is distinctly understood that it is not for any object on the part of the Government of this country with a view to interference with their internal taxation or legislation.

1452. That being thoroughly understood, you think they would facilitate rather than oppose any improved system of accountancy?—I am quite sure they would; and, if a proper form were sent out from this country for them to adopt, a form such as to bring their accounts into an exactly similar state with the public accounts of this country, so that in that case both could appear regularly here in the public proceedings of Parliament, and be readily understood, they would give every facility.

1453. Mr. *Hume.*] Do you see any difficulty in one form being applicable to all the islands?—There is no difficulty in any one form being applicable to all the islands, as the accounts at each can easily be kept in the same form, although the currency differs in one place from another.

1454. Are you aware whether any of the payments are made by the receivers of the revenue of any parts, or whether the whole amount is brought to credit in one department, and paid by another?—There is no payment made in any of the colonies that I can remember, except by the public treasurer of that colony; no other person is either authorized to pay or to receive but him.

1455. Do you understand that the accounts in these colonies exhibit a true balance-sheet of all receipts and payments, or are there any payments on the way to the Exchequer, such as take place in this country?—When that is the case, they are stated in the account as they are here, in one instance, where the balance is stated in the accounts for Jamaica as due, and in the hands of the collecting constable.

1456-7. *Chairman.*] Have you any general suggestion to make for the improvement of colonial accounts?—I should recommend strongly that proper forms be sent out to all the different colonies, recommending the different legislatures to adopt the same, and fully explaining to them that the Government of this country had no view whatever in requesting their attention to it, of intermeddling with their internal legislation or taxation, but that it was merely for the purpose of having correct returns of the receipt and expenditure of every colony, and also of their exports and imports, upon a principle the same as that adopted in the mother country.

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*Veneris*, 30° *die Junii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Henry Parnell. | Sir George Grey. |
| Mr. Hume. | Mr. Hawes. |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

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Deputy Commissary General *Wemyss*, called in; and Examined.

Dep. Commissary General *Wemyss.*

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1458-9. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you hold?—Deputy Commissary General, on half-pay.

1460. You have, in the course of your duties, frequently visited the colonies, have you not?—Yes, I have been at Barbadoes; at Guadaloupe, when it was last in our possession; at Jamaica in 1814, but it was with the troops employed on the coast of America. Latterly, however, I was resident in New South Wales, being charged with the commissariat duties of that colony, as also of Van Diemen's Land, before they were disjoined; and at the Mauritius in 1828, on my return home.

1461. How long were you there?—For seven years and upwards.

1462. Will

1462. Will you state to the Committee what are the books kept by the Commissariat Department in the colonies?—I can only speak to those books that were kept at the time I was there, because there have been alterations since, I believe, and therefore I do not know what the books are that are now kept, but I presume they are nearly the same as they were then.

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1463. What is the elementary book?—In the cashier's office the elementary book was a cash-book, containing a debtor and creditor side, receipt and expenditure, and there were all the other subsidiary books that are generally used in mercantile offices.

1464. Does the Commissariat in the colonies keep a journal and ledger?—When I was there they did not; we only kept a cash-book, noting merely the transactions as they took place.

1465. Were not those transactions posted?—Not into a ledger; entered into the cash-book only; that was the practice in my time.

1466. Are you aware whether the system of entering the cash accounts in a journal and ledger has been introduced into any part of the commissariat service?—It was not the case when I was there, nor do I think it is at this moment.

1467. What are the different sources from which the Commissariat receive money?—From the Treasury principally; by bills drawn on the Lords Commissioners at 30 days' sight.

1468. Are there no cases in which the Commissariat receives money from the local colonial chest?—Yes, that is the case, frequently.

1469. How are those entries made of the money received from the local Colonial Treasury?—It is in the same way as the proceeds of bills received upon the Treasury; the Colonial Government is credited with the sums as they are received.

1470. Is it usual to repay the Colonial Government?—That depends very much upon the nature of the transaction; at one time the Home Government had advanced large sums of money from time to time for the use of the colony, and these were paid back by instalments at different periods.

1471. Is there kept, then, an account current between the commissariat chest and the local treasurer's chest?—There was. There used to be transactions of greater or less amount; the governor, when necessary, was in use to direct me to draw sums from time to time from the colonial chest, and until the credit was exhausted, my drafts were honoured.

1472. Is there any case in which the Commissariat can draw upon the colonial chest without a direct authority from the governor?—No.

1473. Then when the funds of the Commissariat are low, the commissary in charge makes an application to the governor, obtaining his sanction to draw on the colonial chest?—Exactly.

1474. Has any case come under your cognizance in which the colonial chest has refused, or been unable to answer the drafts of the commissariat?—No, because applications were never made, or authority granted, unless there were funds to meet those credits.

1475. Then there was always previously an inquiry into the state of the colonial chest before any drafts were drawn upon it?—Just so.

1476. How are the payments of the commissariat ordinarily made in the colonies?—In British silver, and occasionally in gold.

1477. In what form are those payments made?—Upon accounts and receipts in duplicate.

1478. Who draws the order upon the commissariat chest for the service?—The cashier.

1479. What is the course of proceeding by which the commissariat gets cognizance of the fact of their being drawn upon; take, for instance, a draft for account of the convict service?—The person who furnishes any article of supply, presents the storekeeper's receipt; an account is then made out in the prescribed form in duplicate, and the receipt being signed, is paid by the cashier.

1480. By whom are the accounts made out?—By the officer who is in charge of that particular branch of the service.

1481. Is that officer the individual who draws on the chest for the purpose of payment?—Yes.

1482. When and how is the entry made in the cash-book after the payment?—The payment is made on presentation, and entered in regular detail, just like a mercantile cash-book, stating the nature of the service; all these are put in separate abstracts, under the various heads of service.

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1483. Is the cash-book divided into different heads of service?—No; there is a letter on each voucher, then these vouchers are placed in the abstracts under their particular letter: A. B. C., and so forth.

1484. Is the entry in the cash-book made when the order for payment is given, or when the order for payment is presented to be discharged?—When it is presented to be discharged.

1485. Do the commissariat accounts in the colonies undergo any local audit or examination there before they are sent home to the Treasury here?—Yes, they do.

1486. Who is charged with that?—There is in New South Wales a commissary of accounts.

1487. And is he the functionary who examines the accordance of those accounts with the documents furnished?—Yes, he is.

1488. Does he sign the accounts before they are sent home, in testimony of their accuracy?—Yes, he does; he examines the arithmetical calculations, and ascertains whether they are in accordance with the prices contracted for, and whether they are agreeable to the King's regulation.

1489. Do you make payments on account of the army?—Yes.

1490. How are those payments made?—By warrant from the governor.

1491. Does the governor draw the warrant for military pay?—Yes.

1492. Are all payments, made for account of the army, made under the direct authority and by the direct draft of the governor?—The payments for account of the army are made by warrant of the governer, not by a draft.

1493. Is that a general order for payment to be made on account of the army, or a specific order for particular claims?—It is a specific order for the payment of the service stated in the warrant. The payments may be either for the pay or allowances of one or two regiments, or detachments of regiments, upon the regimental paymasters' estimates.

1494. Has that warrant any reference to the estimates voted by Parliament?—I should imagine so, because the whole army is estimated for, and they form a part of it.

1495. How are payments made on account of the navy?—By special warrant.

1496. Also emanating from the governor?—Yes.

1497. Does the governor direct that a certain sum may be paid to the naval service, or does he send to the commissariat an account of all the claims that will be made directing their discharge?—Applications for money or stores are made by the naval officer, and thereafter transmitted to the Commissariat to be complied with.

1498. I understand that the application of the naval officer is originally made to the governor, and the governor issues his order to the commissariat for its discharge?—Exactly so.

1499. Is the same course adopted with respect to the Ordnance accounts?—Yes, in fact with respect to every account whatsoever. Every extraordinary demand not immediately connected with the furnishing of provisions for the troops and the convicts, requires a warrant from the governor.

1500. Then no applications for the service of the army, navy or ordnance, are made to the commissariat, except through the governor?—No, except through the governor; it may sometimes happen, that application is made to the commissariat officer, then he, of course, refers the matter to the governor.

1501. But in every case the sanction of the governor is required?—Yes.

1502. Is that the case with respect to payments for local services, such as convict charges?—The payments for the ordinary service of the convicts are made at the rate contracted for.

1503. Are all the services which are performed for the convict account in the Australian service done by open contract?—Yes.

1504. And those contracts, being approved of by the governor, are sent to the commissariat, and they are directed to discharge the claims of the contractors?—Yes, the tenders are all opened in the presence of a commissary of accounts, and a recommendation is sent, that such ought to be accepted, and the governor gives his approval of it, and it is acted upon during the period it is taken for, which is generally for six, sometimes for twelve months.

1505. How are the payments recovered at home which have been made by the commissariat in the colonies from the different departments on whose accounts they are made?—All the receipts are incorporated in the commissary's account

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and when they come to the Treasury in this country, the abstracts and the documents are withdrawn, and each one is sent to the board on whose account the expenditure was made; for instance, the payments made on account of the Chelsea pensioners is sent to the office at Chelsea, and other payments made on different accounts are sent to their respective boards.

1506. Then the distinction is made by the Treasury, independent of the commissariat department in the colonies?—Yes.

1507. Does the commissariat send home accounts classified under the different heads of service distinct from each other?—Yes.

1508. And they come to the Treasury in an approved form, and the Treasury have only to send those accounts as they are sent from the colonies, to the different departments, debiting each for its portion?—Yes.

1509. Can you explain to the Committee how the money which is expended in the colonies by the commissariat is voted by Parliament?—I think there is an annual vote taken for the expense of the convict service in New South Wales; there is a vote taken for the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the army; there is a vote taken for the navy, and for the payment for the Chelsea pensioners, &c. &c.

1510. Is that previous to the expenditure being incurred?—No; it cannot be, on account of the extreme distance of the colony.

1511. Is a communication of the Parliamentary estimates made through the governor to the commissariat?—No.

1512. Then the payments are really made, without any direct reference on account of the commissariat to the Parliamentary vote?—There is no reference whatever; the only reference is, that the monthly pay of the soldier is estimated for by the paymaster, and the governor grants his warrant, and it is paid from the chest monthly.

1513. What is done in the case of army extraordinaries, which are not previously voted by Parliament?—There is a specific vote for the army extraordinaries.

1514. Is an account kept under the name of Army Extraordinaries by the commissariat in the colonies?—Yes; in the same way I described the other accounts.

1515. Is that also divided into the different abstracts, with reference to navy, army or other service?—Yes.

1516. And it is sent home to the Treasury in the same manner, is it?—Yes.

1517. Have you any knowledge whether the money paid in the colonies has, in all cases, been the object of a Parliamentary vote?—I should imagine so; for the ordinaries and the extraordinaries are the subject of a Parliamentary vote.

1518. Did it ever occur to you to examine the expenditure of a particular colony, and to ascertain whether that expenditure coincided with the vote of Parliament for that particular purpose?—I do not know any particular case wherein there was any necessity for that; there is no vote for the military services apart; they are all in the aggregate.

1519. In the books kept by the commissariat is a distinction always observed between fixed and contingent charges?—Yes.

1520. Did that distinction exist when you were in charge?—I rather think so, but am not very certain.

1521. How are the commissariat store accounts kept in the colonies?—Much in the same way as I have described the cash.

1522. Does an examination take place from time to time of the stock in hand, in order to ascertain whether that agrees with the receipt and the issue of stores?—There was a quarterly survey ordered to be taken at one period when I had the charge, but on account of the enormous quantity of stores that was then in our magazines, it was impossible to get through it; they could not get through one quarter when the next commenced.

1523. Do you think that an annual examination would be preferable to a quarterly one?—No; if more frequent examinations were possible, the quantity of stores in the colony were very great; it would do, perhaps, in other colonies; but when I speak of New South Wales, it is unlike any other colony of the King's dominions.

1524. Is not the store-keeper compelled to give a receipt for the stores which are delivered into his charge?—Yes; when a change of officers takes place, there is a board of survey, and the officer who succeeds takes over the stores from his predecessor, agreeably to their report.

1525. But he never gives his receipt for the balance of stores without a previous examination, does he?—No.

 1526. In

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1526. In such a case, and in such a colony as New South Wales, how long does the examination of the stores occupy?—I must make a distinction between the two periods, because just now they are not half so numerous as they were; now they are obtained there by purchase, instead of being sent from the mother country.

1527. Do you not consider that the system of purchase is on the whole likely to lead to great economy?—Most undoubtedly.

1528. Has it occurred to you to know that when there has been a great or unnecessary supply of stores, it has led to their dilapidation or damage?—It has, to a very considerable extent.

1529. As far as your experience goes, is there any difficulty in such a colony as that of Australia, in obtaining a sufficient provision of stores at reasonable prices?—There is no difficulty in it whatever; in fact they are going on very well just now in that respect.

1530. In fact that is the general course pursued by merchants for the ordinary demands of business?—Yes, quite so.

1531. I believe some suggestions emanated from you tending to the improvement of the store accountancy, did they not?—I had the honour of submitting some suggestions to a Royal Commission in the year 1830, and they have been acted upon.

1532. You were examined, I believe, before the Committee on Military Expenditure in the colonies, were you not?—I was.

1533. Has your evidence given before that Commission been printed?—I have not seen it.

1534. Is there any reference to it in the Report of the Commissioners?—I have looked at the Report, and I do not see it; but I learn from the Treasury that some of the suggestions which I made have been acted upon.

1535. Is any estimated value of the stores attached to the survey of the quantity of stores?—None.

1536. Does any suggestion occur to your mind for the improvement of the Commissariat Accounts, as they are now kept in the colonies?—I have already stated there have been some ameliorations, inasmuch as the accounts were formerly kept in triplicate, whereas now they are kept in duplicate, by which a great saving is made.

1537. Are the duplicate accounts sent home to the Treasury?—The originals only are sent home; the duplicates are preserved by the accountant.

1538. Does it remain in the colony, or does he keep it as his voucher?—It remains with the accountant; if the original is not acknowledged, or is lost by the way, then the duplicate, which is kept, is sent on in the room of the original.

1539. In ordinary cases, are the duplicates that are kept by the accountant, transferred over to any new accountant who may replace him?—No, the accounts are his own; I brought mine home with me.

1540. Are the accounts which are sent home by the commissariat, sent to the Audit Office here for examination?—Yes, they are sent to the Treasury, and from thence to the Audit Office.

1541. Does the Audit-office correspond, except through the intervention of the Treasury, with the commissariat department?—The Audit Office corresponds directly with the commissariat accountant.

1542. Without the intervention of the Treasury?—Yes; the queries are put directly to the accountant on the foreign station.

1543. How long after the close of the year are the accounts ordinarily transferred to the Audit Office here?—The accounts are made up quarterly, and they are sent as soon as they can possibly be forwarded; perhaps it is six months or twelve months, and sometimes they are more in arrear than twelve months, owing to the extensive nature of the charge.

1544. After being received by the Audit Office, how long is it usually before the Audit Office reports to the commissariat on the state of the accounts?—That depends entirely upon the quantity of business they have in hand.

1545. What is the greatest delay you have ever known take place in the auditing of an account?—I cannot very well say; but I take it that from the more distant colonies they are more prompt than in the others.

1546. And in every case the remarks of the Audit Office are sent direct to the accountant of the commissariat, are they?—Yes.

1547. By direct communication?—Yes, by direct communication from the Audit Board to the accountant.

1548. Do the Audit Board at the same time communicate to the Treasury the observations which they have made to the commissariat on the colonial accounts? —I should think not.

1549. When and how does the accountant of the commissariat get relieved from his responsibility?—At the final audit, whenever that is.

1550. In ordinary cases there are two communications, if I understand you rightly; there is a first examination on which observations are made to the commissariat accountant; his reply to those observations is waited for before the final audit, and his final discharge takes place?—Yes, because they decide upon the answers that are given to those questions.

1551. Then, in every case where the accountant to the commissariat is in a distant colony, the delay must be very great before he can get a final discharge? —Very great, and it is a disadvantage to the accountant.

1552. Can you mention to the Committee any case of delay?—I can only just say in general terms that I did not get my quietus till last year on accounts made up to June 1827.

1553. Then, in the case you have referred to, nine years have elapsed after the close of the accounts before the final audit?—Yes.

1554. Mr. *Hume.*] Were there many disputed items in the account which led to the delay, or was it the general mass of the accounts that remained unaudited? —At that time, I should premise, that the Comptrollers of Army Accounts had the store accounts to examine, and the Audit Office had the Cash accounts; there were very large deficiencies arising from various causes; and not until the duties of the Comptroller's Office were transferred to the Audit Office did I get a settlement.

1555. Have you attended to the manner in which the stores belonging to the different branches of the Government, the Navy, the Ordnance and the Commissariat, have been managed in the different colonies where you have been?—I had no charge in any colony, save that of New South Wales. I mentioned before that I only passed through the West Indies, on my way to New Orleans. My services have always been with the army in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814.

1556. You are not aware in what manner the stores of any separate department are kept in any of our West Indian colonies, are you?—I think they have each a storekeeper of their own.

1557. Are you aware that the Navy department in several colonies have their agents separate?—Yes.

1558. In New South Wales have you stores belonging to the Ordnance and Naval departments, as well as the commissariat?—Yes.

1559. Now in what way did you return the accounts; or did you receive charge of them, and return the account of them, and to what department, and how?— I received the stores from the shipmaster in conformity with the bill of lading; a receipt was signed for its contents, upon the production of which he received his freight. The account of their distribution was rendered quarterly to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

1560. And that whether from the Naval or Ordnance Department?—Yes.

1561. What articles of naval stores had you?—Cables, anchors, chain cables, canvas, and every description of stores.

1562. Any sort of provision, as flour and biscuit?—Yes, but it was for the general use of the colony.

1563. Do you supply any ships on indent with any portion of these stores?—Yes.

1564. Were all the stores kept in one charge?—Yes, all under one charge.

1565. Did you find any difficulty in keeping a regular account of the several stores, so as to render a separate account to the department that had furnished you with them?—We kept them all under one head.

1566. Will you state in what manner you made a return of those stores?—That was included in the general account of issues.

1567. And sent to where?—To the comptrollers of the army accounts; but that has been since altered, and I think properly so; it now goes before the Audit Board.

1568. Do you, in sending the accounts to the Audit Board, designate them under the heads of Naval and Ordnance, or other stores, or are they generally put down? —The whole under various heads in columns.

1569. Were you ever authorized to sell any of your stores to private shops, or other individuals?—Frequently, but not to shops.

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1570. Under what authority was that done?—Under the authority of the governor.

1571. In what manner did you render the account of the proceeds to the auditors?—I charged myself with the proceeds in my cash account.

1572. Did you find any difficulty in the store under your charge, from the variety of the articles which were confided to you?—It was very laborious, and attended with great difficulty; because my assistance was very limited.

1573. *Chairman.*] Were you enabled properly to verify the quantity of stores?—Some we could.

1574. Mr. *Hume.*] You have stated that there is great difficulty in making a balance of the stores; how often is that done?—In a previous answer I said the governor directed a quarterly survey to be made, but it was found to be impossible to act upon his orders on account of the great variety of stores.

1575. You had no difficulty in the account of receipts and issues, those you could balance easily; the difficulty you allude to is in the verifying, whether the number of articles stated to be in store were *bonâ fide* in store?—Exactly so.

1576. Were you ever in India?—No.

1577. You are not aware of the manner in which the stores are surveyed in charge annually by the India Company, under direction of a committee of survey?—No, but I have heard of it.

1578. Do you consider that it would be very difficult once a year to have an examination and verification of the stores under survey?—No difficulty whatever, unless, as I stated before, from their immense quantity.

1579. *Chairman.*] But if the stock were once correctly taken, would not the difficulty be very much diminished?—There is no doubt of it.

1580. Mr. *Hume.*] Can you contemplate such a state of circumstances in peace, when the quantity of any stores should be such as to preclude the taking of a survey in the course of a week at any station?—None whatever.

1581. Since you came to England, have you had an opportunity of ascertaining in what manner those stores belonging to the Navy and Ordnance were carried to account of the several departments from which they were sent by the auditors?—I have had no such opportunity.

1582. *Chairman.*] What is the usual way in which the supplies of stores are sent to the colonies from the Mother Country; is it on special demand made by the commissariat for the stores?—It is by an estimate of the wants of the colony transmitted by the governor from each department, through the senior Commissariat officer.

1583. Mr. *Hume.*] Did the estimate come to you as storekeeper in charge of the stores at the time, to have your opinion on the amount?—He was consulted, as far as regards his own department; he was the medium of sending the whole of them to the Treasury.

1584. What do you mean by your own department?—That is to say provisions, and what was required for the troops and convicts.

1585. In what way were the convicts supplied?—There is a superintendent of convicts, and he estimated what would be required for clothing and other articles for them.

1586. They were sent through you?—Yes.

1587. In what way were the Naval and Ordnance stores furnished?—By the masters attendant in the dock-yard there, each for their own particular department.

1588. Was that submitted for your observation?—It was submitted to the governor, and by him sent to me to be forwarded to the Treasury.

1589. Did you perform the duty of transmission officially, or did you exercise any discretion, as to the quantity indented for?—I was instructed to send them to the Treasury, and I exercised no discretion whatever.

1590. Did the master attendant, indenting for stores, previously examine the balance of stores in hand, and report the same?—I must presume so.

1591. Had he a separate account of all the naval stores in the colony, or was the obliged to come to you to see the account?—Of course he made inquiries of what I had in hand and what would be likely to be required, so as to regulate his demand.

1592. In forwarding the annual indents, as directed by the governor, did you at the same time transmit the actual account of the remainder of stores, of each article?—No.

1593. Had

1593. Had the home authorities, then, any means of knowing how much of the previous year's stores had been expended or not, at the time of forwarding the new indents?—No; the presumption was, that no more was demanded than was needed.

1594. Was it by those means that large quantities of stores often accumulated in the colony?—Before my time, there was an indiscriminate demand for large quantities more than were actually necessary.

1595. When you took charge, did you make a report to that purport?—When I took charge I received it over from my predecessor, as I would the balance of the military chest.

1596. Did you report that there were more stores on hand than appeared, from the information you had obtained, were likely to be wanted?—I certainly did.

1597. Did you receive instructions then to limit your indents to the actual demands?—I applied to the governor, saying, that the magazines were so full, that the only way of getting rid of them was to bring them to a public sale.

1598. In what year was that?—In 1824, I think.

1599. What took place in consequence of that?—They were sold by public auction.

1600. Were good stores sold, or only those that had suffered from keeping?—Only those that were likely to suffer, where the moths had begun to eat them.

1601. Are you able to state what was the prime cost on the average of these sales, and to what amount the sales were?—No, I cannot at the present moment.

1602. Are you aware, from your experience abroad, that any difficulty can arise at any colony from having the Naval, Military and Ordnance stores under one charge?—No difficulty whatever, none.

1603. Are you aware, or can you state whether, by having these several departments under one roof and one charge, the expense for labour and clerks would be diminished in one establishment, instead of being kept, as they now are, in three?—Unquestionably the expenditure would be materially diminished.

1604. Would the expenditure be diminished not only for labour and warehouse-room, but also for superintendence?—For superintendence principally; the labour might not be much diminished, but, with regard to superintendence, it would materially.

1605. Have you compared the pay and allowance made to the Deputy and Assistant Commissaries and clerks, as compared to the Deputy Storekeeper and clerks in the Ordnance and Naval departments?—I do not know whether there is any alteration now, but they used to be paid better than those of the Commissariat.

1606. Had you a store of gunpowder, shot and shells, in New South Wales?—There were stores of both, but they were in a particular part of the fort, under the charge of an ordnance serjeant.

1607. Do you mean the powder, or the shot and powder together?—The powder.

1608. Where were the shot and shells and lead kept?—In the commissariat stores.

1609. Were there any other articles than gunpowder in the colony not under your charge?—Only the guns; the guns were mounted on the battery.

1610. Who kept the account of the powder; did it go through you?—No; we had very little powder, except for mining purpose; we did not keep it in our stores.

1611. Was the powder supplied for mining under your charge, or was it along with the powder for military purposes?—Every thing came out under the charge of the Commissariat, and the powder was handed to the ordnance serjeant; to the person in charge of the ordnance.

1612. Did any account of the expenditure of powder handed over by you, come through you to be sent home?—No; I never sent home any account of the issue of the powder.

1613. Do you know in what way that account was ever sent?—I have not the least idea.

1614. Were you ever employed to examine the powder store, to see how far it was in good condition or in quantity?—Never.

1615. Do you know whether any military surveys were periodically made for that purpose?—I never heard of any; I think if there had been there would have been an officer of the commissariat appointed.

1616. Had you any canvas sent out?—Yes, very frequently.

Dep. Commissary General *Wemyss.*

30 June 1837.

1617. Did you sell that canvas to private hands upon emergencies?—When a case of emergency occurred, and application was made for it, they had it.

1618. Do you know at what rate or price such supplies were afforded?—At what I conceived to be a remunerating price, the freight and charges being added to the prime cost in England.

1619. *Chairman.*] That sale only grew out of circumstances, and never took place, except in cases of emergency?—No, we never sold articles of that kind, such as canvas or cordage; and I would not recommend to the governor to part with any thing, except when it could not be otherwise obtained.

1620. Mr. *Hume.*] Then it was merely as an accommodation?—Yes.

1621. Have you considered how far the safety of the stores, the public convenience, and economy may be combined in affording the supplies from the several departments of the Navy, Ordnance and Commissariat in our respective colonies, and will you state what your opinion is?—I think all these objects can be attained by having one store-keeper with one establishment, instead of detached ones.

1622. Would you not in that way be able to afford a better salary to the officer next in charge of one store than you can now do when you have two or three in the same colony?—There is no doubt of it.

1623. Would not the more frequent receipt and delivery of stores in that combined storehouse tend also to keep the stores in hand in a better condition, by being oftener examined, or moved if necessary?—I think so.

1624. Had you charge also of spirits and wines as well as heavy stores?—Yes.

1625. Did you find any difficulty in protecting them?—None whatever; we suffered loss sometimes by the pilfering of convict labourers, particularly in the article of spirits; but that might take place even in this country.

1626. Do your answers apply to stores received from Europe as well as to local stores?—Equally.

1627. Is it then your decided opinion, that both colonial and foreign stores, whether for the use of the Navy, the Ordnance or the Colony, would be most advantageously placed in one charge, as before stated?—I think great advantages would arise from that system being adopted.

1628. If all these advantages would be derived from a union of stores for the service of a colony, what is your opinion as to the propriety of maintaining separate receivers and treasurers, that is keeping a commissariat and also a colonial treasurer; in your opinion, is there any necessity for, or advantage from maintaining them separate?—There is no necessity or advantage obtained by keeping separate establishments; none whatever.

1629. Do you consider that there would be equal accuracy, and in general more attention paid, if there were in all cases only one treasurer of money?—I should think, in every point of view, it would be advantageous to have only one treasurer, instead of a colonial and commissariat treasurer.

1630. Would there be any inconvenience to the service by the treasurer receiving orders from different departments?—None whatever.

1631. Can you offer any suggestions which have not been given in the course of your examination that would facilitate the department to which you belong, and give additional security to the interest under your charge?—There are some suggestions which I would wish to make, which I will make in writing, and deliver them at the next meeting of the Committee.

[*The Witness afterwards delivered in the following Document:*]

*Mem.*—I had the honour of stating, in answer to the questions of an honourable Member, whether the two offices of Commissariat and Colonial Storekeeper, and of Commissariat and Colonial Treasurer, would not be productive of public advantage, that it certainly would. I now take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that a very important advantage would be gained by the union of the office of Commissariat of Accounts with that of the Colonial Auditorship, as well to the Public as to the Accountants themselves.

One reason only might suffice out of many which time will not permit me to give at length; and it is merely to state the fact, that in the numerous transactions between the two chests in New South Wales of a much larger amount, my Sub-Accountant, who was the Commissariat Cashier, omitted to charge himself with the sum of 2,000*l.* received from the Treasurer of the Colony!

And, will it be believed, the omission never was discovered for a couple of years after my arrival in this country. Nor, indeed, could it be otherwise; for with neither of these offices seemed to be any community of official interest, if I may make use of that expression.

The

The Audit Board, however, at Somerset House (thanks to their discrimination) made the discovery; consequently I was subjected, and most rightly, I must admit, to the payment of this sum. And when the honourable Committee is informed that my half-pay was suspended until the amount was made good to the Public, I may well say that to an Accountant the union of the two offices would be, of all things, the most desirable. For if the transactions on which this surcharge was made (upon one who was unoffending) had been placed under the cognizance of one sole Auditor, I certainly never should have been subjected to what, at the time, proved to me more than an inconvenience.

Dep. Commissary General *Wemyss.*

30 June 1837.

My accounts had passed the ordeal of the Commissariat of Accounts in the Colony. Hence suspicions, if by possibility I could have entertained any, were lulled; and I might, with great propriety, have retired into private life, fearless of any after consequence.

To these observations I beg to add the expression of a hope, that what I have used the freedom of suggesting may be taken into consideration in the right quarter.

Trafalgar Hotel, Spring Gardens,
Monday, 3 July 1837.

*W. Wemyss,*
Deputy Commissary General.

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## *Lunæ, 3° die Julii*, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Henry Parnell. | Mr. Hume. |
| Sir George Grey. | Mr. Hawes. |

DR. BOWRING IN THE CHAIR.

*Henry Mills*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*Henry Mills*, Esq.

3 July 1837.

1632. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you fill?—Clerk in the Secretary's Office in the East India House, in the financial branch of it.

1633. Have you particular cognizance of the state of the store accounts, as they are kept by the East India Company?—Yes.

1634. Can you furnish the Committee with a copy of the accounts and the forms in which the accounts of the stores are kept in Bengal?—I can show the Committee a return sent home annually of the stores in hand.

[*The Witness handed in Document* (A.)]

1635. Under how many heads is that account arranged?—I should think there would be 5,000 heads, every particular store having a head of its own in the books, and journals and ledgers, but those books appertaining to the military department are not sent home.

1636. The store accounts are kept in journals and ledgers in the same manner as the cash accounts are kept?—Yes, just so, by double entry.

1637. Has that system been introduced into the general accountancy of the East India Company?—Yes, it has.

1638. Have the results proved it to be satisfactory?—Yes.

1639. There are no difficulties of an insurmountable character that have been found in the introduction of that system of keeping accounts?—No.

1640. No complication and no variety of heads in the account have offered any impediment to the commercial system of book-keeping?—No, we find that the best that could be adopted, and it has long prevailed.

1641. When was the system of double entry first applied to the keeping of the store accounts?—I cannot state the precise time, but I should think it was almost as early as the stores were sent to India. The Company's books are generally kept on the same plan; therefore I should say the store-books were always kept after the form of the cash-books, journals and ledgers.

1642. The store account appears to represent not only the quantity of stores under their various heads, but also the quantity of stores in every separate magazine or fort?—Exactly so.

1643. Is an annual return made to the Company of the state of the stores?—Yes, that is an annual return.

[*Return handed in.*]

*Henry Mills*, Esq.

3 July 1837.

1644. The usual form I suppose is, to debit the store account for all articles that have been received, and to credit it for all the issues of stores for which documents are furnished?—Yes.

1645. Does the examination of the state of the stores take place at the close of every year in India?—Yes, under the superintendence of the Military Board.

1646. Have you any knowledge of the time occupied in the examination, in order to return the annual balances?—Not precisely, it would take some time, perhaps three months.

1647. Is there also a verification when the stores are transferred to a new store-keeper?—I am not sure of that; but the quantity and value are thrown in the books of the Military Board.

1648. Does the new storekeeper give a receipt for the amount of stores he takes from the storekeeper who preceded him?—I am not aware that he does; the books are continued, and he takes the charge of the department with the books, and every thing connected with it.

1649. Who audits the store accounts in India which come to the East India Company?—It is done by the Military Auditor General under the control of the Military Board.

1650. Does he nominate a commission specially for that purpose, or does the Military Board, as a body, undertake it?—The Military Board as a body have the entire control and superintendence, and are responsible to Government.

1651. Does the audited account at the end of the year bear the signatures of all the Military Board?—We have not those books sent home, and we cannot see that.

1652. Who provides those documents to be sent to this country, or are they only certified copies?—They are signed by the chief officers, and the duplicate copies are sent home; but those duplicates are signed by the chief officers.

1653. Duplicate store accounts are kept, in fact?—I should explain, the military store accounts are not sent home, that is, the books. The naval storekeeper sends home the journals and ledgers; therefore we have a perfect view of every article of consumption in the year, in the marine branch. In consequence of not receiving the military books, journals and ledgers, we have not the same opportunity of seeing the actual expenditure. I have prepared a memorandum that would explain the reason of that; I will put in a document that will show the manner of proceeding.

[*The Witness delivered in a Memorandum, dated 3d July* 1837.]

(A.)

MEMORANDUM, 3 July 1837.

STORE ACCOUNTS.

THE Stores purchased by the Company at home, and shipped for India, are *credited* to "*Account Current London*" in the India Books at the invoice price, and *debited at the same time* to the *several departments of the service*, to which they are supplied.

For Example, vide Bengal General Books, 1834, 1835.

"*Military Department*, Dr
To *Account Current London.*"

For amount of Stores received per ships Barossa, Sir Edward Paget, Lord Hungerford, &c.

£. 24,606.

at 2 *s.* per Ct Re - - - Rs 2.12.123.

"*Naval Storekeeper*, Dr
To *Account Current London.*"

For Marine Stores received per sundry ships - - - - - Rs 3.22.170.

"Doctors' Stores, Dr
To Account Current London."

For Medicines and Medical Stores received per sundry ships - - Sa Rs 1.27.712.
And so on in respect of other Stores.

The Stores purchased in India are in the same manner *credited to Cash* and *debited to the Departments* to which they are supplied.

By

By the mode above stated, the *actual expenditure of Stores*, or, in other words, *the quantity consumed annually*, is not seen in the general journals and ledgers; but as the Departments adverted to have also journals and ledgers, the quantity and value of Stores expended in each year ought to be shown on those books. Indeed the Naval Storekeepers' books (which are sent home), exhibit a very clear view of every article received and issued in that Department; but the Military Department does not furnish the Court with the same information.

Instructions have been forwarded to India upon the subject, the last under date 13 March 1833, but no answer to that despatch has yet been received.

The control of military stores is in the Military Board.

A very lengthened alphabetical return is annually sent home of the stock in hand at the Presidency and at the several out stations, which is used by the Company's Inspector of military stores, in considering the indents annually made upon the Court.

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1654. Will you favour the Committee with a communication of the last instructions that have been given by the East India Company as to the manner in which the store accounts are to be kept?—

[*The Witness delivered in the Financial Despatch to Bengal, dated 13th March* 1833.]

(B.)

FINANCIAL DESPATCH to *Bengal*, dated 13th March 1833.—No. 6.

LETTER dated 9th November 1830, transmitting the retrospective Political Store Accounts from the 1st May 1814 to 20th April 1824, with a correspondence between Government and the Accountant-General, and the Accountant to the Military Board, in which the former impugns the accuracy of those Accounts. The question of remunerating Colonel Craigie and his Assistant Mr. Kellner submitted for Courts decision.

1. The accounts which you have transmitted to us as Retrospective Political Store Accounts are not such as we called for in our Despatch, dated the 14th May 1823 (paras. 22 to 24); and they are also very imperfect in themselves. Instead of exhibiting a full view of the annual stock on hand, import and expenditure of all Europe stores, they are confined entirely to the military stores received into the arsenal at Fort William; and the statement even of these does not agree with that drawn from your general books. In the accounts which you have forwarded the "Military" Stores imported from Europe in the period from 1814–15 to 1822–23 inclusive, are stated at Rupees 62.88.910. only—

| | Value of Military Stores imported from Europe, according to the Accounts sent with fin. Letter of 9 Nov. 1830. | VALUE of Political Stores imported from Europe, according to the Bengal General Books. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Military Stores. | Clothing Stores. | Stud Stores. | Medical Stores. | Naval Stores. | Mint Stores. | Stationery and other Stores. | TOTAL. |
| | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. | Sa Rs. |
| 1814/15 - | 3,28,152 | 4,43,625 | - - | 36,219 | 179,593 | - - | - - | 94,192 | 7,53,629 |
| 1815/16 - | 7,41,098 | 13,17,895 | - - | 24,931 | 86,171 | - - | - - | 71,849 | 15,00,846 |
| 1816/17 - | 10,88,194 | 10,88,324 | 2,96,314 | 13,349 | 84,481 | 228 | - - | 57,148 | 15,39,844 |
| 1817/18 - | 15,99,991 | 16,00,813 | 2,56,355 | 24,937 | 69,947 | - - | 495 | 76,716 | 20,29,263 |
| 1818/19 - | 7,12,320 | 7,06,676 | 5,98,188 | - - | 1,15,738 | - - | 6,042 | 64,930 | 14,91,574 |
| 1819/20 - | 8,13,880 | 8,92,177 | 5,22,279 | 7,529 | 1,34,960 | - - | - - | 79,009 | 16,35,954 |
| 1820/21 - | 6,33,878 | 5,32,158 | 5,00,616 | 14,546 | 1,97,246 | - - | - - | 77,706 | 13,22,272 |
| 1821/22 - | 26,110 | 22,510 | 2,77,551 | 18,964 | 1,93,135 | 96,815 | - - | 51,021 | 6,59,996 |
| 1822/23 - | 3,45,287 | 3,50,188 | 6,85,271 | 18,492 | 1,81,034 | - - | - - | 76,100 | 13,11,085 |
| | 62,88,910 | 69,54,366 | 31,36,574 | 1,58,967 | 12,42,305 | 97,043 | 6,537 | 648,671 | 1,22,44,463 |
| Deduct Deficiency and damaged Stores | - - - | 17,710 | 7,018 | 84 | - - | 5,352 | 244 | 107 | 30,515 |
| Total - | 62,88,910 | 69,36,656 | 31,29,556 | 1,58,883 | 12,42,305 | 91,691 | 6,293 | 6,48,564 | 1,22,13,948 |

whereas by the general books it appears that they amounted to 69.36.656 rupees. Besides military stores, there were also clothing, stud, medical, naval and civil stores imported to a large amount, to which no allusion whatever is made in the accounts which you have sent. The statement in the margin will best serve to show the partial nature of the information contained in those documents.



2. Not

*Henry Mills*, Esq.

3 July 1837.

2. Not only, however, is the information concerning the political stores limited to a single head, embracing little more than half of the total supply sent out from this country since 1813–14; but it is also evident, that the account of the expenditure of the military stores presented by Colonel Craigie, is drawn out on an incorrect principle. From the statement enclosed in that officer's letter of the 22d October 1830, we observe that the plan he adopted, in order to ascertain the expenditure was, after adding to the stock on hand the amount imported in the year, to take the difference between the amount of each article in store at the commencement of the year (thus augmented), and that remaining at the close of the year as the amount of the article expended between the two periods. Little reliance is to be placed in a statement of expenditure assumed in this manner; for we need hardly remark, that the actual expenditure may have been materially different; and such a conclusion is still further warranted, by the fact of the import of military stores having been much larger, according to the general books, than would appear from the accounts of Colonel Craigie.

3. We direct, that on the receipt of this despatch you cause to be prepared and forwarded to us, without delay, a concise but complete statement of the political store account, according to the form hereto annexed, including country as well as Europe articles.

4. With respect to the correspondence in which the Accountant General impugned, and Colonel Craigie maintained the accuracy of the accounts prepared by the latter officer, we must remark that Mr. Morley failed to point out to you the chief defects of those accounts. His observations apply entirely to inaccuracies of calculation and numbers, which, although Colonel Craigie does not appear yet to have cleared them up so fully as he ought in statements professedly *balanced*, might, we should suppose, have been explained and adjusted without any correspondence with your government, had those officers only kept up a proper cordiality of feeling towards each other. We consider that the reflections cast upon Mr. Morley, first by the Military Board, and afterwards by Colonel Craigie, not only indicated a very unbecoming spirit on their part, but were also quite unwarranted by the circumstances of the case. We desire that you communicate these sentiments to all the parties concerned, and that you also express to them our expectation, that in future they will cordially assist each other whenever the public business requires the co-operation of the two departments of account.

| | St. Rs. |
|---|---|
| To Col. Craigie, | 25,052 |
| „ Mr. Kellner, | 4,800 |
| Total - | 29,852 |

5. The question of bestowing extraordinary remuneration upon Colonel Craigie and his assistant for their preparation of the military store accounts, is one which we cannot for a moment entertain. Even had those accounts been more satisfactorily drawn up than they are, we should not have considered the performance of such an ordinary duty as calling for any special reward to the parties who executed it, much less for one so extravagant as that proposed by the Military Board. You will communicate to that Board our decision upon this subject.

FORM

## FORM of Political Store Account.

| | Balance, being the Value of Stores on hand at the commencement of each Year. | Value of Stores, purchased in the Year. | Value of Stores received from Europe. | Value of Stores received from other Presidencies. | Total Value purchased and received. | Value of Stores expended in the year. | | | | | | | Value of Stores sent to other Presidencies. | Value of Stores sold. | | | Total Value expended, sent away and sold. | Balance, being the Value of Stores on hand at the close of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Civil Department. | | Marine. | Military. | | | | | Sale Proceeds. | Profit or Loss. | Value included in the opening Balance. | | |
| | | | | | | Stationery. | &c. | | Military. | Clothing. | &c. | Total. | | | | | | |
| 1814/15 - Rupees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1815/16 - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| &c. - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| &c. - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| to the latest year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Note.*—Of the Balance showing the value of Stores on the 1st May 1831, there should be a separate statement specifying the value of each description of Stores, as Stationery, Naval Stores, Medical Stores, Military Stores, &c. &c.

516.

1655. Will

*Henry Mills*, Esq.
3 July 1837.

615

*Henry Mills*, Esq.

3 July 1837.

1655. Will the store accounts give the amount in weight or number, or quantity of the articles, and also communicate their estimated value?—Yes; the value is stated in another column.

1656. What is the amount of the total stock of stores on hand?—About three crores of rupees, or three millions sterling.

1657. Is the account kept in the currency of the country or in sterling?—In the currency of the country, sicca rupees.

1658. Does that apply to all the presidencies?—No, to Bengal only. At Madras and Bombay the rupees were of less value; but the currency is now in a uniform state and of the same value, called Company's rupees; the accounts will therefore be kept at all the presidencies in the same currency.

1659. Is there a department in the East India House specially employed in keeping the store accounts?—There is a department officially engaged to undertake the examination and sending out of stores; and they have under their consideration the annual returns, in order to see the quantity in hand, so as to judge how many more articles may be required in the ensuing year. The indent comes home annually, and they judge from that indent and the amount in hand, whether it should be complied with; that is done under the superintendence of the inspector of military stores.

1660. Are the stores ordinarily sent from this country?— Generally, most of them.

1661. Do you think the accounts are kept in such a state as to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of stores in the different presidencies?—I have no doubt of it.

1662. What are the cases in which the functionaries in India are allowed to provide stores, where they have made no application for them under the indent sent to England?—The orders of the Court of Directors are positive; that in all cases in which stores can be purchased in India advantageously, they are to be bought there instead of by indenting here. Suppose a variety of articles to be sent out by traders, and they can be purchased there at the same rate as in England; the India governments are bound to purchase them there, to save the Company the risk and expense of transmitting them.

1663. Does the balance of stores in hand vary very considerably from year to year?—Not in peaceable times.

1664. Are the accounts of the stores, as they come from India, transferred in England to journals and ledgers on the double-entry system, in the same manner in which they are so transferred in the presidencies?—No, not at all.

1665. But supposing it should be desirable to have a double-entry account here of the stores; would the documents, as sent home, enable you to establish such books?—Yes, they would; but I do not think there would be any necessity, for the books themselves are sufficiently explanatory.

1666. At what period, after the close of the year, do the books ordinarily come home?—About two years after the close of the official year.

1667. Are the cases rare in which the arrear is greater than that?—No, not very often. The account handed in is dated in April 1835.

1668. Does the account, of which you furnish the Committee an extract, represent all the magazines and depôts in which the stores are collected?—Yes; that account does, as far as respects Bengal.

1669. How many are the heads; will you be so good as to state?—The magazines are —

| Magazines. | | | | | | | | | | | Forts, &c. Depôts. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenal. | Expense. | Chunar. | Allahabad. | Cawnpore. | Agra. | Delhie. | Saugor. | Rajpootanah. | Penang. | Malacca. | Mhow. | Almorah. | Buxar. | Hansie. | Loadiannah. | London { Moirah. Hastings. |

1670. Independently of the stores in the magazines and forts and depôts, the account represents the stores which are held by the different military establishments?—Yes.

1671. Be

1671. Be so good as to state what they are?—Witness.

| Floating Stores. | Port Guns. | Artillery Batteries. | | Artillery. | | Corps. | | | | | | | Of the Articles in Store. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horse. | Foot. | Horse. | Foot. | Cavalry. | Infantry. | Sapper and Miner. | Invalid. | Local Infantry. | Local Cavalry. | Political Agent at Assam. | Number. | Weight. | Rate. | Amount. | Total. |

1672. Does the store account, which you have laid upon the table, exhibit a general rating at which the stores are estimated?—Yes; it exhibits the price at which they are invoiced and purchased.

1673. Is it an average rate, taken on the whole of the quantities?—No, it is generally an actual rate.

1674. What is done in cases where very different prices are paid for stores, as must be the case in a long account?—I do not know how that is managed in the returns.

1675. Is it not probable that the price would be averaged?—I should think it would.

1676. For instance, you see an article like copper, which stands for a value of 30,000 *l.* in stores; it is certain that cannot all have been bought at the same price?—No, there must have been an accumulation.

1677. Have you any other communication to make to the Committee elucidating the state of the store accounts in India?—No, nothing more.

1678. Are there any improvements that occur to you to be suggested as to the state of the accounts as now kept in India?—I do not think any improvement could be made in the plan in India; but the Court are desirous of being furnished with abstract statements, to facilitate their knowledge of the annual expenditure which that despatch calls for.

1679. Does the annual general return show any thing more than the stock on hand?—Nothing more.

1680. Would it not be an improvement if other documents showed the issues and the receipts of the stores?—Yes, after the form which has been drawn out by the Court.

1681. The Committee understand it is intended in future that you should have an annual report of the receipts and issues, as well as an annual return of the stock in hand?—Yes, precisely so.

# LIST OF APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Paper delivered in by *J. T. Briggs*, Esq. - - - - - - - - p. 163

2.—Paper delivered in by *T. C. Murdoch*, Esq. - - - - - - - - p. 169

3.—Return of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony acting under the Authority of the Board of Customs in *London* - - - - - - - - - - - p. 172

4.—An Act for applying certain Sums arising from the Revenue receivable in *New South Wales* to the Service thereof, for the year 1837 - - - - - - - - p. 179

5.—Return of Lands sold in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, from 1831 to 1835, p. 184

6.—Statement of the Produce of the Land Revenue of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, from 1831 to 1835 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 184

7.—List of the Accounts opened in the Books of Her Majesty's Paymaster General for the Votes or Heads of Army, Navy and Ordnance Services - - - - - p. 185

8.—Abstract from the Accounts of the Government of *Mauritius*, and of the Colonial Agent in this Country, of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony, for the Year 1833, p. 186

9.—Abstract, showing the Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of *Mauritius* for the Year 1833, the Money raised and the Debt paid off within the Year, and the Balances in hand at the beginning and end of the Year - - - - - - p. 188

10.—Statement of the Revenues at the Disposal of the Crown in the *North American* Colonies, from the Year 1828 to the present time - - - - - - - - p. 189

11.—Form of Abstract of the General Account of the Post Office Revenues for One Year, ended 5th January 183 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 192

12.—Form of Abstract of the General Account of H. M. Customs for One Year ended 5th January 183 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 192

13.—Letter from *G. R. Porter*, Esq., to Dr. *Bowring*, M. P. (with Three Enclosures) - p. 194

14.—The last Quarterly Returns received from the Colonies - - - - - p. 198

15.—Return of any Orders or Minutes of the Treasury for introducing a general system of Silver Currency into the Colonies - - - - - - - - - p. 203

# APPENDIX.

## Appendix, No. 1.

(Copy of a Circular to the several Agents abroad.)

Sir, 25 August 1832. Appendix, No. 1.

It having been determined by the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to establish one form at all the Establishments at home and abroad in which the accounts are to be rendered, I have to transmit herewith an approved form for your guidance and adoption for the time to come, upon which is printed the form of affidavit* to be taken to each account.

* Since substituted by a Declaration.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. T. Briggs*,
Accountant General.

Mr.
Agent at

## PAPER DELIVERED IN TO THE COMMITTEE
By *J. T. Briggs*, Esq.

## FORM OF CASH ACCOUNT.

| Place. | Name. | Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Cape of Good Hope - | J. D. Thompson - | Naval Storekeeper. |

From 1st July 1836 to 30th September 1836.

*Received on*

*Passed on*

## RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

| Time. | SERVICE. | No. of Voucher. | Particular Sums. £. s. d. | Total Sums. £. s. d. | Authority and Date thereof. | Remarks at the Admiralty. | Accountant-General's Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836: | **RECEIPTS.** (Abstracted at Page 7.) | | | | | | |
| July - - 1 | Balance from last Account - - - - - - - - | - - | - - - | 2,287 9 11 | | | |
| | From the Commissariat - - - - - - - - | - - | - - - | Nil. | | When under examination. | Allowing or disallowing (with the approval of a Lord of the Admiralty), the Disbursements, or calling for further explanations. |
| | SUPERANNUATION FUND: | | | | | | |
| September 30 | Abatement from the Salary of Thomas Maclear, Esq., H. M. Astronomer, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - | 12 | 7 10 - | | | | |
| | Abatement from the Salary of Mr. C. P. Smyth, Assistant Astronomer of the Royal Observatory, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - | 13 | 2 10 - | 10 - - | | | |
| | VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | |
| „ 30 | Cash for Sundry Services, as per voucher - - - - | 14 | - - - | 4 - - | | | |
| | RENTS OF NAVAL PREMISES: | | | | | | |
| „ „ | For two Hospital Officers' Houses, the Cattle Kraal, Victualling Storehouses N^os 1, 2, 3 and 4, Agent's House and Office, and Cooperage Yard - - - - - - - - - - | 15 | - - - | 44 15 - | | | |
| | STORES AND WORKS FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT: | | | | | | |
| July - - 7 | Cash from Colonial Civil Engineer Department, for Stores supplied on the 21st May 1836 - - - - - - | 16 | - - - | 6 15 6 | | | |
| | **PAYMENTS.** (Abstracted at Page 8.) | | | | | | |
| | WAGES TO SEAMEN: | | | | | | |
| September 30 | Monthly Allowance Bills for Abstract - - - - - - | 86 | - - - | 134 10 - | | | |
| | APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS: | | | | | | |
| „ 9 | For one Marine of His Majesty's Brig "Lynx" - - - | 87 | - - - | 3 - - | | | |
| | SALARIES OF THE YARD: | | | | | | |
| „ 30 | To Officers and Clerks, per List, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - | 88 | - - - | 250 10 - | | | |
| | CONTINGENCIES OF THE YARD: | | | | | | |
| „ 30 | Allowance for Stationery paid in Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - | 89 | 3 - - | | | | |
| „ „ | Payment to a person formerly an Apprentice in the Yard, on Account of the Balance of Wages due to him - - - - | 90 | - 10 - | | | | |
| „ „ | Colonial Postage of Letters on the Public Service paid in Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - - - - - - | 91 | - 12 10 | | | | |
| „ „ | Advertisement in the Cape Town Newspaper "De Zuid Afrikaan" | 92 | - 3 - | 4 5 10 | | | |
| | WAGES TO ARTIFICERS, &c. ON THE ESTABLISHMENT: | | | | | | |
| „ 30 | Per List for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - - | 93 | - - - | 23 4 10 | | | |
| | OBSERVATORY EXPENSES: | | | | | | |
| August - 19 | Simon, for making a Basket Ball for the Signal Staff - - - | 94 | 1 7 - | | | | |
| „ 29 | Two Coolies, for carrying a Signal Ball from Simons Town to the Royal Observatory - - - - - - - - - | 95 | - 15 - | | | | |
| | Carried forward - - - £. | | 2 2 - | | | | |

| Time. | SERVICE. | No. of Voucher. | Particular Sums. | Total Sums. | Authority and Date thereof. | Remarks at the Admiralty. | Accountant General's Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PAYMENTS. (Abstracted at page 8.) | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| | OBSERVATORY EXPENSES—*continued.* | | | | | | |
| 1836: | Brought forward - - - | - - | 2 2 – | | | | |
| August - 30 | For four bundles Rattans, to make a Ball for Signal Staff - - | 96 | – 12 – | | | | |
| September 30 | Salaries and Wages, per List, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - | 97 | 217 12 8 | | | | |
| „ „ | Cash to T. Maclear, Esq., H. M. Astronomer, for contingent Expenses for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - - - | 98 | 12 17 10 | 233 4 6 | | | |
| | STORES PURCHASED: | | | | | | |
| August - 31 | For Cape Bricks - - - - - - - - - - | 99 | 52 6 10 | | | | |
| September 28 | „ Iron Round Door Bolts, large - - - - - - - | 100 | – 9 – | | | | |
| „ 29 | „ Iron Round-necked Bolts and Screws - - - - - | 101 | – 17 3 | 53 13 1 | | | |
| | SALVAGE OF STORES: | | | | | | |
| „ 26 | "Isaac," for Salvage of a small Iron Buoy, picked up in Table Bay, and delivered into Store 22d instant - - - - - | 102 | - - - | – 10 – | | | |
| | NAVAL HOSPITAL EXPENSES: | | | | | | |
| July - - 19 | Colonial Government, for sundry Hospital Expenses incurred for the Female Convict Ship "Thomas Harrison," under Quarantine in Table Bay in April last - - - - - - - - | 103 | 19 2 1 | | | | |
| September 22 | Mr. T. Tennant, merchant, for 31 gallons Cape Madeira Wine, supplied to the Female Convict Ship "Thomas Harrison," 29th April 1836 - - - - - - - - - - | 104 | 3 7 7 | | | | |
| „ 30 | Mr. W. T. Ballantine, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. S. "Thalia," "Subsistence Money," for living in the Naval Hospital, attending Sick Men belonging to said Ship, between 1st July and 30th September 1836 - - - - - - - - - - | 105 | 16 2 – | | | | |
| „ „ | One Person, formerly a Negro Apprentice in the Naval Hospital, Payments on account of the balance of Wages due to him - | 106 | 4 13 6 | 43 5 2 | | | |
| | INCIDENTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS: | | | | | | |
| „ 17 | John Collins, Smith, for workmanship performed in the Yard between 13th August and 17th September 1836 - - - | 107 | 6 15 – | | | | |
| „ 22 | Robert Green, native Painter, for workmanship performed in the Yard between 26th August and 21st September 1836 - - | 108 | 2 4 9 | | | | |
| | Carried forward - - - | - - | 8 19 9 | | | | |

(*continued.*)

PAYMENTS IN DETAIL—*continued.*

| Time. | SERVICES. | No. of Voucher. | Particular Sums. | Total Sums. | Authority and Date thereof. | Remarks at the Admiralty. | Accountant-General's Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PAYMENTS. (Abstracted at page 8.) | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| 1836: | INCIDENTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS—*continued.* | | | | | | |
| | Brought forward - - - | - - | 8 19 9 | | | | |
| September 22 | Two hired Masons and two hired Labonrers, for workmanship performed in the Yard, between 1st July and 22d September 1836 | 109 | 31 10 – | | | | |
| „ 26 | S. J. Osler, Plumber, for sundry Repairs of Water-pipes at the Admiralty House, between 22d July and 24th August 1836 - - | 110 | – 11 3 | | | | |
| „ „ | R. Mullis, Joiner, for repairing, glazing and hanging Sashes in the Naval Hospital on 22d, 23d and 24th February 1836 - - | 111 | – 13 6 | | | | |
| „ 30 | R. Mullis, Joiner, for workmanship performed in the Yard between the 14th and 30th September 1836 - - - - - - | 112 | 3 3 – | | | | |
| | | | | 44 17 6 | | | |
| | NEW WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS: | | | | | | |
| „ „ | R. Mullis, for making, fitting and hanging twelve pairs Venetian Blinds for the Admiralty House, in August and September 1836 | 113 | 18 – – | | | | |
| „ „ | Edward Higgins, Mason, for workmanship performed, pointing Brick Walls of Tank in Victualling Premises, between 20th June and 4th August 1836 - - - - - - - - - - | 114 | 1 12 6 | | | | |
| | | | | 19 12 6 | | | |
| | PENSIONS TO COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS: | | | | | | |
| July - - 18 | Mr. John Smith, Superannuated Boatswain, for Midsummer Quarter 1836 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 115 | - - - | 12 10 – | | | |
| | PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF NAVAL OFFICERS: | | | | | | |
| September 30 | Per Abstract of Payments made in Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - | 116 | - - - | 60 – – | | | |
| | GREENWICH HOSPITAL: | | | | | | |
| July - - 15 | Thirteen Out-Pensioners, Pensions due to them to 31st March 1836 | 117 | - - - | 70 2 – | | | |
| | SUPERANNUATIONS, CIVIL ARTIFICERS, &c. | | | | | | |
| September 30 | William James, Gatekeeper of the Yard, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 118 | 3 15 – | | | | |
| „ „ | Robert Mullis, Joiner of the Yard, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 | 119 | 5 – – | | | | |
| „ „ | William Jerrom, Ropemaker of Woolwich Yard, for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 - - - - - - - - - - - | 120 | 3 15 – | | | | |
| | | | | 12 10 – | | | |
| | VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | |
| „ „ | Cash transferred for Disbursements for Michaelmas Quarter 1836 | 121 | - - - | 865 4 6 | | | |

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.

*Dr.* Mr. *J. D. Thomson*, Naval Storekeeper, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1836. *Cr.*

| From Folio | RECEIPTS. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Balance from last Account | 2,287 | 9 | 11 |
| | To Imprests | | | |
| | „ Commissariat Department | | | |
| | „ Greenwich Hospital, Abatements on account of | | | |
| 1 | „ Superannuation Fund - ditto | 10 | – | – |
| | „ Old Stores, Naval | | | |
| | „ Old Stores, Victualling | | | |
| 1 | „ Victualling Department Receipts | 4 | – | – |
| | „ Fees and Stamps on Public Instruments | | | |
| 1 | „ Rent of Naval Premises | 44 | 15 | – |
| | „ Miscellaneous Receipts | | | |
| | „ Damage done to H. M. Ships, &c., Repayments for | | | |
| | „ Stores and Works for Foreign Governments and Private Individuals | | | |
| 1 | „ Ditto - for other Departments of Government | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| | £. | 2,353 | – | 5 |

| From Folio | PAYMENTS. | No. of the Head of the Estimate. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | By Wages to Seamen | 1 | 134 | 10 | – |
| 2 | „ Apprehension of Deserters | 1 | 3 | – | – |
| | „ Voyage Money | 1 | | | |
| 2 | „ Salaries of the Yard | 7 | 250 | 10 | – |
| | „ Rents, Taxes, &c. | 7 | | | |
| 2 | „ Contingencies of the Yard | 7 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 | „ Wages to Artificers, &c. on the Establishment | 9 | 23 | 4 | 10 |
| | „ Ditto on the Extra Lists | 9 | | | |
| | „ Ditto Allotments of | 9 | | | |
| | „ Teams, Hire of | 9 | | | |
| 2 | „ Observatory Expenses | 5 | 233 | 4 | 6 |
| 3 | „ Stores purchased | 10 | 53 | 13 | 1 |
| 3 | „ Salvage of Stores | 10 | – | 10 | – |
| | „ Stores, Conveyance of, and Sundry Charges on | 10 | | | |
| 4 | „ Naval Hospital Expenses | 12 | 43 | 5 | 2 |
| | „ Extra Pay to Officers, Seamen, &c. | 10 | | | |
| 4 | „ Incidental Works and Repairs | 11 | 44 | 17 | 6 |
| 5 | „ New Works and Improvements | 11 | 19 | 12 | 6 |
| | „ Pilotage | 13 | | | |
| | „ Commanders-in-Chief | 13 | | | |
| | „ Courts Martial | 13 | | | |
| | „ Temporary Clerks, Hire of | 13 | | | |
| | „ Miscellaneous Payments and Allowances | 13 | | | |
| 5 | „ Pensions to Commissioned and Warrant Officers | 15 | 12 | 10 | – |
| | „ Ditto to Relatives of Officers slain, &c., and to Pilots | 15 | | | |
| 5 | „ Ditto to Widows of Naval Officers (late Widows' Charity) | 15 | 60 | – | – |
| 5 | „ Out-Pensions of Greenwich Hospital | 15 | 70 | 2 | – |
| | „ Superannuations, Civil,—Salaried Officers, &c. | 16 | | | |
| 5 | „ Ditto Artificers, their Widows, &c. | 16 | 12 | 10 | – |
| 6 | „ Victualling Expenses | | 865 | 4 | 6 |
| | Total of Disbursements £. | | 1,830 | 19 | 11 |
| | „ Balance on the 30th September 1836 carried to next Account | | 522 | – | 6 |
| | £. | | 2,353 | – | 5 |

*J. Deas Thomson*, Naval Officer.

DECLARATION.

## DECLARATION.

*N.B.*—If any circumstances should arise which would make it at variance with the truth, to take the Declaration in this precise form, such alteration may be made therein as will adapt it to the facts of the case. The admission, or otherwise, of the declaration, so altered, will be for consideration, upon the examination of the Accounts.

I, John Deas Thomson, Naval Officer at the Cape of Good Hope, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Account is just and true; that the Payments charged therein were bonâ fide and actually made for the Public Service; that I have duly accounted for all Sums received by me on the Public Account; and that I neither have received nor expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any benefit whatever from my Receipts or Disbursements, except what I have received or expect to receive from Government; that the Purchases made by me have been effected without favour to any one, and upon the best terms for the Public; and that such of the said Disbursements as were not authorized by specific directions from my superiors, were indispensably necessary; and that I have examined the foregoing Account, to the truth of which I now declare; and I do make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of 5 & 6 Wm. 4, cap. 62, intituled, " An Act to repeal an Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

*J. Deas Thomson,* Naval Officer.

Attested this 22d day of October 1836.

*Patrick Campbell,* Commander-in-Chief.

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This is to certify, that on the day stated in the margin I examined the Public Money in the hands of the Naval Storekeeper, and found the Amount to correspond with the Balance then appearing due by his Cash Account.

*Patrick Campbell,*
Commander-in-Chief.

Examined and approved.

*Patrick Campbell,* Commander-in-Chief.

## Appendix, No. 2.



## PAPER DELIVERED IN TO THE COMMITTEE
By *T. C. Murdoch*, Esq.

### CHAPTER VII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICAL RETURNS.

His Majesty's Government attach the highest importance to the regular and punctual transmission of the following Returns; and Governors are desired to impress upon those officers, whose duty it may be to prepare them, that any remissness or neglect, in this respect, will be visited with the marked displeasure of His Majesty's Government.

#### § I.

*Returns relating to Colonial Revenue and Receipts.*

1. A Return of the regular revenue arising from local taxes and duties, in which is to be distinguished the amount of collections under each head, and the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

2. Of the revenue derived from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

3. Of casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats, and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

4. Of repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account of that description.

5. Of receipts in aid of revenue, including loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary grants, or other advances from the funds of this country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

6. Of deposits not so available.

#### § II.

*Returns relating to Disbursements.*

1. A Return of civil charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of local legislatures which have received His Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying tha amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical establishments paid by the Government.

2. Of supplementary civil charges, comprising any salaries or contingent charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, specifying the department and service for which they may have been incurred, and whether such sanction has been applied for.

3. Of military charges, if defrayed from Colonial funds, and not paid by officers accounting to the military departments in this country, under the heads of regimental pay and subsistence of local corps or militia.

4. Of advances for the colonial service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the colonial authorities), including remittances to agents.

5. Of advances from the colonial funds to the military chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the officers to whom the advances are made to their respective departments in this country.

6. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

7. Of repayments of deposits.

8. Of special and particular services, not attaching to the ordinary colonial establishments, such as Indian presents, the expenditure for liberated Africans in Sierra Leone and in the cases of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Bermuda, the charges for the maintenance, clothing and lodging the convicts, and for establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.

9. Adverting to the variations in the charges defrayed from revenues at the disposal of the colonial governments, comprising, in some instances, expenses of a public nature, which, in others, are provided for by separate and special rates, not levied or accounted for by the officers of government, it would be desirable to receive the best returns that can be obtained of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by local municipal bodies, or officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purposes, including legislative provision for ecclesiastical, scholastic or charitable establishments.

Appendix, No. 2.

10. These several returns and statements should be made out and furnished *quarterly*, and they should comprise not only the revenue and expenditure, and other financial transactions of those colonies of which the revenues are at the immediate disposal of the Crown, but also of those colonies where the revenues are appropriated by, and accounted for to Representative Assemblies.

11. The quarterly returns, in those cases where the revenues are at the disposal of the Crown, should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the treasurer, or other officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the application of the colonial funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the corresponding period, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

12. Although the Lords of the Treasury consider that it is very desirable to obtain these returns and statements *quarterly*, they are aware that in some cases the colonial financial returns are made up *annually*, and that it may be difficult to obtain them more frequently from colonies having representative assemblies than once in each year; their Lordships would wish, however, to obtain them *quarterly* in all practicable cases.

13. A quarterly return or schedule of all appointments to public offices, and of all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of public officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the governor or officer commanding, made out in the forms prescribed in the Appendix No. II., p. 125.

14. The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year must be transmitted to this country for examination and audit on or before the 1st of April in each year.

15. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper officer, will not be issued to him, until he has certified to the governor that he has complied with his instructions.

16. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

## § III.

### *Returns to be transmitted Half-yearly.*

1. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Houses of Assembly and of the Boards of Privy and Legislative Councils, with an index of the most material contents and marginal abstracts of the same in each page.

2. Lists of members of executive and legislative councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other office in the colony.

3. The governor will send home two copies of all Acts passed during the session of the colonial legislature. In those colonies, in which it is customary to print the laws, not fewer than four copies are to be sent; two of which are required for the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

4. Whenever a new compilation or corrected edition of the colonial laws shall be published, four copies are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State; two of which are required for the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

5. Laws and journals must be forwarded to this country by post, whenever it may be practicable to do so. Other modes of transmitting them are generally attended with much delay and expense.

6. Reports of progress in geographical and topographical knowledge, comprising detailed information on the following points:—

*First.* Accounts of any journeys of discovery into the interior.

*Second.* The division of counties or districts.

*Third.* The construction of canals and roads.

*Fourth.* Latitude and longitude of the sites chosen for establishment of new villages or towns.

*Fifth.* The course of rivers.

*Sixth.* The height of mountains, and, generally, on all such points as may be useful and interesting to science.

7. The reports must be accompanied by such maps and surveys as may be necessary for their elucidation; and the surveyor-general must be called upon, once at least in each year, to report on the progress of his department.

8. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year; and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial press as may be useful to this department.

## § IV.

*Returns to be transmitted annually, in the month of November, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament.*

1. A return for the preceding year of all retired allowances upon abolition and reduction of office, specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year; the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise; the addition made during the past year; the age and length of service of each party so added; and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

2. A return of all officers whose duties are executed by deputy, and of all officers absent upon leave; with the date from which their leave commenced, and to which it extends.

3. A list of the names of all persons to whom any salaries shall be granted, as stipendiary magistrates, specifying the date of every such commission, and the amount of salary assigned to every such justice of the peace.

4. In consequence of the frequent changes, which occur in these appointments, the Secretary of State desires to be furnished with *half-yearly* lists of the stipendiary magistrates in actual employment, specifying the date of appointment and amount of salary.

5. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of His Majesty's army or navy shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made direct to the Secretary at War, the Master-general of the Ordnance, or the Secretary of the Admiralty, as the case may be.

Promotions of half-pay officers employed in the civil service are also to be notified to the respective boards.

## § V.

*The Annual "Blue Book."*

1. The annual "Blue Book" is a document containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments; of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure; and of various statistical Returns, &c. This Book, of which blank copies are transmitted to the Colonies from the Colonial Office, must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical Tables must be full and complete.

2. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book."

3. Until, therefore, he has delivered it to the Governor, for the purpose of being forwarded to this country, the Governor will not be authorized to sign a warrant for payment of the first quarter's salary in each year, which may be otherwise due to the Colonial Secretary, unless he has produced a complete Book properly filled up, or can show to the Governor that he has duly called upon the chief officer of the department, in which any delay may have occurred, for the returns required from him.

4. In this case the latter officer must be held responsible for the delay, and payment of his salary must be suspended, until he has forwarded the necessary returns to the Colonial Secretary.

5. The "Blue Book" must be sent home in duplicate.

6. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this department, will accompany it with a report, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony and its prospects, in every political branch.

## Appendix, No. 3.

A RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENT of CUSTOMS in each COLONY, acting under the Authority of the BOARD of CUSTOMS in *London*; stating the Name and Amount of Salary of each Person receiving above £. 50 per Annum, the Duties of the Office he holds, and by whom appointed; stating also whether any and what other Office or Offices is or are held by him, and the Amount of Salary and Duties of such other Office.

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary and Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | | |
| Barbadoes | Collector | Thomas Goodsir | 800 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | W. M. Cromartie | 300 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | P. Parsons | 250 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk | L. Nolan | 100 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | W. Hargreaves | 750 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | W. Murray | 400 | | | | |
| | | J. F. Pennington | 400 | | | | |
| | | C. H. Cox | 400 | | | | |
| | | L. Hunt | 300 | | | | |
| | | C. Prettijohn | 250 | | | | |
| | | A. M. Millar | 200 | | | | |
| | Sub-collector at Oistens and the Crane. | W. P. Gibbons | 200 | | | | |
| | Sub-collector at Speights and Hole Town. | T. H. Alleyne | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 4,550 | | | | |
| St. Vincent | Collector | G. Huskisson | 1,200 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 300 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | J. G. Gracie | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | S. M. Taylor | 600 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | H. Rowcroft | 300 | | | | |
| | | W. G. Dumaresq | 300 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher at Calliagua. | J. Billinghurst | 300 | - - - | - - Crown and Colony Land Surveyor, and Master in Chancery. | Not known. | No record. |
| | | £. | 3,200 | | | | |
| Antigua | Collector | George Beare | 800 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk | W. Simpson | 300 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | T. Parker | 200 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk | P. Eaton | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor | P. Wheatland | 400 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. Norman | 400 | | | | |
| | | J. Willoughby | 300 | | | | |
| | | R. N. Dunbar | 250 | | | | |
| | | J. W. Mason | 250 | | | | |
| | | C. G. Burrell | 250 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher at Falmouth. | W. Wyke | 120 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | £. | 3,370 | | | | |
| St. Kitt's | Collector | R. Claxton | 600 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | C. A. Berkeley | 200 | | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor | H. King | 350 | - - - | Admeasurer of Vessels for registry. | - - Amount unknown, but trifling. | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | R. Saunders | 300 | | | | |
| | | W. E. Killikelly | 250 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers — Sandy Point | G. W. Nicolay | 250 | | | | |
| | Deep Bay | H. Tappin | 120 | | | | |
| | Old Road | H. Page | 120 | | | | |
| | Sub-collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher at Anguilla. | G. Alsbury | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 2,390 | | | | |
| Nevis | Collector and Landing Surveyor | H. Harding | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | E. Hawkins | 250 | | | | |
| | | W. Beck | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 950 | | | | |
| Montserrat | Collector and Landing Surveyor | F. Polhill | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | W. A. Allan | 250 | | | | |
| | | £. | 750 | | | | |
| Grenada | Collector | Thomas Holmes | 1,200 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 300 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | J. Clarke | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | T. Challenor | 600 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | T. Morton | 300 | | | | |
| | | G. G. Munro | 250 | | | | |
| | | C. J. Bagwell | 200 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers — Grenvilli Bay | R. Kennedy | 250 | | | | |
| | Carriacoa | W. Satten | 250 | | | | |
| | | £. | 3,550 | | | | |

App. No. 3.—RETURN of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the Authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | £. | |
| Dominica - | Collector - - - - - | S. Bridgwater - | 800 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 200 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper - | C. Neville - - | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | H. Trew - - | 400 | - - - | Registrar & Secretary Clerk of the Council | 450 140 by Fees. | No record. |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | R. Y. Butler - | 300 | | | | |
| | | J. Hockin - - | 250 | | | | |
| | | £. | 2,150 | | | | |
| Tortola - - | Collector and Landing Surveyor | H. W. Snow - | 400 | | | | |
| | Clerk to act as Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper. | M. Dix - - | 150 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | M. Richardson - | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 750 | | | | |
| Tobago - - | Collector - - - - - | C. Chipchase - | 500 | - - - | Sitting Magistrate - | 110 | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | H. Brederinan - | 200 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. T. Commissary | 300 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | Vacant - - | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,200 | | | | |
| Trinidad - - | Collector - - - - - | B. Parkhurst - | 1,500 | - - - | Purser, Royal Navy | - - Not in receipt of Half Pay. | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | J. E. Rochford - | 300 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk - - - - - | E. C. Daly - | 130 | | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor - | A. Jones - - | 400 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | E. C. Wharf - | 400 | - - - | Lieutenant in the Army. | - - Not in receipt of Half Pay. | |
| | | W. Lawler - | 400 | | | | |
| | | F. Wilkinson - | 400 | | | | |
| | | £. | 3,530 | | | | |
| St. Lucia - | Collector - - - - - | F. B. Barwell - | 800 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 200 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | E. Green - - | 200 | | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor - | W. Taylor - | 350 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | C. Caffin - - | 300 | | | | |
| | | A. Bailey - - | 250 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher at Vieux Forte. | J. Clarke - - | 200 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | £. | 2,300 | | | | |
| Demerara - | Collector - - - - - | C. Robinson - | 1,500 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 500 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk - - - - - | C. Stewart - | 300 | - - - | Superintendent of Colonial Aid Waiters. | Not known | No record. |
| | 2d Clerk - - - - - | Vacant - - | 250 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk - - - - - | R. Douglas - | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | P. Staple - - | 750 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 250 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | B. L. Bamber - | 400 | | | | |
| | | C. Bagot - - | 250 | | | | |
| | | Vacant - - | 200 | | | | |
| Berbice - - | Sub-collector - - - | J. Tull - - | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor - | H. Parker - | 350 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | W. Hawker - | 250 | | | | |
| | Clerk to act as Landing Waiter and Searcher. | W. Handley - | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 5,900 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| Kingston, Jamaica | Collector - - - - - | J. G. Swainson - | 1,200 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk - - - - - | S. Dallas - - | 350 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk - - - - - | J. T. Anderson - | 300 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk - - - - - | J. D. Palmer - | 200 | | | | |
| | 4th Clerk to act as Clerk to the Controller. | T. Vanneck - | 150 | | | | |
| | Controller - - - - - | A. Stewart - | 600 | | Purser, Royal Navy | - - Not in receipt of Half Pay. | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor - | W. T. Hamlyn - | 600 | - - - | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | R. B. Berry - | 400 | | Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | - - Amount unknown, but trifling. | |
| | | W. G. Freeman - | 300 | | | | |
| | | G. B. Elliott - | 250 | | | | |
| | | W. Cheife - - | 250 | | | | |
| | | A. Browne - | 250 | | | | |
| | | E. J. Ameraix - | 250 | | | | |
| | | H. L. de Burgh - | 200 | | | | |
| | Warehouse-keeper - - | Peers Owen - | 300 | | | | |
| | Assistant ditto - - - | T. Heron - - | 250 | | | | |
| | Locker - - - - - | T. O. Biggins - | 150 | | | | |
| | Sub-collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher at Old Harbour. | R. T. Clavering - | 300 | | | | |
| | | £. | 6,370 | | | | |



(*continued.*)

App. No. 3.—RETURN of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAMAICA: | | | £. | | | £. | |
| Savanna la Mar | Collector and Landing Surveyor | A. T. H. Howell | 400 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher - | J. A. S. Buckingham. | 300 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter, and Searcher at Black River. | W. L. Bower - | 300 | - - - | - - Deputy Receiver-General and Deputy Secretary for Black River. | Not known. | No record. |
| | | £. | 1,000 | | | | |
| Port Antonio - | Collector and Landing Surveyor | T. J. Forbes - | 600 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing Waiter, Searcher and Tide Surveyor. | J. W. Jacobs - | 350 | | | | |
| | | £, | 950 | | | | |
| Montego Bay - | Collector - - - - - | J. Roby - - | 1,000 | - - - | Deputy Postmaster | 104 | No record. |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper - | W. T. Mortlock - | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | A. Ashby - - | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | R. L. Foster - | 250 | | | | |
| | | Vacant - - | 200 | | | | |
| St. Lucia - | Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher. | L. H. Evelyn - | 400 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | J. Williamson - | 120 | | | | |
| | | £. | 2,670 | | | | |
| Morant Bay - | Collector and Landing Surveyor | R. Gordon - | 600 | - - - | - - Deputy Receiver-General for the District. | 42 | No record. |
| | | Compensation | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher - | T. R. Hytson - | 300 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher at Port Morant. | J. Fortescue - | 300 | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,300 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| Port Maria - | Collector and Landing Surveyor | T. Morle - - | 350 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing Waiter, Searcher and Tide Surveyor. | E. Livingstone - | 300 | | | | |
| Annotta Bay - | Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher. | W. M. Fox - | 400 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | G. Campbell - | 150 | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,200 | | | | |
| Falmouth - | Collector - - - - - | H. Davis - - | 800 | - - - | - - Deputy to Island Receiver General. | Not known. | No record. |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor - | A. F. Robinson - | 400 | - - - | - - Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | - - Amount unknown, but trifling. | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher - | J. M. Wheeler - | 300 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter and Searcher at Rio Bueyro. | P. Spencer - | 300 | | | | |
| St. Ann's - | Collector and Landing Surveyor | J. Barnett - | 400 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | W. Swanson - | 120 | | | | |
| | | £. | 2,320 | | | | |
| Nassau Bahamas | Collector - - - - - | J. Walker - - | 800 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper - | S. Bourne - - | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | W. Webb - - | 400 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher - | W. Bethell - | 250 | - - - | - - Surveyor of Shipping for Registry. | - - Amount unknown, but trifling. | |
| | Sub-Collector at Turk's Island | G. Gibbs - - | 300 | | | | |
| | | Compensation | 200 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper at ditto. | D. Haldane - | 200 | | | | |
| | Preventive Officers at Rum Key - | J. Forsyth - - | 90 | - - - | - - Colonial Receiver and Deputy Secretary. | Not known. | No record. |
| | Preventive Officers „ Crooked Island | J. Malcolm - | 70 | - - - By the Governor. | - - ditto and Deputy Postmaster. | | |
| | Preventive Officers „ Salt Key - | R. Lightboune - | 70 | - - - | - - Colonial Receiver and Deputy Secretary. | | |
| | Preventive Officers „ Abacs - a | J. Saunders - | 70 | - - - | - ditto - ditto - | | |
| | | £. | 2,650 | | | | |
| Bermuda - - | Collector - - - - - | G. Salton - - | 800 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | - - Receiver of Droits of Admiralty. Admeasurer of Shipping. | Not known. 20 *s.* for each Vessel admeasured. | No record. |
| | | Compensation | 200 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - - | Vacant - - | 200 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | C. Heseltine - | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. Laborn - | 250 | | | | |
| | | S. A. Smith - | 250 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector, Landing and Tide Surveyor at St. George's | T. G. O'Reilly - | 300 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Locker at ditto - | J. M'Keddie - | 100 | | | | |
| | | £. | 2,600 | | | | |

App. No. 3.—Return of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | £. | |
| Newfoundland | Collector | J. M. Spearman | 800 | - - - | Captain unattached. | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | G. F. Stewart | 150 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | P. Hendimarsh | 100 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor | G. Bayley | 500 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | Compensation | 200 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | G. J. Hayward | 350 | | | | |
| | | G. E. Blythe | 200 | - - - | Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | Amount unknown; but trifling. | |
| | Sub-Collector at Harbour Grace | J. Bayly | 250 | By the Governor | - - ditto | - ditto. | |
| | Clerk and Locker | E. E. Brown | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Sub-Collectors at Trinity | R. Bayly | 150 | By the Governor | | | |
| | „ Little Bay | T. E. Gaden | 100 | - - - | - - ditto | - ditto. | |
| | „ Burin | G. King | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | „ Placentia | W. G. Bradshaw | 100 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | „ Ferryland | W. Carter | 100 | | | | |
| | „ Twellingate and Fogo. | A. Pearce | 100 | | | | |
| | „ Cartonear | D. Bethune | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | | 3,400 | | | | |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia. | Collector | T. N. Jeffery | 1,500 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | Compensation | 500 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk | R. Best | 250 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | J. T. Lane | 200 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk | A. Clarke | 150 | | | | |
| | 4th Clerk | J. Garby | 100 | By the Collector | Purser, Royal Navy | Half-pay. | |
| | Controller and Landing Surveyor | John Wallace | 750 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | Compensation | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. Blackmore | 350 | | | | |
| | | S. Forsayeth | 350 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters, Searchers and Tide Surveyors | H. P. Davies | 150 | | | | |
| | | Vacant | 150 | | | | |
| | Warehouse-keeper | W. H. Iles | 300 | | | | |
| | Locker | R. Dimmett | -- 4*s.* per day when employed. | By the Collector. | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | E. Boyd | -- 20*l.* and 3*s.* p' day when employed. | | | | |
| | | A. Hay | - ditto | | | | |
| | Boatmen | J. Wall | -- 4*s.* per day when employed. | | | | |
| | | W. Hays | - ditto | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Picton | J. H. Norman | 200 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | Not known, but trifling. | |
| | Ditto at Liverpool | J. Newton | 200 | - - - | Collector of Import and Excise. | Not known. | No record. |
| | Sub-Comptroller, Landing Waiter and Searcher at Liverpool. | J. H. Freeman | 150 | By the Governor | Gauger and Landing Waiter of Excise. | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Yarmouth | A. V. S. Forbes | 200 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | Captain on half-pay unattached. | | |
| | Landing Waiter at ditto | E. C. Grantham | 150 | By the Governor | | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Lunenburg | A. S. Bruce | 150 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Windsor | P. Wright | 150 | - - - | Lieutenant, Royal Navy | Half-pay. | |
| | Sub-Collectors at Cornwallis | D. H. Widden | 150 | - - - | Collector of Impost and Excise. | Not known | No record. |
| | „ Digby | H. Davenport | 120 | | | | |
| | „ Annapolis | H. Goldsmith | 120 | - - - | -- Collector of Impost and Excise, Clerk of Licenses, and Commission of Affidavits. | Not known | No record. |
| | „ Portboro' | T. D. Dickson | 120 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | „ Gaysboro' | D. M'Call | 120 | By the Governor | Collector of Impost and Excise. | Not known | No record. |
| | „ Shelburne | W. Robertson | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | „ Barrington | J. Crews | 100 | | | | |
| | „ Argyle | J. M'Kinnon | 100 | - - - | Ensign on half-pay. | | |
| | „ New Edenbro' | S. Campbell | 100 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | „ Cumberlard | M. Gordon | 100 | | | | |
| | | | 7,542 9*s.* | | | | |
| Cape Breton | Collector and Landing Surveyor | J. W. Benn | 400 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing Waiter and Searcher, and Tide-Surveyor. | C. E Leonard | 250 | - - - By the Lords of the Treasury. | -- Receiver of Provincial Dues and Prothonotary. | Not known | No record. |
| | Sub-Collector at Arichat | J. Jean | 200 | - - - | -- Justice of Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notary Public, and Admeasurer of Shipping. | 5*l.* per annum. | No record. |
| | Tide Surveyor at Spanish Mines | C. J. Barrington | 100 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | | 950 | | | | |



(*continued.*)

App. No. 3.—RETURN of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | £. | |
| Prince Edward's Island. | Collector and Landing Surveyor | G. R. Goodman | 400 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | Amount unknown. | |
| | Controller, Landing Waiter, Searcher and Tide Surveyor. | J. L. Hurdis | 250 | | | | |
| | | £. | 650 | | | | |
| St. John's, New Brunswick. | Collector | H. B. Smith | 1,200 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk | W. Whiteside | 250 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | B. Haskett | 150 | | | | |
| | 3d Clerk | Vacant; E. Theobald appointed. | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Landing Surveyor | J. P. Hood | 400 | | Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax. | Amount unknown. | No record. |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. Walker | 350 | | | | |
| | | G. H. Smith | 350 | | Lieutenant Royal Navy | 96 | |
| | Warehouse-keeper | W. Stringer | 300 | | | | |
| | Locker | F. P. Marter | 4*s.* per day when employed. | By the Governor | Deputy Assistant Commissary General. | 76*l.* 19*s.* | No record. |
| | Tide Surveyor | J. Longmaid | 150 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | M. Thompson | 20*l.* per annum each, and 3*s.* per day when employed. | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | J. Smith | | | | | |
| | Boatmen | S. Parker | 4*s.* 6*d.* per day each when employed. | | | | |
| | | J. Jackson | | | | | |
| | Mirimichi: Collector | J. Wright | 400 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Clerk | J. De Lewin | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher. | J. Diane | 250 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collectors: Dorchester | J. Sayre | 120 | | | | |
| | Richibucto | D. Swayne | 150 | | | | |
| | Dalhousie | P. Dumaresq | 120 | | Lieutenant in the Navy. | | |
| | Bathurst | T. W. De Blois | 120 | | | | |
| | | £. | 4,896 15*s.* | | | | |
| St. Andrew's New Brunswick. | Collector | A. Grant | 500 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | W. Ellman | 200 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk and Locker | Vacant | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Landing and Tide Surveyor | C. V. Foster | 350 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | F. W. Acheson | 200 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collectors: Campo Bello | T. Hudson | 150 | | | | |
| | Magaquadaria | A. T. P. Whitmore | 100 | By the Collector and Controller at St. Andrew's. | Deputy Postmaster. | Not known | No record. |
| | St. Stephen's | F. Armstrong | 100 | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,700 | | | | |
| Quebec | Collector | H. Jessop | 1,000 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | J. Bruce | 300 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | J. Prendergast | 250 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | 3d Clerk | C. Secretan | 200 | | | | |
| | 4th Clerk | J. W. Oliver | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Surveyor | C. E. Stewart | 500 | | Admeasurer of Shipping for Registry. | Amount unknown. | |
| | Clerk | J. Meara | 100 | By the Collector. | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | W. Wilson | 350 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | | Compensation | 50 | | | | |
| | | J. Fletcher | 350 | | | | |
| | | J. H. Kerr | 200 | | | | |
| | | T. Hain | 200 | | | | |
| | Tide Surveyor | J. Fife | 150 | | | | |
| | Locker | J. McLeich | 4*s.* per day when employed. | By the Collector. | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | H. McDonald | 20*l.*, and 3*s.* per day when employed. | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | A. Patterson | ditto | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Gaspée | J. D. McConnell | 150 | | | | |
| | Sub-Collector at Carleton | H. O'Hara | 120 | | | | |
| Montreal | Collector and Landing Surveyor | W. Hall | 500 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | Collr of Wharfage Dues | Not known | No record. |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | R. H. Hamilton | 350 | | Naval Officer | Not known | No record. |
| | Tide Surveyor | J. Mills | 150 | | | | |
| | | £. | 5,133 | | | | |

App. No. 3.—RETURN of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | | |
| Sydney, New South Wales. | Collector | J. G. A. Gibbis | 1,000 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and-Warehousekeeper | J. Brown | 300 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | R. S. Webb | 200 | | | | |
| | 3d „ | W. Gibbis | 150 | | | | |
| | 4th „ | J. B. Howard | 120 | | | | |
| | Controller and Landing Surv$^{r}$ | G. Cooper | 600 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters, Searchers and Gaugers. | T. Jeffery | 300 | | | | |
| | | F. Garling | 250 | | | | |
| | | J. L. Deare | 250 | | | | |
| | | W. Anderson | 200 | | | | |
| | Locker | E. Tuohy | 200 | | | | |
| | Assistant Locker | W. B. Orde | 150 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | R. Williams | 150 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | D. Nash | 100 | | | | |
| | | R. Cope | 100 | | | | |
| | | D. Kemp | 100 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Coast Waiter at Botany Bay | D. Goodsir | 150 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter at Newcastle | C. Bolton | 200 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiter at ditto | J. Chartel | 100 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | £. | 4,620 | | | | |
| Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. | Collector | G. H. Barnes | 600 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | 1st Clerk | F. Manning | 200 | | | | |
| | 2d „ | J. R. Stevens | 150 | | | | |
| | 3d „ | J. Canell | 100 | | | | |
| | Controller, Landing and Tide Surveyor. | W. Proctor | 500 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters and Searchers | J. Hobbs | 300 | | | | |
| | | C. Muskett | 200 | | | | |
| | | C. Persse appointed | 200 | | | | |
| | Warehouse-keeper | C. Abbott | 200 | | | | |
| Launceston | Collector and Landing Surveyor | H. D'Aret | 350 | | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | C. J. Hammond | 150 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | Vacant | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters, Searchres and Tide Surveyors | J. W. Campbell | 250 | | | | |
| | | J. Guthrie appointed | 200 | | | | |
| | Locker | W. Harris | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing and Coast Waiter at George Town | T. Dryburgh | 200 | | | | |
| | | £. | 3,800 | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope. | Collector | W. Field | 700 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | 1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper | A. De Smidt | 250 | | | | |
| | 2d Clerk | H. R. Horne | 150 | | | | |
| | 3d „ | W. H. Horne | 100 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | Landing Surveyor | G. F. Rowan | 400 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | A. Elliott | 300 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiters, Searchers and Tide Surveyors | T. Price | 250 | | | | |
| | | W. Spittal | 200 | | | | |
| | 1st Locker | E. Millin | 100 | | | | |
| | 2d ditto | G. R. Midgley | 90 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | P. Dodd | 60 | | | | |
| | | E. Ross | 60 | | | | |
| | | ——— | 60 | By the Governor. | | | |
| Simon's Town | Sub-Collector, Searcher, Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper. | H. Smythe | 200 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Tide Waiter and Locker | G. Hillyard | 80 | | | | |
| Port Elizabeth | Sub-Collector, Searcher, Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper. | D. P. Francis | 400 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiter and Locker | P. Murray | 80 | | | | |
| | | £. | 3,480 | | | | |
| Mauritius | Collector | G. C. Cunningham | 1,000 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Controller and Landing Surv$^{r}$ | E. Cardew | 600 | | | | |
| | Clerks | F. P. Couve | 345 | By the Governor. | | | |
| | | R. Reeves | 120 | | | | |
| | | D. Tarnly | 96 | | | | |
| | | E. Tilfair | 192 | | | | |
| | | H. Cooper | 84 | | | | |
| | | G. Munro | 72 | | | | |
| | Searchers and Landing Waiters | D. Woods | 344 | | | | |
| | | S. Sorray | 224 | | | | |
| | Tide Surveyor | C. Horner | 120 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiters | G. Antonio | 72 | | | | |
| | | G. Pearson | 72 | | | | |
| | | C. Lambourne | 72 | | | | |
| | Locker | R. Killing | 120 | | | | |
| | | £. | 3,533 | | | | |



(*continued.*)

App. No. 3.—RETURN of the Establishment of Customs in each Colony, acting under the Authority of the Board of Customs in London—*continued.*

| Colony. | Office. | Officer's Name. | Salary. | By whom appointed. | Other Office held. | Salary or Emoluments. | Duties of the Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | | | £. | |
| St. Helena - | Collector and Register Master | George Young - | 400 | | | | |
| | Clerk and Warehouse-keeper - | S. R. Pritchard - | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter, Searcher and Gauger. | D. Brand - - | 120 | | | | |
| | | £. | 620 | | | | |
| Sierra Leone - | Collector - - - - | Logan Hook - | 800 | By the Lords of the Treasury. | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - | T. Pinches - | 100 | | | | |
| | Landing Waiter and Searcher | J. Lalor, appointed | 100 | | | | |
| | | £. | 1,000 | | | | |
| Bathurst, River Gambia. | Collector and Landing Surveyor | E. Buckton - | 350 | | | | |
| | Clerk - - - - | A. Ingram - | 55 | - - - By the Governor. | - - Various colonial appointments. | 125 | No record. |
| | Beach Officer - - - | T. Evanson - | 77 | | | | |
| | Tide Waiter - - - | H. Gale - - | 60 | | | | |
| | | £. | 542 | | | | |

*Note.*—The duties of the Officers of Customs being similar in the several Colonies, a statement is hereunto annexed, showing the duties performed by each; viz.

The COLLECTOR is employed in the collection of the duties of Customs payable in the respective colonies, and in enforcing a due observance of the laws relating to trade, navigation and the registry of vessels. The Collector, as superior officer, exercises a supervision over the subordinate officers of the port; he prepares and forwards all accounts relating to the department of the port.

The CONTROLLER acts as check and control on the accounts and proceedings of the Collector.

The LANDING SURVEYOR is the superior officer of the Landing Department, and superintends the proceedings of the Landing Waiters.

The LANDING WAITER takes an account of Goods landed, with a view to the collection of the duties due thereon, and superintends, when necessary, the shipment of Goods for exportation.

The WAREHOUSE-KEEPER has charge of the Bonding Stores, and of the Goods deposited therein.

The TIDE SURVEYOR is the boarding officer of the port, and rummages vessels upon arrival, with a view to prevent the illegal landing of any Goods therefrom; he has the supervision of the Tide Waiter.

The TIDE WAITER is boarded on vessels, to prevent the illegal landing of any Goods therefrom without due authority.

The LOCKER is employed under the Warehouse-keeper, to superintend the receipt and delivery of Goods from the bonding premises.

The CLERKS are employed under the Collector in the collection of the duties, the preparation of accounts, and the correspondence of the port.

Custom House, London,
16 June 1837.

*C. Scovell,*
Secretary.

## Appendix, No. 4.

7th William 4th.—No. 5.

By His Excellency Major General Sir *Richard Bourke*, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. with the advice of the Legislative Council.

AN ACT for applying certain Sums arising from the Revenue receivable in *New South Wales* to the Service thereof, for the Year 1837; and for further appropriating the said Revenue.

Preamble. 9 Geo. IV. cap. 83.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that all and every the powers and authorities vested by certain other Acts of Parliament therein referred to, or either of them, in the Governor of New South Wales, or the person administering the government thereof, should thenceforth be vested in and exercised by the said Governor, acting with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Colony; and that the produce of the several Duties imposed and made payable under and by virtue of the said recited Acts therein referred to, and also under and by virtue of that Act, should be applied in such manner and to such purposes as the said Governor and Council should, from time to time, by any law or ordinance appoint; BE it therefore Enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, That out of the excess of the amount appropriated out of the produce of the said Duties, for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eleven thousand one hundred and ninety pounds eighteen shillings and eight-pence, to supply the deficiencies in the amount appropriated for certain departments for that year.

I. There shall be issued and applied £. 11,190. 18. 8. to supply deficiencies in 1835.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-six pounds seven shillings and five-pence, for defraying the supplementary Charge for the Service of the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; (that is to say) any sum or sums of money not exceeding One hundred and seventy-six pounds one shilling and sixpence, to defray the supplementary expense of the department of the Colonial Architect and Surveyor of Buildings; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two pounds and fifteen shillings, to defray the supplementary expense of the department of the Commissioner for the assignment of Convict Servants; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seventy-three pounds fifteen shillings and four-pence, to defray the supplementary expense of the Auditor General's Department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand three hundred and thirty pounds, to defray the supplementary expense of the department of the Customs; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Fifty-three pounds and ten shillings, to defray the supplementary expense of the department of the Collector of Internal Revenue; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty-four pounds and seven shillings, to defray the supplementary expense of the Postmaster General's Department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, to defray the supplementary expense of the Surveyor General's Department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, to defray the supplementary expense of the Mineral Surveyor's Department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand three hundred and sixty-nine pounds one shilling and eight-pence, to defray the supplementary expense of the Supreme Court and Law Officers of the Crown; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eighty-nine pounds eighteen shillings and seven-pence, to defray the supplementary expense of the Sheriff's Department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Four thousand three hundred pounds, to defray the supplementary expense of the Episcopalian Clergy and Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Nine hundred and ninety pounds, to defray the supplementary expense of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding ninety-seven pounds eleven shillings and six-pence, in aid of private contributions received to the same

II. There shall be issued and applied £. 24,686. 7. 5. for the supplementary Expenditure of 1836; viz.

£. 176. 1. 6. for the Colonial Architect.

£. 122. 15. for the Commissioner for the assignment of Convict Servants.

£. 73. 15. 4. for the Auditor General.

£. 2,330. for the Customs

£. 53. 10. for the Collector of Internal Revenue.

£. 1,284. 7. for the Postmaster General.

£. 800. for the Surveyor General.

£. 600. for the Mineral Surveyor.

£. 1,369. 1. 8. for the Supreme Court.

£. 89. 18. 7. for the Sheriff.

£. 4,300. for the Episcopalian Clergy and Schools.

£. 990. for the Roman Catholic Clergy and Schools.

£. 97. 11. 6. for the Australian School Society.

£. 155. 10. 10. for the Sydney Dispensary.

£. 235. for re-printing Acts of Council.

£. 9,983. 6. for Miscellaneous Service.

£. 600. for the Royal Engineer commanding.

£. 825. 10. for the Representatives of the late Deputy Commissary General Laidley.

£. 600. towards the establishment of a Roman Catholic Orphan School.

same amount, for the Australian School Society; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five pounds ten shillings and ten-pence, in aid of private contributions received to the same amount for the Sydney Dispensary; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five pounds, to defray the expense of re-printing the Acts of the Governor and Council; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-three pounds and six shillings, to defray the supplementary expense for Miscellaneous Services; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, to defray the charge for the Colonial Services of the Royal Engineer commanding; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight hundred and twenty-five pounds and ten shillings, to defray the charge of an allowance to the representatives of the late Deputy Commissary General Laidley, as a remuneration for services rendered by that officer to the colony, from the Twenty-fifth of June One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-seven to the Thirty-first of December One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-one; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, towards the support of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

III.

There shall be issued and applied £. 32,042. 19. 10. for the Civil Establishment for 1837; viz.

£. 331. 18. 9. for the Governor's Establishment.

£. 817. 2. 6. for the department of the Councils.

£. 5,326. 2. 11. for the department of the Colonial Secretary.

£. 1,167. 8. 9. for the department of the Colonial Architect.

£. 336. 18. 9. for the department of the Commissioners for the assignment of Convict Servants.

£. 1,485. 12. 6. for the department of the Colonial Treasurer.

£. 1,790. 3. 9. for the department of the Auditor General.

£. 7,806. 19. 7. for the department of the Customs.

£. 2,336. 9. 2. for the department of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

£. 5,194. 12. 6. for the department of the Postmaster General.

£. 300. for the Surveyor of Colonial Distilleries.

£. 200. for the Inspector of Slaughter-houses, Sydney.

£. 1,031. 13. 4. for the department of the Colonial Botanist.

£. 676. – 10. for the Government Domain, Parramatta.

£. 812. 4. 7. for the department of the Harbour Master at Sydney.

£. 233. for the department of the Harbour Master at Port Macquarie.

£. 315. 11. 8. for the Light-house at the South Head.

£. 154. 13. 9. for the department of the Harbour Master and Pilot at Newcastle.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Thirty-two thousand and forty-two pounds nineteen shillings and ten-pence, for defraying the charge of the Civil Establishment of New South Wales, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence, to defray the expenses of the establishment of his Excellency the Governor; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight hundred and seventeen pounds two shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Executive and Legislative Councils; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and twenty-six pounds two shillings and eleven-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Colonial Secretary; and any sum or sums money, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven pounds eight shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Colonial Architect and Surveyor of Buildings; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-six pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Commissioner for the Assignment of Convict Servants; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand four hundred and eighty-five pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Colonial Treasurer; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and ninety pounds three shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the Auditor General's department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seven thousand eight hundred and six pounds nineteen shillings and seven-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the department of the Customs; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand three hundred thirty-six pounds nine shillings and two-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Collector of Internal Revenue; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Five thousand one hundred and ninety-four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Postmaster General; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, to defray the salary of the Surveyor of Colonial Distilleries; and any sum or sums of money not exceeding Two hundred pounds, to defray the salary of the Inspector of Slaughter-houses for the district of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand and thirty-one pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the department of the Colonial Botanist; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred and seventy-six pounds and ten-pence, to defray the salaries of the Superintendent and men and the contingent expenses of the Government Domain, Paramatta; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding eight hundred and twelve pounds four shillings and seven pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the department of the Harbour Master at Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding two hundred and thirty-three pounds, to defray the salary and the contingent expenses of the Harbour Master at Port Macquarie; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred and fifteen pounds eleven shillings and eight-pence, to defray the expense of the Light-house at the South Head of Port Jackson; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred and fifty-four pounds thirteen shillings and nine-pence, to defray the

salary

salary and the contingent expenses of the Harbour Master and Pilot at Newcastle; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, to defray the expense of the Telegraph Stations; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence, to defray the expense of a Floating-light Vessel near the reef of the Sow and Pigs, in the Harbour of Port Jackson; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, to defray the expense of the Australian Museum; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, to defray the salary of the Housekeeper of the Public Offices in Macquarie-street, Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding nine hundred and fifty pounds, to defray the salaries of the Colonial Agent General, and of the British Resident at New Zealand, and the expense of donations of provisions and clothing to New Zealand Chiefs and Natives.

£. 223. 13. 4. for the Telegraph Stations.

£.327. 13. 2. for the Floating-Light Vessel.

£.200. for the Australian Museum.
£.25. for the Housekeeper.

£.950. for the Colonial Agent General, and the British Residency at New Zealand.

IV.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Forty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pounds and six shillings, to defray the charge of the departments of Survey and Public Works, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and ten-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Survey Branch of the Surveyor General's department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-two pounds six shillings and three-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Road Branch of the Surveyor General's department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds nine shillings and seven-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Sydney Town Branch of the Surveyor General's department; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and four-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Mineral Surveyor's department.

There shall be issued and applied £.43,965. 6. for the departments of Survey and Public Works for the year 1837; viz.

£. 12,839. 15. 10. for the Survey Branch.

£. 14,792. 6. 3. for the Road Branch.

£.8,475. 9. 7. for the Sydney Town Branch.

£. 7,857. 14. 4. for the Mineral Surveyor's department.

V.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and nine-pence, to defray the charge of the Judicial Establishment of the said colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven pounds eight shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and the contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, and of Witnesses and Jurors attending the same; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries and the contingent expenses of the Law Officers of the Crown; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries and allowances to the Officers and the contingent expenses of the Courts of Requests; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three thousand three hundred and seventy-six pounds, to defray the salaries and allowances to the Officers and the contingent expenses of the Courts of Quarter Sessions; and any sums or sum of money, not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence, to defray the salaries and allowances to the Officers and the contingent expenses of the department of the Sheriff; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, to defray the salaries of the Coroners, and the contingent expenses of Inquests.

There shall be issued and applied £.20,229. 3. 9. for the Judicial Establishment for 1837; viz.

£.7,357. 8. 9. for the Supreme Court.

£.2,953. 17. 6. for the Law Officers.

£.2,866. 18. 9. for the Courts of Request.

£.3,376. for Courts of Quarter Sessions.

£.2,474. 18. 9. for the Sheriff's department.

£.1,200. for Coroners.

VI.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money not exceeding Forty-five thousand two hundred pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, to defray the charge for the Police and Gaol Establishments of New South Wales, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twelve thousand six hundred and nineteen pounds eight shillings and four-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Police Establishment for the town of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three pounds seventeen shillings and one penny, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Police Establishments in the Country Districts; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding four thousand eight hundred and eighty pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries of officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Gaol Establishment in the

There shall be issued and applied £. 45,200. 13. 4. for the Police and Gaol establishments for 1837; viz.

£.12,619. 8. 4. for the Police of Sydney.

£.21,973. 17. 1. for the Police in Country Districts.

£.4,880. 17. 6. for the Sydney Gaol.

£. 445. 2. 6. for the Debtors' Prison, Sydney.

£. 5,281. 7. 11. for the Gaol establishments in the Country Districts.

the town of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding four hundred and forty-five pounds two shillings and sixpence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Debtors' Prison in the town of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding five thousand two hundred and eighty-one pounds seven shillings and eleven-pence, to defray the salaries of the officers and men and the contingent expenses of the Gaol Establishments in the Country Districts.

VII.

There shall be issued and applied £.20,067. 10. for the Church Establishments for 1837; viz.

£. 14,827. 10. for the Episcopalian Clergy and Churches.

£. 1,300. for the Presbyterian Clergy.

£. 3,040 for the Roman Catholic Clergy.

£. 600. for the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sydney.

£. 300. for the Scots Church of St. Andrew, Sydney.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Twenty thousand and sixty-seven pounds and ten shillings, to defray the charge of the Church Establishments of the colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings, to defray the salaries, allowances and the contingent expenses of the Episcopalian Clergy and Churches; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand and three hundred pounds, to defray the salaries of the Presbyterian Clergy, and towards the erection of an additional Church and Minister's Dwelling; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three thousand and forty pounds, to defray the salaries and allowances of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and towards the erection of additional Chapels and Ministers' Dwellings; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, in aid of private contributions for the completion of the Roman Catholic Chapel in the town of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, in aid of an equal sum raised by private contributions for the completion of the Scots Church of Saint Andrew, in the town of Sydney.

VIII.

There shall be issued and applied £.13,164. 18. 11. for the School Establishment for 1837; viz.

£. 100. for the King's School, Parramatta.

£. 3,553. 15. 5. for the Male Orphan School.

£. 2,251. 3. 6. for the Female Orphan School.

£. 3,150. for the Parochial Schools.

£. 240. for the Presbyterian School.

£. 720. for the Roman Catholic Schools.

£. 3,000. for National Schools.

£. 150. for Sunday Schools under the direction of the Wesleyan Mission.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four pounds eighteen shillings and eleven-pence, to defray the charge of the School Establishments of the colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; that is to say, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred pounds, to defray the salary of the master of the King's School at Parramatta; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty-three pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence, to defray the expense of the Male Orphan School; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty-one pounds three shillings and sixpence, to defray the expense of the Female Orphan School; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds, to defray the expense of the Parochial Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred and forty pounds, in aid of private contributions to a like amount, to defray the expense of the Presbyterian Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty pounds, to defray the expense of the Roman Catholic Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding three thousand pounds, towards the establishment of National Schools; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, in sums not exceeding the amount of private contributions, towards defraying the expense of Sunday Schools under the direction of the Wesleyan Mission.

IX.

There shall be issued and applied £. 91. 5. for the Military Establishment for 1837.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Ninety-one pounds and five shillings, to defray the expense of the Military Establishment of the said colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

X.

There shall be issued and applied £. 860. for Pensions for 1837.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties, there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight hundred and sixty pounds, to defray the pensions to Retired Officers and Widows chargeable upon the funds of the colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

XI.

There shall be issued and applied £. 52,101. 14. 10. for Miscellaneous Services for 1837; viz.

£. 2,200. for Stationery, &c. for the Public Offices.

£. 200. for Fuel and Light for the several Public Departments.

£. 10,250. for Drawbacks.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Fifty-two thousand one hundred and one pounds fourteen shillings and ten-pence, to defray the charge for Miscellaneous Services of the said Colony, for the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven, as hereinafter more particularly expressed; (that is to say), any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand and two hundred pounds, to defray the expense of Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, Gazettes and Almanacks for the several Public Departments of the said colony; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, to defray the expense of fuel and light for the said Public Departments; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Ten thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, to defray the amount of drawbacks

drawbacks of Duties paid on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the said colony upon the exportation of the said Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and to meet the restitution of Duty on Spirits supplied to His Majesty's Troops in the interior of the said colony; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, to defray the expenses of the Commission for hearing and determining on claims to Grants of Land; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand and seventy pounds, to defray the expense of the management of the Church and School Estates; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, in aid of the mission by the Church Missionary Society to the aboriginal inhabitants of New Holland, and to defray the expense of donations of provisions, clothing and blankets to the same; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, towards the support of the Sydney School of Arts; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, to defray the expense of casual repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, to defray the expense of Furniture for Government Houses, and the several Public Offices; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, to defray the expense of lighting the Streets of Sidney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One hundred and five pounds, to defray the expense of Firemen to work the engines in Sydney when required; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, to defray in part the expense of building a new Government House at Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Four hundred and fifty pounds, to defray the expense of building a Seed Room in the Botanic Garden, and a Barrack for lodging the men employed therein; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, to defray the expense of building Court and Watch-houses at Merton and Invermein; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, towards defraying the expense of building a Gaol and Court-house at Goulburn; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, towards defraying the expense of building a Gaol at Maitland; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Four hundred and thirty-eight pounds, to defray the expense of building twelve solitary cells in the Gaol at Windsor; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, towards defraying the expense of building the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, to defray the expense of constructing a Bridge over the stream which crosses William-street, in the town of Sydney; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding One thousand four hundred pounds, to defray the expense of constructing a Bridge over the stream near Rush Cutter's Bay; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and ten-pence, towards defraying the expense of constructing the Breakwater at Newcastle; and any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, to defray the salary and the travelling expenses of the Royal Engineer commanding whilst employed upon colonial services.

£. 600. for the Commission for determining on Claims to Grants.

£. 1,070. for management of the Church and School Estates.

£. 1,350. for the mission to the Aborigines.

£. 200 for the Sydney School of Arts.

£. 2,000 for Repairs to Public Buildings.

£. 800. for the Furniture of Public Offices.

£. 300. for lighting the Streets of Sydney.

£. 105. for Firemen for Sydney.

£. 10,000. for the new Government House at Sydney.

£. 450. for a Seed Room and Barrack for lodging the Men employed in the Botanic Garden.

£. 3,000. for Court and Watch House at Merton and Invermein.

£. 6,000. for a Gaol and Court-house at Goulburn.

£. 5,000. for a Gaol at Maitland.

£. 438. for Twelve Solitary Cells in the Gaol at Windsor.

£. 5,000. for the Lunatic Asylum.

£. 400. for the Bridge at the bottom of William Street.

£. 1,400. for the Bridge near Rush Cutter's Bay.

£. 738. 14. 10. for the Breakwater at Newcastle.

£. 600. for the Royal Engineer commanding.

XII.

And be it Enacted, That out of the produce of the said Duties there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, to the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, to be applied to meet unforeseen Expenses on occasions of emergency, for the year One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-seven.

There shall be issued and applied £. 4,000. to meet unforeseen Expenses for 1837.

XIII.

And be it Enacted, That the Treasurer of the said Colony shall issue and pay the said several sums to such persons, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, upon such days and in such proportions as the Governor for the time being, by any warrant or order in writing to be signed by him, shall from time to time order and direct; and that the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the revenues of the said Colony.

Treasurer to pay the above at such times as the Governor by Warrant shall order.

XIV.

And be it Enacted, That the said Treasurer shall in his accounts from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid; and that the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid, shall be a full and valid discharge to the said Treasurer in passing his said accounts, for any such sum or sums as shall be therein mentioned, and that he shall and do receive credit for the same accordingly.

And to receive credit in his account for the Payments made in pursuance thereof.

(signed) *Richard Bourke.*

Passed the Legislative Council this Fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-six.

(signed) *E. Deas Thompson,*
Clerk of the Council.

## Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

RETURN of LANDS sold in *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive; stating the AMOUNT sold in each Year, the PRODUCE of the SALES, and the AMOUNT of PURCHASE-MONEY received in each Year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Year. | Number of Acres sold. | Total Amount of Purchase-money. | Amount of Purchase-money received in each Year. | Amount of Remissions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1831 - | Not given in the Returns - - | Not given in the Returns - | 698 11 4 | Not given in the Returns. |
| 1832 - | 20,860 | 6,579 11 6 | 5,121 14 10 | 1,398 8 – |
| 1833 - | 29,025 | 14,133 16 4 | 12,268 7 7 | 600 – – |
| 1834 - | 91,399 | 36,814 2 1 | 28,324 17 7 | 1,075 – – |
| 1835 - | 271,947 | 87,097 9 2 | 72,669 3 5 | 2,880 – – |

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1831 - | 31,698 | 11,789 6 10 | 1,979 6 7 | -- Amount not shown by the Returns. |
| 1832 - | 75,495 | 44,931 – – | 13,207 13 7 | |
| 1833 - | 17,350 | 6,074 19 1 | 6,697 10 11 | |
| 1834 - | - - No Return given - - | | 3,574 14 – | |
| 1835 - | 47,048 | 23,066 14 8 | 12,810 2 1 | |

## Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6.

STATEMENT of the PRODUCE of the LAND REVENUE of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive; showing the CHARGE defrayed therefrom, and the consequent BALANCE at the end of each Year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Year. | Produce of the Land Revenue for the Year. | Charge defrayed therefrom. | | Consequent Balance at the end of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1831 | 1,220 15 9 | - - - - nil - | - - - | 1,220 15 9 |
| 1832 | 5,657 8 11 | For emigration - - | 5,204 4 8½ | 453 4 2½ |
| 1833 | 26,272 2 9 | - ditto - - - | 9,039 14 8¼ | 17,239 8 -¾ |
| 1834 | 43,504 14 7¼ | - ditto - - - | 7,889 12 5¼ | 35,615 2 2 |
| 1835 | 89,475 14 5 | - ditto - £. 10,764 7 9½ | | |
| | | Allowance to Colonial Secretary, transferred to that fund - - 750 – – | | |
| | | | 11,514 7 9½ | 77,961 6 8½ |

VAN DIEMEN'S

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Appendix, No. 6.

| Year. | Produce of the Land Revenue for the Year. | | | Charge defrayed therefrom. | | | Consequent Balance at the end of the Year. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1831 | 2,463 | 7 | –½ | - - - - nil - | - | - | - | 2,463 | 7 | –½ |
| 1832 | 13,607 | 4 | – | For emigration - - | 2,077 | – | – | 1,130 | 4 | – |
| 1833 | 7,234 | 4 | 7½ | - ditto - - - | 9,301 | 14 | 4 | nil. | | |
| 1834 | 4,673 | 16 | 1 | - ditto - - - | 4,498 | 4 | 9 | 175 | 11 | 4 |
| 1835 | 14,833 | 18 | 6½ | - ditto - - - | 6,330 | – | 3 | 8,503 | 18 | 3½ |

## Appendix, No. 7.

LIST of the ACCOUNTS opened in the Books of Her MAJESTY'S PAYMASTER GENERAL, for the VOTES or HEADS of ARMY, NAVY and ORDNANCE SERVICES. Appendix, No. 7.

### FOR ARMY SERVICES.

1. ARMY VOTES:

VOTE No. 1. Land Forces.
2. Staff Officers.
3. Public Departments.
4. Royal Military Asylum.
5. Volunteer Corps.
6. Rewards for distinguished Services.
7. Army Pay of General Officers.
8. Retired Full Pay.
9. Half Pay.
10. Foreign Half Pay.
11. Widows' Pensions.
12. Compassionate List. / Royal Bounty. / Pensions for Wounds.
13. In-Pensioners. / Out-Pensioners.
14. Superannuations.

2. MILITIA VOTES:

Disembodied Militia.
Reduced Officers of Militia.
Local Militia.

3. COMMISSARIAT VOTES:

Full Pay.
Half Pay.
Widows' Pensions.
Compassionate List.
Superannuations.

4. ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES:

Military Chest.
Re-payments of Money paid into the Military Chest abroad.
Purchase of Specie.
Freight of Specie.
Pay of Regiments in India.
Commutation of Half Pay.
Pay of Officers.
Passage of Officers.
Advances to Colonial Agents.
Miscellaneous.

### FOR NAVY SERVICES.

VOTE 1. Wages to Seamen.
2. Victuals for Seamen.
3. Admiralty Office.
4. Office for Registry of Merchant Seamen.
5. Scientific Branch.
6. Her Majesty's Establishments at Home.
7. Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad.
8. Wages to Artificers at Home.
9. - Ditto - - - - Abroad.
VOTE 10. Naval Stores, &c.
11. New Works and Improvements, &c.
12. Medicines and Medical Stores.
13. Miscellaneous Services.
14. Half Pay.
15. Military Pensions and Allowances.
16. Civil Pensions and Allowances.
17. Army and Ordnance Departments (Conveyance of Troops.)
18. Home Department (Convict Service.)

### FOR ORDNANCE SERVICES.

VOTE 1. Civil Establishments (Tower, Pall-Mall and Dublin.)
2. Salaries
3. Master Gunners.
4. Royal Engineers, &c.
5. Royal Artillery.
6. Horse Artillery.
7. Field Train.
8. Medical Establishment.
VOTE 9. Academical Establishment.
10. Works and Repairs.
11. Military, Civil and Barrack Contingencies.
12. Stores.
13. Unprovided.
14. Superannuations.
15. Commissariat Supplies.

Appendix, No. 8.

## Appendix, No. 8. - - - - - -

ABSTRACT from the ACCOUNTS of the Government of *Mauritius*, and of the COLONIAL

### REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

| | *1832 £. | s. | d. | 1833. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FIXED REVENUE:** | | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS: | | | | | | |
| Imports - - - - - - - - - - | (A.) 26,710 | 7 | – | (A.) 46,903 | 9 | 1 |
| Exports - - - - - - - - - - | 36,719 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Port Collections - - - - - - - - | 7,678 | 3 | 4 | 7,774 | 11 | 7 |
| Wharfage Dues - - - - - - - - | 4,829 | 14 | 2 | 4,647 | 9 | 3 |
| Tonnage Dues - - - - - - - - | 3,318 | 8 | 8 | 3,199 | 1 | 8 |
| Coasting Dues - - - - - - - - | 512 | 18 | – | 457 | 18 | – |
| Boat Licenses - - - - - - - - | 356 | 14 | – | 373 | 16 | – |
| Seychelles; Import and Export, and Port Collections | 124 | 4 | 11 | 477 | 1 | 7 |
| INTERNAL REVENUE: | | | | | | |
| Direct Taxes - - - - - - - - - | 10,326 | 4 | 6 | 18,203 | 16 | 8 |
| Maroonage - - - - - - - - - | 2,718 | 10 | 2 | 5,183 | 19 | 9 |
| Shop Patents, and Licenses for Coffee Houses, Auctioneers and Hawkers - - - - - | 4,807 | 3 | 11 | 5,685 | 13 | 11 |
| Bazaar - - - - - - - - - - | 1,813 | 11 | – | 2,141 | 2 | – |
| Canteens; Port Louis - - - - - - | 6,328 | 14 | – | 7,910 | 17 | 6 |
| Country - - - - - - | 22 | – | – | 106 | – | – |
| Distillery Duties - - - - - - - - | 505 | 17 | – | 1,717 | 7 | 10 |
| Stamps, including Fees at Chief Secretary's Office - | 3,428 | 1 | 8 | 3,110 | 1 | 11 |
| Registration Fees - - - - - - - - | 12,478 | 15 | 10 | 10,538 | 2 | – |
| Mortgages, including Fees received by the Conservator | | | | 1,551 | 13 | 5 |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - - | 818 | 11 | 11 | 825 | 16 | 11 |
| Seychelles; direct Taxes, Stamps and Registration Fees - - - - - - - - - | 684 | 9 | 8 | 333 | 18 | 8 |
| Corvee Tax; Port Louis - - - - - | 1,993 | 10 | 5 | 3,954 | 6 | 9 |
| Country Districts - - - - | 2,507 | 17 | 5 | 4,752 | 1 | 3 |
| Church Tax - - - - - - - - - | 1,839 | – | 8 | 2,744 | 19 | 6 |
| Vaccination Tax - - - - - - - - | 451 | 16 | – | 840 | 8 | 2 |
| INCIDENTAL REVENUE: | | | | | | |
| Crown Lands, Concessions, and Rent of Government Buildings - - - - - - - - - | 2,169 | 8 | 4 | 2,147 | 10 | 7 |
| Rent of Customs, Warehouse and Bonded Stores - | - | - | - | 594 | 7 | 11 |
| Fees on Registration of Slaves - - - - | 1,093 | 13 | – | 140 | 11 | – |
| Fees on Marine Registry - - - - - | 165 | 4 | – | 156 | 2 | – |
| Ship Registry Papers - - - - - - | - | - | - | 66 | 18 | 4 |
| Permits of Residence - - - - - | - | - | - | 59 | 5 | – |
| Press - - - - - - - - - - | 259 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Prises d'Eau - - - - - - - - - | 482 | 13 | 2 | 454 | 16 | – |
| Law Charges recovered, and Fines - - - - | 176 | 6 | – | 471 | 14 | 3 |
| Premium on Bills, and Interest on Loans - - - | 2,967 | 16 | 11 | 3,071 | 13 | – |
| RECEIPTS: | | | | | | |
| Sale of Provisions and Stores, including value of Stores supplied to Ceylon Convicts - - - | 809 | 2 | 9 | 1,259 | 2 | 9 |
| Matricule Department; hire of Government Slaves - | 451 | 8 | – | 97 | 9 | 5 |
| Recovered by Stoppages and for over-payments, including portion of Salaries of Officers absent on leave - - - - - - - - - - | 1,437 | 13 | 2 | 3,673 | 14 | 5 |
| Crown portion of the Proceeds of a seizure of Muskets | - | - | - | 21 | 14 | 11 |
| Value of Stores handed over to Assistant Commissary-General Pennel, on the abolition of the Office of the Civil Store-keeper - - - - - - | - | - | - | 5,115 | 5 | 10 |
| BATELAGE: | | | | | | |
| Balance of sums received for hire of Government Boats and Carts in 1832 - - - - - | - | - | - | 191 | 19 | 5 |
| Adjustment of Batelage Account, being amount of sundry Payments made in 1832, out of Sums received for hire of Government Boats and Carts - | - | - | - | 256 | 3 | 2 |
| Recovered by the agent in London - - - - | - | - | - | 2,236 | 9 | – |
| | | | £. | 153,462 | 3 | 6 |

* The Figures in this Column were written with *Red Ink* in the M S.

(A.)—The Accounts current of the Collectors of Customs do not accompany the Colonial Account for the year 1833, having been rendered from 1st January of that year to the Commissioners of Customs.

About 5,000 *l.* of the decrease in the Import and Export Duties is, however, accounted for, by the deduction of Salaries and Expenses incidental to Collection.

## - - - - - - - Appendix, No. 8.

AGENT in this Country, of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the COLONY, for the Year 1833.

### EXPENDITURE.

| | *1832. | | | 1833. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL DISBURSEMENTS: | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| PAY and SALARIES: | | | | | | |
| Civil | 41,684 | 18 | 3 | 38,059 | – | 5 |
| Agent in London | 1,027 | – | – | 1,718 | 15 | – |
| Revenue | (B.)14,845 | 16 | 5 | 11,275 | 3 | 7 |
| Agent in London | 585 | 8 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 4 |
| Judicial | (C.)26,499 | 4 | 3 | 27,702 | 15 | 11 |
| Medical | 2,881 | 15 | 5 | 2,704 | – | 3 |
| Ecclesiastical | (D.)3,162 | 6 | 9 | 4,198 | 1 | – |
| FIXED CONTINGENCIES: | | | | | | |
| Revenue Departments | 1,549 | 5 | 10 | 1,646 | 11 | – |
| Civil Storekeeper—Provisions and Stores | 15,884 | 9 | 1 | 13,319 | 4 | 10 |
| Police Maroonage and Miscellanies | 6,781 | 2 | 5 | 5,859 | 14 | 6 |
| Pensions | 3,830 | – | 9 | 3,673 | 19 | 2 |
| Agent in London | 582 | – | – | 2,131 | 16 | 8 |
| UNFIXED CONTINGENCIES: | | | | | | |
| Expenses Revenue Departments | 1,349 | 11 | 3 | 1,573 | 11 | 6 |
| Ditto - Civil and Judicial Departments | (E.)6,815 | 18 | 1 | 10,069 | 1 | 11 |
| Agent in London | 3,504 | 1 | 8 | 356 | 1 | 8 |
| Buildings and Repairs | 16,612 | – | 11 | 1,444 | 17 | 9 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,122 | 6 | 2 | 1,191 | 19 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses, including Seychelles | 418 | 3 | 11 | 1,368 | 7 | 11 |
| Agent in London | 9 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| MILITARY DISBURSEMENTS: | | | | | | |
| ORDINARY: | | | | | | |
| Colonial Allowances to Staff and Regimental Officers serving at Mauritius, paid over to the Assistant Commissary General | 21,585 | 17 | 4 | 21,871 | 1 | 9 |
| Colonial Allowances to the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor and others | 1,239 | 12 | 10 | 761 | 9 | 6 |
| Contingencies | 1,141 | 18 | – | 233 | 4 | 4 |
| CONTRIBUTION from Colonial Revenues for keeping in repair the Barracks and other Military Buildings, transferred to the Ordnance Department | 5,000 | – | – | 5,000 | – | – |
| BATHURST CANAL: | | | | | | |
| Repairs and other current Expenses | 708 | 1 | 11 | 862 | 17 | 1 |
| CLEANSING THE STREETS OF PORT LOUIS: | | | | | | |
| Payments made to the Contractor, under agreement with the Notables | 3,675 | 12 | 8 | 3,279 | 15 | 2 |
| LAND ceded to Government | - | - | - | 399 | 10 | 8 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS:—Premium on Bills purchased from the Commissariat, Law Charges on the recovery of Loans, and Interest on Deposits | - | - | - | 178 | – | 2 |
| REFUNDED FROM COLONIAL REVENUE: | | | | | | |
| Duties erroneously levied, and Drawback on Goods re-exported | - | | - | 60 | 1 | 9 |
| Amount of certain Fines erroneously paid by the Collector of Registration Dues to the Colonial Treasury, instead of the Caisse de Bienfaisance | - | - | - | 28 | – | – |
| BATELAGE:—Adjustment of Expenses incurred on account of Government Boats and Carts | - | - | - | 313 | 5 | 2 |
| Surplus Batelage:—Receipts beyond Expenses incurred, paid over to the Treasurer of the Caisse de Bienfaisance | - | - | - | 60 | – | – |
| PRIZE AGENTS for the Captors of Mauritius and Bourbon, being a Balance of Account retained in the Treasury, now paid under Sentence of the Court | - | - | - | 971 | 16 | – |
| RETIRED ALLOWANCES:—The late Colonial Audit Office | - | - | - | 439 | 10 | – |
| Late Agent for Mauritius | - | - | - | 225 | – | – |
| | | | £. | 163,009 | 3 | 9 |

* The Figures in this Column were written with *Red Ink* in the MS.

(B.)—The apparent decrease of Expenditure in the Revenue Department, as compared with 1832, arises from the Salaries of the Custom Establishment having been deducted in 1833 from the collection, the net amount of which only was paid into the Colonial Treasury.

(C.)—The increase in the Judicial Salaries of 1833, as compared with 1832, arises chiefly from an increase of 260*l.* per annum to the salary of the Deputy Commissary of Police, and various additions to the Police Establishments.

(D.)—The increase in the Ecclesiastical Department, as compared with 1832, is occasioned by the salary of the Vicar Apostolic, which was not paid in 1832, whereas the account for 1833 includes 18 months' salary to this officer.

(E.)—The increase in the Unfixed Contingencies of the Judicial Department arises from arrears of law charges and indemnities to owners of slaves condemned as incorrigible maroons.

## Appendix, No. 9.

**ABSTRACT, showing the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the COLONY of *Mauritius* for the Year 1833, the MONEY raised, and the DEBT paid off within the Year, and the BALANCES in hand at the beginning and end of the Year.**

**1st January to 31st December 1833.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue and Receipts | £. 153,462. 3. 6. |
| Expenditure | 163,009. 3. 9. |
| Excess of Expenditure | £. 9,547. 0. 3. |

### MONEY RAISED AND RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances 1st January 1833 | | | | 29,526 | 1 | 9 |
| H. M. Treasury: | | | | | | |
| Bill drawn on account of expenses of detained Blacks | 432 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Advanced to the Agent in London: | | | | | | |
| By the Paymaster General of the Forces | 132 | 2 | – | | | |
| By the Agent for Commissariat Supplies | 802 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 1,366 | 7 | 8 |
| East India Company | | | | 635 | 15 | – |
| Sums deposited in the Colonial Treasury | | | | 18,455 | 1 | 9 |
| Loans and Advances repaid: | | | | | | |
| By Planters | 598 | 5 | – | | | |
| By the Treasurer of the Caisse de Bienfaisance | 856 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 1,455 | 2 | 5 |
| £. | | | | 51,438 | 8 | 7 |

### DEBTS PAID OFF AND ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. Treasury: | | | | | | |
| Re-payment by the Agent in London, to the Agent for Commissariat Supplies | 802 | – | – | | | |
| Paid into the Military Chest in the Colony, on account of Advances made to the Agent in London | 1,212 | 16 | 11 | | | |
| In part re-payment of a Loan in 1832, of £. 30,000 | 3,000 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 5,014 | 16 | 11 |
| East India Company | | | | 1,019 | 2 | 4 |
| °Colonial Governments | | | | 45 | 13 | 4 |
| Deposits in the Colonial Treasury repaid | | | | 11,336 | 9 | 11 |
| Agent in London,—Balance of Drafts and Remittances | | | | 2,500 | 5 | 3 |
| BALANCES, 31st December 1833 | | | | 21,975 | – | 7 |
| £. | | | | 41,891 | 8 | 4 |
| EXCESS of EXPENDITURE | | | | 9,547 | – | 3 |
| £. | | | | 51,438 | 8 | 7 |

## Appendix, No. 10.

STATEMENT of the REVENUES at the disposal of The Crown in the *North American* Colonies, from the Year 1828 to the present time.

### UPPER CANADA.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1828 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 22,500 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 7,227 9 6 | 29,727 9 6 |
| 1829 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 15,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 6,541 3 8¼ | 21,541 3 8¼ |
| 1830 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 15,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 8,513 - 8½ | 23,513 - 8½ |
| 1831 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 17,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 11,230 8 - | 28,230 8 - |
| 1832 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 17,500 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 7,926 3 - | 25,426 3 - |
| 1833 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 18,500 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 8,599 7 8 | 27,099 7 8 |
| 1834 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 19,500 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 10,444 1 6 | 29,944 1 6 |
| 1835 - - | Payment of Canada Company - - - | 20,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 13,032 14 - | 33,032 14 - |

### LOWER CANADA.

| | Casual and Territorial Revenue. | Sales of Land and Timber. | Duties and Licenses under Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 88. | Duties and Licenses under Provincial Act 41 Geo. 3. | Fines and Forfeitures. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1828 | 6,578 7 3 | 2,782 13 6 | 27,649 4 4 | 3,287 2 4 | 780 13 - | 41,078 - 5 |
| 1829 | 5,318 8 11 | 2,234 9 7 | 28,116 8 9 | 2,750 1 11 | 298 4 1 | 38,717 13 3 |
| 1830 | 6,322 5 2 | 2,580 - 7 | 32,979 14 2 | 4,086 11 11 | 397 - 8 | 46,365 12 6 |
| 1831 | 4,581 11 - | 3,958 5 - | 37,402 19 4 | 4,974 18 2 | 310 19 9 | 51,228 13 3 |
| 1832 | 4,977 11 2 | 5,008 11 1 | 32,531 1 2 | 5,594 19 3 | 681 16 11 | 48,793 19 7 |
| 1833 | 5,664 11 1 | 3,780 - - | (*a*) - - | 5,330 5 1 | - - | 14,774 16 2 |
| 1834 | 5,854 - 9 | 6,517 16 8 | - - - | 5,120 10 6¾ | - - | 17,492 7 11¾ |
| 1835 | 4,407 19 - | (*b*)17,396 14 - | - - - | 5,200 2 6 | - - | 27,004 15 6 |

In addition to the above Revenues, the sum of 5,000*l.* sterling per annum is permanently appropriated to the expenses of the administration of Justice, under the Provincial Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 9.

(*a*) The duties under the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 88, were surrendered to the control of the Legislature, by the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 23.

(*b*) In this sum is included a payment of 6,000*l.* by the British American Land Company, being their first annual Instalment applicable to the general expenses of the Government.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1829 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 2,970 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 1,801 11 3 | |
| | | | 4,771 11 3 |
| 1830 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 3,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 426 12 - | |
| | Old Crown Duties (*a*) - - - - | 2,017 7 5½ | |
| | | | 5,443 19 5½ |
| 1831 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 3,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 682 18 5 | |
| | Old Crown Duties - - - - - | 2,566 12 10 | |
| | | | 6,249 11 3 |
| 1832 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 3,000 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 617 9 2 | |
| | Old Crown Duties - - - - - | 2,470 7 7 | |
| | | | 6,087 16 9 |
| 1833 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton (*b*) - | 3,457 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 627 8 9 | |
| | Old Crown Duties - - - - - | 1,907 7 8 | |
| | | | 5,991 16 5 |
| 1834 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 3,900 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 596 19 2 | |
| | Old Crown Duties - - - - - | 2,150 4 8 | |
| | | | 6,647 3 10 |
| 1835 - - | Rent of Coal Mines in Cape Breton - - | 3,900 - - | |
| | Casual and Territorial Revenue - - - | 1,827 5 5 | |
| | Old Crown Duties - - - - - | 2,052 18 - | |
| | | | 7,780 3 5 |

(*a*) Permanently applied towards payment of Customs Officers.

(*b*) By a special agreement with the lessees of the Cape Breton Mines, an extra payment of 1,000*l.* currency, or 900*l.* sterling, was made during three years. It was stipulated, however, that if the lessees should at any time raise more than the quantity of Coal allowed in their lease, this extra payment was to be considered as a set-off for an equivalent amount of royalty, which otherwise they would have been bound to pay. This contingency has actually occurred during the last year, and a considerable portion of the 3,000*l.* currency has been remitted to the lessees.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1828 - - | Sales of Land and Timber - - - - | 5,446 13 8 |
| 1829 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 6,361 11 - |
| 1830 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 8,294 1 1¼ |
| 1831 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 10,101 16 10 |
| 1832 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 14,300 - - |
| 1833 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 19,816 17 6 |
| 1834 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 19,214 12 4 |
| 1835 - - | Ditto - - ditto - - - - - | 39,795 8 - |

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The only Crown Revenue in *Prince Edward Island* is that arising from Judicial Fines or Seizures, which, during the eight years from 1828 to 1835 inclusive, have, on an average, produced the annual sum of £. 45. 14.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

| — | Customs Duties. | Rents and Sales of Crown Lands. | Licensing of Public-houses. | Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees, in Courts of Law, &c. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1828 - | 15,123 10 6 | 903 14 7¼ | 725 5 6 | 48 4 – | 16,800 14 7¼ |
| 1829 - | 15,123 10 6 | 1,087 6 2 | 960 6 3 | 22 13 – | 17,193 15 11 |
| 1830 - | 10,984 12 8 | 1,022 8 6 | 1,056 18 6 | 101 8 – | 13,165 7 8 |
| 1831 - | 15,623 17 5¾ | 1,162 16 5 | 1,008 1 8 | 161 16 –½ | 17,956 11 7¼ |
| 1832 - | 13,204 2 8¾ | 809 13 8 | 1,152 5 11 | 21 18 – | 15,188 – 3¾ |
| 1833 - | (a) 6,550 – – | 1,172 11 1 | - - - | 41 2 – | 7,763 13 1 |
| 1834 - | 6,550 – – | 1,239 19 – | - - - | - - - | 7,789 19 – |
| 1835 - | 6,550 – – | 811 3 11 | - - - | 3 10 – | 7,364 13 11 |

(a) By the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 78, all Duties levied in Newfoundland under Imperial Acts, were given up to the Legislature on its establishment; reserving, however, the sum of 6,550*l.* to be applied to the salaries of the Governor, Judges, &c.

## BERMUDA.

| — — | Powder Duty. | Quit Rents. | Fines and Forfeitures. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1828 - | 648 4 4 | 204 13 7 | - - - | 852 17 11 |
| 1829 - | 561 14 4 | 204 13 7 | 47 4 – | 813 11 11 |
| 1830 - | 635 1 4 | 204 13 7 | 125 12 –½ | 965 6 11½ |
| 1831 - | 494 11 – | 204 13 7 | 16 13 4 | 715 17 11 |
| 1832 - | 567 12 8 | 204 13 7 | - - - | 772 6 3 |
| 1833 - | 461 6 – | 204 13 7 | 13 – – | 678 19 7 |
| 1834 - | 432 19 8 | 204 12 – | 6 13 4 | 644 5 – |
| 1835 - | 563 4 8 | 204 12 – | 24 6 8 | 792 3 4 |

Appendix, No. 11.

## Appendix, No. 11.

FORM of ABSTRACT of the GENERAL ACCOUNT of the POST OFFICE REVENUES for One Year, stated by the COMMISSIONERS for

| CHARGE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCES due from Deputy Postmasters and others in the preceding Account for one year, ended 5th January 183 | | |
| The Gross Revenue arising in the several branches of the Post Office | | |
| ENGLAND and WALES: | £. s. d. | |
| Inland Office, Postage collected in London | | |
| Postage of Letters direct from and to London, charged on Country Postmasters | | |
| Postage of Bye and Cross Road Letters, also charged on Country Postmasters | | |
| Postage of Foreign Letters received at the Foreign Letter Office, London, and in Foreign Stations | | |
| Received by the Deputy Postmasters in the West Indies and British North America | | |
| Passage Money and Freight by Packets | | |
| Produce of the Two-penny Post Office, London | | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | | |
| SCOTLAND: | | |
| Produce of the General and Penny Post Letters, and Miscellaneous Receipts | | |
| IRELAND: | | |
| Produce of the General and Penny Post Letters, and Miscellaneous Receipts | | |
| In all Gross Revenue | | |
| Imprested to Packet Agents by the Receiver General (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Imprested to Postmasters and Agents by the Receiver General, in payment of balances due to them at various periods on their respective Accounts (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Balances remaining due to Deputy Postmasters | | |
| Surcharged | | |
| TOTAL CHARGE £. | | |

## Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12.

FORM of ABSTRACT of the GENERAL ACCOUNT of H. M. CUSTOMS for One Year, ended and stated by the COMMISSIONERS

| CHARGE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCES due from Receivers and Collectors on 5th January 183 | | |
| Received by the several Receivers and Collectors, the Duties of Customs upon Goods imported or exported: | £. s. d. | |
| In England and Wales | | |
| In Ireland | | |
| In Scotland | | |
| In all, Gross Receipt | | |
| Imprested to the several Collectors, to enable them to carry on the Services at their respective Ports: | £. s. d. | |
| By the Receiver General (*Discharge, Receiver-General's Account.*) | | |
| By Collectors in Ireland and Scotland (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Monies transferred from the Accounts of the Collectors to the Account of Consolidated Customs (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Surcharges | | |
| TOTAL CHARGE £. | | |

*Note.*—The Words printed in *Italics*, were written with *Red Ink* in the M.S.

## - - - - - - Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 11.

ended 5th January 183 , as exhibited by the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL of the said REVENUES, and AUDITING the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

| DISCHARGE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCES remaining due to Deputy Postmasters and Agents on their respective Accounts, to 5th January 183 - - - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Paid into the Exchequer by the Receiver General on account of the Revenue - | | |
| Paid into the Exchequer on account of the Commissioners for repairing the roads between London and Holyhead, and for Menai and Conway Bridges - - | | |
| Paid into the Exchequer in Ireland by the Receiver General in Ireland - - | | |
| Charges of Management of the General and Two-penny Post Offices; viz. | £. s. d. | |
| Salaries and Allowances - - - - - - - - | | |
| Special Services and Travelling Expenses - - - - | | |
| Conveyance of Mails, &c. - - - - - - | | |
| Expenses of Packets - - - - - - - - | | |
| Tradesmen's Bills - - - - - - - - | | |
| Rents, Taxes and Tithes - - - - - - - | | |
| Law Expenses - - - - - - - - | | |
| Stationery and Printing, also Postage on official Letters - - | | |
| Superannuation Allowances - - - - - - - - | | |
| Offices abolished - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Miscellaneous Payments - - - - - - - - | | |
| Abatements out of the Gross Produce of the Post Office Revenues - - - | £. s. d. | |
| Allowances for Letters overcharged or returned - - - | | |
| Repayments of Postage by the Receiver General, for Postage of Letters on Ordnance and Barrack Services in Ireland - - | | |
| Net Amount of Annuities and Pensions granted by Parliament, paid by the Receiver General, after deducting Land Tax and Civil List Tax - - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Imprested by the Receiver General to Packet Agents - - (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Payments by the Receiver General to Postmasters and Agents in discharge of the Balances due to them - - - - (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Surcharges removed - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Balances due from Deputy Postmasters and others, including Surcharges - - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE - - - £. | | |
| This General Account is - - - - - - Even and Quit. | | |

## - - - - - - Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12.

5th January 183 , as exhibited by the COMPTROLLER GENERAL of H. M. CUSTOMS, for AUDITING the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

| DISCHARGE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| PAID or remitted by the Receivers and Collectors in Great Britain to the Receiver General - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Paid into the Exchequer in Ireland by the Receivers and Collectors there - - | | |
| Imprested by Collectors in Ireland and Scotland to other Collectors, to enable them to carry on the Service at their respective Ports - - - - - - (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Imprested by the Collector at Leith to the Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, the amount of which Imprest has been accounted for to the Auditor of the Exchequer in Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Salaries, Pay and Allowances: | £. s. d. | |
| In England and Wales—Out-Ports - - - - - | | |
| In Ireland - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| In Scotland - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Payments upon Debentures for Drawbacks and for Bounties, and upon Certificates of Over-Entries: | £. s. d. | |
| In England and Wales—Out-Ports - - - - - | | |
| In Ireland - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| In Scotland - - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Monies transferred from the Accounts of the Collectors to the Account of Consolidated Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - (*Charge and Discharge.*) | | |
| Balances due from Receivers and Collectors on 5th January 183 - - - | | |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE - - - £. | | |
| This General Account is - - - - - - Even and Quit. | | |

Appendix, No. 13.

## Appendix, No. 13.

LETTER from *G. R. Porter*, Esq. to Dr. *Bowring*, M. P. Chairman of the Committee on Colonial Accounts.

Sir,

In compliance with the desire expressed by the Committee on Colonial Accounts, of which you are Chairman, I have examined, as carefully as time would admit, the "Blue Books" last received from each of the British Colonies, with the view of ascertaining, generally, the state of completeness and correctness in which the various Returns which those documents should contain have been made.

In order to exhibit at one view the actual and comparative merits of the Returns made for each Colony, and to avoid the necessity of troubling the Committee with a long report upon each, I have prepared the accompanying Table (A.), showing, under the 19 principal heads of information which they are intended to convey, the manner in which the colonial functionaries have acquitted themselves of this part of their duty.

It will be seen from this Table that there are only three of the Colonies, out of thirty-six, from which the Returns have been satisfactory in all respects.

Those Colonies are, Trinidad, Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

Two Colonies, Grenada and Malta, have each failed in only one particular.

The books from the Bahamas, the Mauritius, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Gibraltar, are each defective on two points.

Nova Scotia, Dominica, Berbice, Honduras, the Ionian Islands, Gambia and Sierra Leone, have failed each on three points.

Five other Colonies; viz. Prince Edward's Island, Antigua, Demerara, Jamaica and Bermuda, have each sent defective Returns on four points; and of the remaining fourteen Colonies,

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 failed on - - 5 points | 1 failed on - - - 9 points |
| 2 „ - - - 6 „ | 2 „ - - - 10 „ |
| 1 „ - - - 7 „ | 1 (Nevis) - - - 14 „ |
| 3 „ - - - 8 „ | and 1 (Heligoland) 16 „ |

The points of deficiency are not the same in the different Colonies, as will be seen from the inspection of Table (B.), in which the number of deficient or imperfect Returns under each of the heads of information is stated. The points of importance in regard to which failures have most occurred, are Population and Agriculture.

As the Committee may wish to know the manner in which the charge of imperfection attaches to the different Colonies, I further hand you Letter (C.), a few extracts from the notes or memoranda made by me during the progress of this examination.

The Committee will not, I trust, consider that I am travelling too far beyond the limits assigned to me in this inquiry, if I add, that, having in the fulfilment of my official duties had occasion to examine these "Blue Books" for a considerable series of years, I am enabled to bear testimony to the great and progressive improvement which those transmitted within the last two or three years exhibit over earlier volumes.

Statistical Department,
Board of Trade,
7 July 1837.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
*G. R. Porter.*

(A.)

| COLONY. | Receipt and Expenditure, and Comparative. 1. | Local Revenues. 2. | Colonial Military Expenditure. 3. | Public Military Expenditure. 4. | Return of Militia. 5. | Public Works. 6. | Legislature. 7. | Establishment. 8. | Pensions. 9. | Recapitulation of Establishment. 10. | Population. 11. | Ecclesiastical Return. 12. | Education. 13. | Coins, Exchanges, &c. 14. | Imports, Exports, and Shipping. 15. | Agriculture. 16. | Manufactures, &c. 17. | Grants of Land. 18. | Gaols and Prisoners. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Canada - 1835 | good | good | good | good | good | none | no return | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | imperfect | imperfect | good | good | good |
| Upper Canada - 1836 | good | good | none | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | imperfect (as explaind) | good | good | no return | no return | good | good | good |
| New Brunswick - 1835 | good | good | none | no return | good | none | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good |
| Nova Scotia - „ | good | good | none | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good |
| P. Edward's Island „ | good | good | none | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good |
| Newfoundland - „ | good | good | none | good | none | no return | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good |
| Antigua - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | no return | no return | good |
| Barbadoes - - 1834 | good | none | none | good | no return | no return | good | good | no return | imperfect | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | no return | no return | good |
| Dominica - - 1835 | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | no return |
| Grenada - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good |
| Demerara and Essequibo - „ | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good |
| Berbice - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | no return | good | good |
| Jamaica - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | imperfect | good | good | good | no return | no return | good | good |
| Montserrat - „ | good | good | good | good | good | no return | no return | good | good | no return | no return | good | imperfect | good | imperfect | no return | no return | no return | no return |
| Nevis - - „ | imperfect | none | good | no return | imperfect | no return | good | imperfect | no return | imperfect | no return | no return | no return | good | good | no return | good | no return | no return |
| St. Christopher - „ | imperfect | imperfect | good | good | no return | no return | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good | no return | no return |
| St. Lucia - - 1836 | good | none | none | good | good | no return | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | no return | good |
| St. Vincent - 1835 | good | none | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | imperfect | good | good | imperfect | no return | no return | no return |
| Tobago - - 1836 | good | none | no return | no return | good | no return | good | good | good | good | imperfect | imperfect | good | good | good | no return | good | no return | good |
| Tortola - - 1835 | none | imperfect | good | good | good | no return | good | good | no return | no return | good | good | imperfect | good | good | no return | good | no return | no return |
| Trinidad - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good |
| Bahamas - - „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | no return | good |
| Bermuda - - 1836 | good | good | no return | good | no return | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good |
| Honduras - - 1835 | good | good | no return | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good |
| Mauritius - - 1834 | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good |
| New South Wales 1835 | good | none | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good |
| Van Diemen's Land „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good |
| Swan River - „ | good | none | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good | imperfect | good | good | good | imperfect | imperfect | no return | no return | good |
| Gibraltar - - 1836 | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good |
| Malta - - „ | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good |
| Ionian Islands - „ | good | good | good | good | no return | good | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good |
| Ceylon - - 1835 | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good |
| Cape of Good Hope „ | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good |
| Gambia - - „ | good | none | no return | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | no return | good |
| Sierra Leone - „ | good | none | none | good | good | good | good | good | good | good | imperfect | good | good | good | good | no return | good | good | good |
| Heligoland - 1836 | imperfect | imperfect | no return | no return | no return | no return | no return | imperfect | no return | imperfect | imperfect | good | imperfect | good | no return | no return | good | no return | no return |

(B.)

Appendix, No. 13.

(B.)

| | Imperfect Returns. | No Returns. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Receipt and Expenditure | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| „ 2. Local Revenues | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| „ 3. Colonial Military Expenditure | - | 13 | 13 |
| „ 4. Public - ditto - ditto | - | 6 | 6 |
| „ 5. Return of Militia | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| „ 6. Public Works | - | 15 | 15 |
| „ 7. Legislature | - | 4 | 4 |
| „ 8. Establishment | 2 | - | 2 |
| „ 9. Pensions | - | 6 | 6 |
| „ 10. Recapitulation of Establishment | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| „ 11. Population | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| „ 12. Ecclesiastical Return | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| „ 13. Education | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| „ 14. Coins, Exchanges, &c. | — | — | — |
| „ 15. Imports, Exports and Shipping | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| „ 16. Agriculture | 8 | 15 | 23 |
| „ 17. Manufactures, &c. | - | 9 | 9 |
| „ 18. Grants of Land | - | 17 | 17 |
| „ 19. Gaols and Prisoners | - | 7 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 51 | 119 | 170 |

(C.)

LOWER CANADA:

*Population:*—No Return from one District. Births and Deaths from only one District out of five, that of Quebec. In all the Returns an evident mis-statement in regard to the proportion of the sexes.

*Imports:*—Into Quebec are given, exclusive of British Manufactures brought direct from the United Kingdom, unless subject to Duty under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The Return for Montreal contains the *value* of British manufactured Goods, but not *quantities*.

UPPER CANADA:

*Population:*—Not any Return of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Date of Census not stated, as the numbers differ from those of previous Returns, and there are not any Parochial Registers of Births or Deaths; the Census must have been recent, but this should always be mentioned.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

*Population:*—Not any Return of Births and Deaths.

NOVA SCOTIA:

*Population:*—The Census of 1827 is given, and the Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths in that year have been repeated every year since without explanation.

*Agriculture:*—The Return of 1827, repeated in every following year.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND:

*Population:*—Not any Return of Births and Deaths.

*Agriculture:*—Same Return as in 1833; repeated each year since.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

*Population:*—No date assigned to Census; the numbers have been repeated for several years without explanation. No Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths, a new Census being taken in 1836.

*Imports, &c.:*—Manufactures of Great Britain, the value given under one line, without any particulars of kinds or qualities.

*Agriculture:*—Some Returns under this head are *promised* in the Statement of 1836.

ANTIGUA:

*Pensions:*—£. 150. set down as Pensions to "The Society of the United Brethren for the Religious Instruction of the Slaves;" should not this rather be among the current expenses of Colonial Government?

*Population:*—No Census since 1821; the Population is *computed* at about 35,300 souls. Returns of Births and Deaths evidently imperfect; Births, 651; Deaths, 281.

BARBADOES:

*Population:*—No Census since 1829; Slave population ascertained by the registration in 1832. Births stated in the Blue Book, 5,301; Deaths stated in the Blue Book, 1,190, without any explanation. The Births would be 1 in 19 of the entire Population, which cannot be right, if applying to one year only. On the other hand, the deaths are only 1 in 85, which must also be wrong in the other direction.

*Imports and Exports:*—No details whatever given.

DOMINICA:

DOMINICA:
*Population:*—Returns of Births and Deaths given for the Town only.
*Imports, &c.:*—Same remark as for Barbadoes.

GRENADA:
*Population:*—No Return of Births and Deaths.

DEMERARA:
*Population:*—No Return of Births and Deaths.
*Education:*—No Return of number of Scholars.
*Agriculture:*—Only a summary for the whole Colony, and that confined to the principal articles of produce.

BERBICE:
*Agriculture:*—No Return of number of Acres cultivated, nor of stock, nor of prices.

JAMAICA:
*Population:*—Returns of Births and Deaths for several parishes not included.
*Ecclesiastical:*—Returns not included.

NEVIS:
*Militia:*—Officers' names given, but no Returns of numbers of the rank and file.

ST. CHRISTOPHER:
*Population:*—Births and Deaths not stated for four out of nine parishes.

ST. VINCENT:
*Population:*—No Return of any but Slaves, and no Return whatever of Births and Deaths.
*Education:*—Number of Scholars in principal School not given.
*Agriculture:*—Only quantities of principal articles of produce given.

TOBAGO:
*Population:*—All that is given under this head is an erroneous account of Births and Deaths, distinguished as to colour and religious profession; Births stated to be 715, and Deaths 132.

TORTOLA:
*Receipt and Expenditure:*—No Return of any receipt or expenditure, except the Local Revenues; Local Expenditure not particularized, but the whole sum collected said to have been paid on accounts passed by the Council and Assembly.

MAURITIUS:
*Population:*—Errors in addition of Births and Deaths.
*Agriculture:*—Return of 1831 repeated in each following year, but an intimation of the fact given.
*Grants of Land:*—No Return. It may be that no grants were made in 1834; but this should have been stated.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND:
*Population:*—Return of Births, Marriages and Deaths given in 7 only out of 15 Districts.
*Agriculture:*—Returns of Produce in 8 only out of 13 Districts.

SWAN RIVER:
*Population:*—No Return of Births, &c. except at the chief stations.
*Imports, &c.:*—No particular account kept.

GIBRALTAR:
*Imports, &c.:*—The Returns include only Wine, Spirits and Tobacco.

SIERRA LEONE:
*Population:*—Births and Deaths evidently incorrect:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Population - - - | 90 |
| Black ditto - - - | 34,709 |
| | 34,799 |

Births 244, or 1 in 142.
Deaths 80, or 1 in 435; cannot apply to White population only.

HELIGOLAND:
*Revenue, &c.:*—Expenditure £. 960; Revenue £. 40. No statement how the difference is supplied.
*Local Revenue:*—Receipt and Expenditure stated in one line to balance each other, and professing only to be an approximation to the truth.
*Establishment:*—Names only; Salaries not given.
*Population:*—Stated in round numbers.
*Education:*—Number of Scholars not given for two of the three Schools.

## Appendix, No. 14.

[*The last Three-monthly Post Office Returns received from the Colonies.*]

### GIBRALTAR.

*Dr.* *Edmund Cresswell*, Agent for His Majesty's Packets in *Gibraltar*, in Account Current with the General Post Office, for the Quarter ended 5th January 1837. *Cr.*

| 1836: | | £. | s. | d. | 1837: | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 6 | To Balance | 86 | 2 | 11¾ | Jan. 5 | By Dead Letters sent during the quarter | 21 | 11 | 11 |
| 1837: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | To Amount of Postage received during the quarter | 121 | 12 | –½ | – | By Postage returned to private persons, as directed in official letter, dated 28th November 1836 | – | 2 | 10 |
| – | To Dead Letters received during the quarter | – | 2 | 6 | – | By a Quarter's Salary (A.) | 12 | 10 | – |
| – | To Postage on 6 mis-sent Letters forwarded in official letter from General Post Office, dated 29th November 1836 | – | 3 | – | – | By Commissariat Certificate herewith sent | 150 | – | – |
| | | | | | – | By Balance | 23 | 15 | 9¼ |
| | £. | 208 | – | 6¼ | | £. | 208 | – | 6¼ |

I, Edmund Cresswell, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(signed) *Edmund Cresswell.*

Declared this 17th day of January 1837, before me,

(signed) *Thos. Robt. Harris*, Police Magistrate, Gibraltar.

(A true copy.) *C. T. Court*, Acct Genl.

### MALTA.

*Dr.* Agent at *Malta*, in Quarterly Account with General Post Office to 5th April 1837. *Cr.*

| 1837: | | £. | s. | d. | 1837: | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 6 | To Balance from last Quarter, brought forward | 183 | 14 | –½ | Jan. 15 | By Bills remitted; viz. | | | |
| – | To Mail from Corfu per Medea | 11 | 1 | 3 | | R. J. Bourchier on J. G. Seton, London £. 130 | | | |
| 14 | To ditto from Alexandria, per Firefly | 27 | 7 | 6 | | Sir Fred. Hankey on T. Hankey 30 | | | |
| 15 | To ditto to Algiers per Tartarus | 6 | 16 | – | | | 160 | – | – |
| – | To ditto to Gibraltar per ditto | 3 | 1 | 9 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to England per ditto | 18 | 12 | 9 | April 5 | By One Quarter's Salary | 37 | 10 | – |
| 19 | To ditto from Gibraltar per Blazer | 6 | 13 | 6 | – | By One Quarter's Allowance for Stationery | 2 | 10 | – |
| – | To ditto from Falmouth per ditto | 7 | 5 | 9 | | | | | |
| 20 | To ditto to Alexandria per ditto | 7 | 14 | 6 | – | By Unclaimed Letters remitted herewith to the Dead Letter Office | 36 | 3 | 10½ |
| 21 | To ditto to Corfu per Firefly | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Feb. 4 | To ditto from Alexandria, per Blazer | 20 | 13 | – | – | By Balance | 286 | 2 | 4½ |
| 5 | To ditto from Corfu per Firefly | 12 | 15 | 11 | | | | | |
| 6 | To ditto to Algiers per ditto | 1 | 11 | 6 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to Gibraltar per ditto | 1 | – | 4 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to England per ditto | 7 | 12 | – | | | | | |
| 22 | To ditto from Falmouth per Volcano | 17 | 15 | 11½ | | | | | |
| – | To ditto from Gibraltar per ditto | 9 | 13 | – | | | | | |
| – | To ditto from Algiers per ditto | 1 | 7 | 6 | | | | | |
| 23 | To ditto to Corfu per ditto | 8 | 16 | 11 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to Alexandria per Blazer | 8 | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| Mar. 10 | To ditto from ditto per ditto | 21 | 14 | – | | | | | |
| – | To ditto from Corfu per Volcano | 8 | 17 | 7 | | | | | |
| 11 | To ditto to Algiers per ditto | 2 | – | – | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to Gibraltar per ditto | 3 | 16 | 11 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to England per ditto | 15 | 5 | 2 | | | | | |
| 18 | To ditto from Falmouth per Hermes | 29 | 11 | 3 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto from Gibraltar per ditto | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | | |
| 19 | To ditto to Alexandria per Blazer | 9 | 7 | – | | | | | |
| 20 | To ditto to Corfu per Hermes | 5 | 13 | 2 | | | | | |
| 30 | To ditto from ditto per ditto | 6 | 19 | 1 | | | | | |
| April 3 | To ditto from Alexandria, per Blazer | 16 | 4 | – | | | | | |
| 4 | To ditto to Gibraltar per Hermes | 1 | 13 | 6 | | | | | |
| – | To ditto to England per ditto | 11 | 5 | 8 | | | | | |
| 5 | To Loose Letters received during the Quarter | – | 11 | 3 | | | | | |
| – | To Postage received from Agent at Corfu | 12 | 18 | – | | | | | |
| – | To Dead Letter Account, copy herewith | 1 | – | 2 | | | | | |
| | £. | 522 | 6 | 3 | | £. | 522 | 6 | 3 |

I, Richard James Bourchier, Agent for His Majesty's Packets at *Malta*, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(A true copy.) *C. T. Court*, Acct Genl.

(signed) *R. J. Bourchier*, Agent.

# GENERAL POST OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Incorporated Account Current of the *Canadas* with *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, &c., Quarter ended 5th July 1836.

*Dr.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - In Account with the General Post Office, *London* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Cr.*

| CHARGE. | Sterling Dollars, at 4/4 each. £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| To Balance due by Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, 5th April 1836 | - - - | 7,193 10 5½ |
| To - ditto - due by - - - - - ditto - - of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - - - ditto | - - - | 1,484 12 4 |
| To - ditto - due by Postmasters in - ditto - - - ditto | - - - | 314 7 10 |
| To Amount of Postage of Towns in Lower Canada | 3,237 8 5 | |
| To - - - ditto - - - in Upper Canada | 5,140 12 10½ | |
| To - - - ditto - - - in Nova Scotia, with which Quebec keeps Accounts | 707 17 4 | 11,351 17 7½ |
| To - - - ditto - - - in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. | 1,729 13 11 | |
| To - - - ditto - - - on the line of road to Quebec | 536 5 1 | |
| To Amount of Way and Ship Letters, and Undercharges, in Upper and Lower Canada | 107 10 4½ | |
| To - ditto - - - ditto - - - in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. | 25 8 5½ | 132 18 10 |
| To - ditto - of Unpaid Letters from England to Halifax | 261 2 1½ | |
| To - ditto - of Paid Letters for England from Halifax | 37 7 11 | 301 5 – |
| To - ditto - - - ditto - - - from Quebec | 2 14 11½ | |
| To these two Sums, being Errors pointed out by the Accountant at Quebec, per Minute of Sept. 9th; *viz.* 1*s.* and 7*s.* 5½*d.* | - - - | – 8 5½ |
| | £. | 20,779 – 6½ |

| DISCHARGE. | Sterling Dollars, at 4/4 each. £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Cash remitted on account of this Quarter by Deputy Postmaster General of British North America | - - - | 2,600 – – | |
| By - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - of Nova Scotia | - - - | 500 – – | |
| By Salaries (Canada) | 1,663 11 5½ | 1,891 17 6½ | A. |
| By ditto - (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.) | 228 6 1 | | |
| By Travelling Charges (Canada) | - - - | 145 10 10½ | B. |
| By Mail Conveyance - (ditto) | 2,751 3 –½ | 3,216 7 9½ | C. N°1. |
| By - - ditto - - (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.) | 465 4 9 | | |
| By Ship Letter Gratuities (Canada) | 4 15 6½ | 13 12 1½ | C. N°2. |
| By - - ditto - - - (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.) | 8 16 7 | | |
| By Tradesmen's Bills (Canada) | - - - | 10 6 3½ | E. |
| By Rents and Taxes - (ditto) | 45 16 6 | 55 9 1 | F. |
| By - - ditto - - (Nova Scotia) | 9 12 7 | | |
| By Law Expenses (Canada) | - - - | - - - | G. |
| By Stationery, Printing, and Advertising (Canada) | 209 10 8½ | 304 4 – | H. |
| By - - ditto - - - ditto - - (Nova Scotia, &c.) | 94 13 3½ | | |
| By Overcharges, Missents, and Forwarded (Canada) | 1,169 16 2½ | | |
| By Amount of Forwarded, sent Postage to England from Quebec | 1 9 2 | 2,407 1 7½ | |
| By Overcharges, Missents, and Forwarded (Nova Scotia) including £.107. 5. 10½. Sts | | | |
| Dead Letters, sent to General Post Office, London | 1,235 16 3 | | |
| By Dead Letters sent to General Post Office, London, from Quebec | - - - | 274 16 8½ | |
| By - ditto - remaining in General Post Office, Quebec, to be opened by Order of 31st January 1801 | - - - | 178 2 5 | |
| By Miscellanies (Canada) | 5 1 6 | 53 9 3 | K. |
| By Premium or Difference on British Sterling Money (Halifax) | 48 7 9 | | |
| By Amount of Official Postage due by the Public Departments in Lower Canada and Upper Canada, to 5th July 1836, as per Statement | - - - | 4,735 15 3½ | |
| By Balance due General Post Office, London, by Deputy Postmaster General of British North America | - - - | 2,593 18 8½ | |
| By - - ditto - - - ditto - - - of Nova Scotia | - - - | 1,476 5 10 | |
| By Balances in hands of Postmasters in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | - - - | 322 3 – | |
| | £. | 20,779 – 6½ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Mem.*—Balance due by Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, &c. | 1,476 5 10 | |
| Balances due by Postmasters in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for which the Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia is responsible | 322 3 – | 1,798 8 10 |
| Letters remaining on hand | - - - | 178 1 2½ |
| | £. | 1,620 7 7½ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Mem.*—Balance due by Deputy Postmaster General of British North America | 2,593 18 8½ | |
| Letters remaining on hand | 718 11 2½ | |
| | £. | 1,875 7 6 |

(A true Copy.)
*C. T. Court*, Acct Genl.

(signed) *T. H. Stayner*,
Dep. Postmaster Genl.

(signed) *E. J. King*,
Accountant.

**Dr.** *John Wilson*, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General of *Jamaica*, Quarter ended 5th October 1836, in Account-current with the General Post Office, *London*. **Cr.**

| | CHARGE. | | | Army Sterling. | | | DISCHARGE. | | | Army Sterling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | | | | | | £. s. d. |
| | To Balances due at the 5th July last by Deputies | | | 2,331 3 4 | | | By Balance in favour of the Deputy Postmaster General at 5th July 1836 | | | 768 18 4 |
| A. | To Amount of Packet Letters between Kingston and Great Britain, &c. | | £. s. d. 858 6 – | | A. | | By Salaries to the Officers in the General Post Office, Kingston, and Commissions in lieu of Salaries to all the Deputies in the Island | £. s. d. 720 13 1 | | |
| B. | To the Amount of Packet Letters between Kingston and Carthagena, &c. | | 44 7 3 | | B. | | By Travelling Charges None. | | | |
| | | | | | C. | | By Riding Work, and Runners to and from Kingston | 718 9 11 | | 1,439 3 – |
| | To the Amount of unpaid Letters inwards between Kingston and the several Deputy Offices | £. s. d. 529 11 9 | | | D. | | By Packets. | | | |
| | | | | | E. | | By Tradesmen's Bills | 27 17 4 | | |
| | | | | | F. | | By Rent and Taxes | 113 6 2 | | |
| | To the Amount of Letters post-paid at Kingston | 52 18 8 | | | G. | | By Law Charges None. | | | 141 3 6 |
| | | | | | H. | | By advertising Account | – 16 6 | | |
| | To the Amount of Ship Letters under the Act 39 George III. received at Kingston | 9 8 10 | | | I. | | By Pensions None. | | | |
| | | | | | K. | | By Miscellaneous | 106 11 2 | | 107 7 8 |
| | | | 591 19 3 | | No. 1 | | By Cash for Remittances | | | 2,100 – – |
| | | | | 1,494 12 6 | 2 | | By Dead, Mis-sent and Overcharged Letters allowed to Deputy Postmasters in Jamaica | 329 10 1 | | |
| C. | To the Amount of Packet, Ship and Inland unpaid Letters outwards, and paid Letters inwards, charged upon the several Deputy Postmasters in Jamaica | | | 3,157 6 3 | 3 | | By Dead Letters returned to London, &c. Amount, Postage, of the Governor and Secretary, as per Certificates, from 1 July to 1 October | £. s. d. 89 15 – 155 11 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 245 6 1 | 574 16 2 |
| | To Balance in favour of the Deputy Postmaster-General at the 5th October 1836 | | | 820 – 11 | 4 | | By Arrears due by late Deputies at 5th October 1836 | | 63 10 6 | |
| | | | | | 5 | | By Balances due by Deputies in Office, 5 October 1836 | | 2,608 3 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,671 14 4 |
| | | | £. | 7,803 3 – | | | | | £. | 7,803 3 – |

JAMAICA.

I, John Wilson, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General of the Island of Jamaica, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(A true Copy.)
General Post Office,
9 June 1837.

*C. T. Court*,
Acct. Genl.

(signed) *John Wilson*,
D. P. M. Genl.

A GENERAL

Appendix, No. 14.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the whole Gross Receipts and Expenditure of the Colonial Post Offices, from the last Annual Accounts received.

| GROSS RECEIPTS. | EXPENDITURE. |
|---|---|
| £. 77,530. 5. 8½. | £. 30,239. 19. 11¾. |

Accountant General's Office, 6 July 1837.

*C. T. Court*, Acc[t] Gen[l].

A PARTICULAR STATEMENT from each Colony, distinguishing the External from the Internal Post Office Receipts.

| NAME OF COLONY. | Annual External Receipt. | Annual Internal Receipt. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. Stg. s. d. | £. Stg. s. d. |
| British North America | 3,622 9 11½ | 43,099 3 4 |
| Jamaica | 7,976 10 2 | 11,251 18 4 |
| Antigua | 917 16 11½ | — |
| Bahamas | 136 4 7 | — |
| Barbadoes | 2,161 6 7 | — |
| Berbice | 417 16 11 | — |
| Bermuda | 266 7 – | — |
| Demerara | 1,610 9 6½ | — |
| Dominica | 305 4 8 | — |
| Grenada | 645 3 5½ | — |
| Montserrat | 112 3 11 | — |
| Nevis | 174 13 4½ | — |
| St. Kitt's | 601 – 2½ | — |
| St. Lucia | 330 – 10½ | — |
| St. Vincent | 695 3 6 | — |
| Tobago | 449 4 6½ | — |
| Tortola | 99 5 10½ | — |
| Trinidad | 1,298 19 9 | — |
| Gibraltar | 411 11 1½ | — |
| Malta | 947 11 –½ | — |

General Post Office, 6 July 1837.

*C. T. Court*, Acc[t] Gen[l].

SALARIES paid by the *Jamaica* Post Office to the various Persons employed.

| | Per Annum, Sterling. |
|---|---|
| | £. s. d. |
| John Wilson, Deputy Postmaster General | 400 – – |
| John Scotland, Chief Clerk | 430 – – |
| William B. Hall, Assistant | 400 – – |
| Robert B. Lord, - ditto | 300 – – |
| George B. Bains, - ditto | 250 – – |

These Deputies allowed Ten per Cent. on the Gross Produce, year ended 10 October 1836.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Royal | 17 | 5 | 8 | Dry Harbour | 21 | 14 | 4 |
| St. David's | 4 | 2 | 8 | Rio Burno | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| Morant Bay | 31 | 2 | 8 | Duncans | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Port Morant | 20 | 8 | 4 | Falmouth | 140 | 5 | 8 |
| Bath | 9 | 2 | 8 | Little River | 8 | 17 | – |
| Manchioneal | 15 | 2 | 8 | Montego Bay | 205 | – | – |
| Annatt's Bay | 17 | 17 | – | Flint River | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Buff Bay | 15 | 12 | – | Lucia | 60 | 8 | 4 |
| Hope Bay | 4 | 14 | 4 | Green Island | 20 | 12 | – |
| Port Antonio | 34 | 8 | 4 | Old Harbour | 13 | – | – |
| Spanish Town | 215 | 17 | – | Vere | 17 | – | – |
| Rodney Hall | 24 | – | – | Clarendon | 28 | 8 | 4 |
| Peartree Grove | 5 | 8 | 4 | Chapleton | 23 | 2 | 8 |
| Highgate | 11 | 17 | – | Mandeville | 24 | 11 | 4 |
| Port Maria | 28 | 12 | – | May Hill | 46 | 17 | – |
| Moneague | 19 | 17 | – | Goshen | 32 | 8 | 4 |
| Bagnals | 5 | 17 | – | Lacovia | 26 | 8 | 4 |
| S. D. Lindon | 9 | 2 | 8 | Black River | 39 | 2 | 8 |
| Salt Gut | 7 | 17 | – | Robin's River | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| St. Ann's Bay | 41 | – | – | Savanna La Mer | 87 | 12 | – |
| Alexandria | 13 | 17 | – | Grange Hill | 2 | – | – |

General Post Office, 6 July 1837.

*C. T. Court*, Acc[t] Gen[l].

RETURN of ESTABLISHMENTS of the POST OFFICE in *North America*, stating the SALARIES wherever they exceed £. 50 per annum.

| | | £. Stg. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. A. Stayner | Deputy Postmaster General of Quebec | 500 | – | – |
| William Griffin | Clerk to ditto | 150 | – | – |
| E. J. King | Accountant | 300 | – | – |
| P. Daintry | 1st Clerk to ditto | 150 | – | – |
| William Kimlin | 2d Clerk to ditto | 100 | – | – |
| John Sewell | 1st Clerk Sorting Office | 300 | – | – |
| David Loyrie | 2d ditto ditto | 110 | – | – |
| A. Henderson | 3d ditto ditto | 80 | – | – |
| T. W. Langstone, | Principal Letter-carrier | 60 | – | – |
| John Barrett | Assistant ditto | 52 | – | – |
| E. T. Wordley | ditto ditto | 52 | – | – |
| W. H. Griffin | Surveyor | 150 | – | – |
| C. Berczy | ditto | 150 | – | – |
| Deputy Postmaster General of Halifax | | 220 | – | – |

These DEPUTIES allowed 20 per cent. on the Net Produce.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal Postmaster's salary | 311 | 10 | 8 | Dundas | 56 | 15 | 4 |
| Ditto ditto for Assistant | 155 | 15 | 4 | Hamilton | 134 | 17 | 4 |
| Kingston Postmaster's salary | 135 | – | – | London | 89 | 6 | – |
| Ditto ditto for Assistant | 54 | – | – | Niagara | 86 | 8 | – |
| Toronto City Postmaster's salary | 207 | 13 | 8 | Perth | 63 | 4 | 8 |
| Ditto ditto, Assistant | 67 | 10 | – | Peterboro' | 51 | 13 | 4 |
| Amherstburg | 72 | 19 | 8 | Prescott | 68 | 18 | 8 |
| Belleville | 81 | 8 | – | St. Catherine's | 56 | 14 | 8 |
| Brantford | 69 | 14 | 4 | Three Rivers | 57 | 5 | – |
| Brockville | 69 | 13 | – | St. John | 275 | 10 | 8 |
| Bytown | 94 | 17 | 4 | Fredericktown | 177 | 10 | – |
| Cobourg | 83 | 7 | – | Pictou | 61 | 11 | 4 |
| Cornwall | 93 | 1 | – | Miramichi | 68 | 19 | 8 |

General Post Office, 6 July 1837.

*C. T. Court*, Acct Genl.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

Dr. - - - Mr. PAIRMAN, of *Barbadoes*. Per Contra - - - Cr.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance due 5th October 1836 | | 724 | 9 | 4¼ |
| To British Letters sent from London and Falmouth in | 1st Sept. Mail | 61 | 6 | 11½ |
| | 2d ditto | 59 | 7 | 3 |
| | 1st Oct. Mail | 56 | 15 | 4½ |
| | 2d ditto | 57 | 15 | 11 |
| | 1st Nov. Mail | 60 | 13 | 7 |
| | 2d ditto | 50 | 4 | 8 |
| | | 346 | 3 | 9 |
| To British and Island Letters mis-sent and re-directed, received from other Islands and Settlements, as per Account to | 5 Oct. 1836 | 9 | 18 | 11½ |
| To Island Letters received from other Islands and Settlements, as per Account to | 5 Oct. 1836 | 142 | 1 | 8 |
| To Post-paid Letters sent to London and Falmouth to | 5 Jan. 1836 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| To Ship Letters | | — | | |
| | £. | 1,234 | 16 | 10¾ |

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By One Quarter's Salary due 5 Jan. 1837 | | 25 | – | – |
| By dead, mis-sent, returned and re-directed Letters sent to London | 5 Oct. 1836 | 139 | 1 | 10¾ |
| By Incidental Disbursements | | — | | |
| By Ship Letters | | — | | |
| By Cash | | 100 | – | – |
| Balance due 5 January 1837 | | 970 | 15 | – |
| | £. | 1,234 | 16 | 10¾ |

Memorandum.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought down | | | |
| Deduct Bills and Commissariat Certificates not yet paid | | | |
| Estimated remaining Balance £. | | | |

Pro formâ Account.

*** Should the Postmaster have any observations to make on this Account, he is desired to transmit them forthwith in a separate Letter addressed to the Secretary.

(Examined) *C. T. Court*, Acct Genl.

Appendix,

## Appendix, No. 15.

A RETURN of any ORDERS or MINUTES of the TREASURY for introducing a general system of SILVER CURRENCY into the COLONIES. Appendix, No. 15.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 11 February 1825.

MY Lords have under their consideration the state of the currencies in the several British Colonies and Possessions abroad, as they affect the expenditure for the Public Service, both Military and Civil.

They consider it as being highly expedient that they should avail themselves of the present period of peace, and of the means which appear to be now at their disposal, for introducing a fixed and uniform medium of exchange for all transactions connected with the Public Service, in the place of the various, fluctuating and anomalous currencies which have been created under the pressure of temporary emergency, or with views of local and peculiar expediency, in many of these Colonies and Possessions during the war, and which have been productive of much private and public inconvenience.

In these Colonies the Spanish dollar has generally been the prevalent current coin, and the standard by which the value of other currencies, whether metallic or paper, has been determined.

That coin has been the medium of payment to the troops on foreign stations generally; but the rate in sterling money, at which it has been issued to the army, has not been the same at all those stations; nor has that rate, in any case, been fixed in conformity with the intrinsic value of the coin.

In the West Indies, in America, on the Western Coast of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Mauritius, and at New South Wales, it has been reckoned in payment to the army at 4*s.* 8*d.*, while at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean it has been issued at 4*s.* 6*d.*

At some of these places payments are made to the forces in other coins than Spanish dollars, but in those cases the value of such coins has been regulated by the Spanish dollar, assuming the value of the latter at the army rate fixed for each station.

These established rates are of long standing, and many of them founded upon authorities, of the origin of which there are no distinct records in this office.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar, as compared with British standard silver at the Mint price of 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce, is about 4*s.* 3-79*d.*, orsome what less than 4*s.* 4*d.*; and at the market prices of silver, which have prevailed for some time past, it is scarcely above 4*s.*

It appears, therefore, that the prices at which dollars are now issued to the British troops abroad are considerably higher than the real value of the coin, or its value in British money at the Mint price of silver; and the army would have cause to complain, if they had not antecedently, during a great length of time, enjoyed the advantage of receiving that coin at a rate much below the value into which it was convertible in British currency through the medium of the exchanges.

Remonstrances have, however, proceeded from several of the foreign stations, on behalf of the army, on account of the rate at which the dollar is now issued; and although the change by which a more correct issue of the pay of the troops abroad must be introduced will be unavoidably attended with a considerable degree of expense, My Lords deem it just and necessary to adopt measures for that purpose.

They must, at the same time, observe, that by the regulations adopted for the pay of the regimental officers, that valuable class of the public servants, who would otherwise be the most seriously affected by the disadvantages of this army rate of exchange, are wholly freed from its inconveniences; and as they have for many years past enjoyed the option of receiving their pay either from the military chest at the station where they are serving, or through their agents in England, by which means they have the full benefit of the state of the exchange when it is more favourable than the army rate, and the advantage of the army rate when it is less so, the inconvenience has, therefore, since that regulation been confined to officers on the staff, and some others, who, as well as the private men, receive their pay from the military chest alone, and who are in some degree indemnified by the mode in which those supplies in kind are procured for them, which to a certain extent are defrayed by stoppages from their pay.

In considering this subject with a view to the introduction of a better mode of paying the army abroad, My Lords advert to the circumstances which affect the supply of the Spanish dollar at the present time. Some difficulty in procuring it in sufficient quantities is occasioned by the diminished produce of the mines; while, on the other hand, the established character of that coin, on account of its formerly well-known uniformity of weight and fineness, has been materially affected by diversities lately introduced in the coinage in America, whereby it has been rendered less fit for the payments which are now under consideration.

Under these circumstances it appears to My Lords, "that the fittest medium for the payment of the forces, and the best standard of circulation for the British Colonies and Possessions where these anomalies have hitherto prevailed, will be the silver and copper

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currencies now in circulation in this country, provided the same be made convertible, at the will of the holder, into the standard gold currency of the United Kingdom by means of bills of exchange, to be given at a rate to be fixed for such station by the officer in charge of the military chest, or some other public authority.

Owing to the rate at which silver is by the Act 56 Geo. III., c. 68, converted into coin at the Mint (which is considerably above its general market value), as well as its former Mint price, this currency would not be liable to be withdrawn by private speculation from the Colonies; while, on the other hand, its ready convertibility, by the means above mentioned, into that money which is the legal tender for large payments in this country, would secure its circulation at the same value in the Colonies.

As there would exist no inducement to export a currency of this description to foreign countries, so, on the other hand, if the rate at which bills would be obtainable for it upon England be fixed in such manner as to be about equal to the expense and risk of bringing it to England, the danger of any inconvenience from its re-importation into this country would in like manner be avoided.

This rate My Lords conceive to be about three per cent. from almost all of the stations to which these measures would be applicable; and they would therefore direct, in the first instance, generally, that the officer in charge of the commissariat should give a bill for 100*l.* on this board for every 103*l.* in British silver currency, such rate being subject to future regulation in any case in which it may, on experience, be found to be too high or too low for the purpose which it is intended to secure.

Upon these grounds, therefore, My Lords will direct supplies of silver coin to be prepared for remittance to the several stations abroad, so as to furnish a sufficiency for the probable wants of each as speedily as possible. They desire that the agent for commissariat supplies will take the necessary steps for that purpose.

But as the substitution of this currency for the Spanish dollar, even in the payments from the military chest to the troops, can only be gradually effected, and as it may in many cases be still expedient to employ that coin as a medium of payment at a fixed rate as compared with British currency, My Lords are of opinion that it should (when necessary) be issued at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* the dollar, being a fraction of a farthing only above its intrinsic value, at the rate of 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce of standard silver; and also that all other coins in use in the Colonies should, if used under any special expediency for making payments from the military chest, be issued at the same rate, as nearly as may be, with reference to their intrinsic value as compared with that of the Spanish dollar.

Their Lordships desire that letters be written to the commanders of the forces, and to the officers in charge of the commissariat on each station abroad, conveying to them the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into execution, and directing that the rate at which the Spanish dollar and other coins are hereafter to be issued for the pay of the troops be adopted from the 24th of the months next succeeding the receipt of the instructions.

Let the attention of the commanders of the forces be called to the rates at which certain allowances in money are made within their respective commands for forage, lodging, &c. &c., which, having been fixed in British money with reference both to the expense of the articles and to the value of the currency in which the payments were made, will require a revision upon the introduction of the changes hereby directed. They desire, therefore, that Boards may be appointed at each station for inquiring into the subject of these allowances, and for reporting what alterations should be made in their nominal sterling rates, so as to keep the real amount of them at least as low as they are at present, for which purpose the reduction must in all cases be equal to the difference between the present army rate of the dollar and the proposed new rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* for that coin.

Let the officer in charge of the commissariat be also instructed, that all unliquidated engagements with contractors or other persons are to be completed according to the terms of those engagements; but that, in all future contracts, the commissariat should reserve to itself the option of paying the contractor either in British silver or in bills upon this board, at the rate above stated of 100*l.* in such bills for every 103*l.* in money; and further, My Lords desire that the commissaries be directed not to grant bills on any occasion for British money at any other rate.

If at any time there should not be a sufficiency of British silver at the disposal of any commissary for carrying on the service at his station, he is then to advertise for Spanish dollars or other coins, by public competition, for his bills on this board, and is to accept the lowest tender; the dollars or coins so purchased to be issued invariably to the troops at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* for the Spanish dollar, and at proportionate rates for other coins, according to their intrinsic values as compared with the Spanish dollar valued at that rate.

Let copies of this Minute be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, for their information, and also to the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, and to the Lords of the Admiralty, in order that the former may give instructions for the issue of pay to the officers and men of the several establishments under their orders abroad, in conformity with these regulations, and that the latter may give similar directions through the Paymaster of the Marines with respect to the detachment stationed at Bermuda, to whom it appears that their pay is now issued in dollars at the rate of 4*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{3}$*d.* sterling per dollar. My Lords presume that the Board of Admiralty will think it right to put that detachment upon the same footing hereafter as the troops of the line, with respect to the issue of their pay, and the stoppages to be made from it.

Transmit copy of this Minute, also, to Mr. Wilmot Horton, for the information of Lord Bathurst, and request he will move his Lordship to cause the necessary communication of the

the measures hereby directed to be made to the Governors of the several Colonies, together with such instructions as may appear to his Lordship to be proper for ensuring a due attention on the part of those Governors to the execution of them. Desire, also, that he will move Lord Bathurst to point out to the Governors of Nova Scotia and Demerara the expediency of taking some measures for the gradual reduction of the paper circulation issued for colonial purposes and under colonial authority in those Colonies, and of making it exchangeable, until it be finally reduced to that which it purports to represent.

With respect to the currencies which now constitute the chief circulating medium at New South Wales, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, some more special directions appear to be necessary in order to the introduction of the measures which are the subject of this Minute into those Colonies.

### New South Wales.

The accounts are kept in the British denomination of money, namely pounds, shillings and pence; but there are few if any British coins circulating, the Spanish dollar being the most ordinary and common medium of exchange, and which passes at various values with reference to the pound sterling, according to the transaction to which it is applied.

The Spanish dollar, in private transactions of trade and commerce, is rated at 5*s.*
in payment to the troops, at 4*s.* 8*d.*
in payment of salaries to civil servants, 4*s.*
in payment by the Government for supplies, 5*s.*
in payment to the Government for duties, at the average rate of exchange.

This state of things appears to My Lords to be highly objectionable; and they are of opinion that it would be expedient to provide, that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for payment of money in the Colony, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, at the will of the debtor, and that the Spanish dollar should also be issued and paid in all Government transactions at the same rate.

That all engagements contracted previously to the day to be so named, either by the Government or by individuals, shall be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17*s.* 4*d.* in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or in dollars computed at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, by which a debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present. If at any time it should be absolutely necessary to introduce into circulation any other description of coin than British or Spanish dollars and their proportions, the value at which it should be taken should be accurately fixed with reference to the quantity of fine silver contained therein, as compared to the quantity contained in British standard silver at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, or in Spanish dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each; a statement of which, with respect to several of the coins, My Lords have caused to be extracted from the tables of assay recently made at the Mints both at London and Paris, and which have been found to verify each other.

### Sierra Leone.

The accounts are kept, as at New South Wales, in the British denominations of money; and the dollar is, in all transactions of commerce, taken at 5*s.* each, and is issued to the troops at 4*s.* 8*d.* My Lords are therefore of opinion that it would be expedient to provide that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for the payment of money, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, at the will of the debtor; and the latter coin should, after that day, be issued and received in all Government payments, on account of Government, at the same rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* each. But it should be provided that all engagements already contracted, either by the Government or by individuals, should be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17*s.* 4*d.* in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or dollars computed at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, by which the debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present.

### Mauritius.

The currency has chiefly been Spanish dollars and paper dollars, supposed to be of the same value as Spanish dollars, but these paper dollars have been at various times considerably depreciated. Instructions, however, have been recently transmitted to the Mauritius, which provide, if not for the immediate liquidation of the whole of the paper dollars, at least for raising their value to that of the Spanish dollar, and for their gradual reduction. It may therefore be stated that the general circulation is Spanish dollars and various coins of India; and when the dollar is quoted with reference to British money, it is called equal to 5*s.*: the various coins of India are valued in circulation with reference to the Spanish dollar at that rate.

The Spanish dollars (and other coins in proportion) are issued to the troops at 4*s.* 8*d.*, and to the civil servants at the same rate.

My Lords are of opinion that currency should be given to the British silver coin, and that any debt in dollars should be considered as discharged by a payment in Spanish dollars or British money, at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* British money for each dollar; and that in all cases where it may be necessary to issue Spanish dollars to civil or military servants for salaries or otherwise, they should be issued at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* each, and that all other silver coins

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usually circulating at the Mauritius should be issued at a fixed value with reference to their intrinsic value, as compared with British standard silver at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce troy, or with Spanish dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each. It further appears to My Lords that it would be expedient to form tarifs of the duties now payable to the Crown in British money, and to impose all new duties in the same currency, leaving the parties to pay the same in any other coin authorized to circulate in the Mauritius at the established rates, by which the accounts of the Government may be immediately kept in the denomination of British money. A provision should also be made, similar to that proposed with respect to New South Wales and Sierra Leone, for payment of any debts which may have been contracted previously to a day to be named, in money of British denomination, but which debts are by usage payable in dollars at 5*s.* each.

### Cape of Good Hope.

The Spanish dollar was formerly issued to the troops at this station universally, and at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* each, but they never obtained any considerable general circulation, and latterly their use has been almost discontinued in issues to the troops, who have been paid in the paper rix dollar, computed at the current rate of exchange; there is at present, in fact, no metallic circulation at this Colony, and the paper money is not exchangeable against any metallic money, nor has it any real fixed value with reference to metallic money. The nominal value of the rix dollar is 4*s.*, but it has for many years been at a very considerable discount in exchange for bills upon England, and its real value, with reference to those bills, has not, upon an average of two or three years, been more than 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling. My Lords feel that it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, to introduce a metallic currency into this Colony, without either providing for the immediate payment of the whole of this paper money, or fixing a rate at which it should be received both in public and private transactions, and made exchangeable by the Government, at the will of the holder, for metallic money, or for bills upon this board. With reference to the average rate of exchange as above stated, it appears to My Lords that 1*s.* 6*d.* per rix dollar may be considered as a fair rate, and they are therefore of opinion the rix dollar should be declared equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* in British silver money, and, with a view to prevent it from falling below that rate, that it shall be at all times exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for bills upon this Board, at the rate of 103*l.* in value of rix dollars, computed at 1*s.* 6*d.* each for every 100*l.* bill; and that, after the arrival of a sufficient amount of British metallic money in the Colony, no paper brought in to be exchanged for bills upon this Board should be re-issued, but that such paper money should be cancelled and wholly withdrawn from circulation, and that none other in lieu thereof should thereafter be issued; and it is their Lordships' opinion that the paper money withdrawn from circulation should be sent to this country as vouchers for the bills which may be drawn on account of it: by this measure it is presumed that the value of the paper money would be maintained at its fixed rate with reference to British money.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation which have been from time to time issued at the Cape of Good Hope is about 3,108,000, and the total amount of bills upon this board, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would therefore be about the sum of 226,000*l.* But as a part of those rix dollars was issued by a Government establishment, called "The Lombard Bank," upon various securities, the sums which may from time to time be paid upon these securities should be applied towards the liquidation of this paper money. It is not, however, their Lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation, but that such portions only should be cancelled as may from time to time be brought in by individuals in exchange for bills upon this board, and that the paper money which may be received for rates, taxes or other revenue, should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure, except such paper money as may represent a less sum than ten rix dollars, which should not, after the arrival of British metallic money, be re-issued, but should be cancelled and sent home as vouchers to the accounts, as should also rix dollars equal in amount to the sum paid to the Lombard Bank in liquidation of the debts due to that establishment.

As the rates, taxes, &c. are at present imposed in this Colony in rix dollars, and as it appears to My Lords that it would be extremely convenient to introduce into all the Colonies belonging to the United Kingdom the same description of money, My Lords are of opinion that it would be expedient to establish a new Schedule of Rates, Duties, &c. payable to the Crown, in which Schedule the present rates in rix dollars, and the new rates in British money at the proposed fixed rate of the rix dollar, should be specified, and that all collectors and other officers of Government at the Cape of Good Hope should be required to render their accounts in British money.

### Ceylon.

The currency of this island is very various, and consists of rix dollars coined in England for its use, of many of the coins of India, of Spanish dollars, and of paper rix dollars.

The rix dollar coined in England expressly for the use of Ceylon is rated very much above its intrinsic worth measured by British currency, and neither that nor the paper rix dollar is exchangeable, at the will of the holder, at its nominal rate against British money or any other description of coin; the consequence naturally is, that in all transactions of exchange the silver rix dollar is rated with reference to its intrinsic and not its nominal value; and a very considerable depreciation of this coin appears to exist. Of this depreciation numerous complaints have been made from the civil and military servants of the Colony, who receive their salaries in this description of currency at its nominal rate; but, as some

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some compensation for the loss which they sustain, they are permitted to exchange a certain portion of their salary, or rather to receive it in debentures, or in bills payable in Great Britain, which are granted at the nominal par. The rix dollars last coined in Great Britain were equal in weight and fineness to one-third of a Spanish dollar; consequently, taking the Spanish dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.*, they are worth only 1*s.* 5⅓*d.*, although they are nominally rated at 1*s.* 9*d.* It appears to My Lords that the value of the rix dollar should be rated more nearly to its intrinsic worth as compared to the Spanish dollar, and that the silver rix dollar as well as the paper rix dollar should be made exchangeable, at the will of the holder, at such reduced value, either for British coins, or for bills upon this board. My Lords are therefore of opinion that the value of the silver and paper rix dollars should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in order to prevent the paper rix dollars from falling below that value, that an authority should be conveyed to the Governor to draw bills upon the agent of the island in England, in sums of not less than 100*l.*, for any amount of paper rix dollars which may be tendered at the colonial treasury, at the rate of 103*l.* value of rix dollars for every 100*l.* bill, and that instructions should be sent to the Governor that the paper rix dollars so brought in for bills should be cancelled and transmitted to this country as vouchers for the bills drawn, and that none other in lieu thereof should be issued to replace the paper money thus withdrawn from circulation; by which measure it is to be presumed that the value of this paper money, while any part of it remains in circulation, will be maintained at its fixed rate with reference to British money, and will be gradually paid off and cancelled.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation, and issued upon the credit of the Government, and the amount of debentures bearing various rates of interest which have been issued in exchange for those rix dollars, is about 4,041,900, and the total amount of the bills to be drawn, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would be about the sum of 296,000*l.*; but a part of that sum will be supplied from the funds appropriated as a sinking fund for the redemption of those rix dollars, and even the remainder will be gradually drawn for, as it is not their Lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation, and that the paper money which may be received by Government for rates, taxes, &c., should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure.

It appears to My Lords that, after the promulgation of these orders, neither the civil nor military servants of the Colony should receive bills upon England upon any other terms than other individuals, namely, for Spanish dollars or other coins at the current or market rate of exchange, and for British money, or for metal or paper rix dollars, at the rate of a bill of 100*l.* for every 103*l.* of British silver coin, or metal or paper rix dollars.

The rates, taxes, &c. in this island being at present imposed in rix dollars, My Lords deem it expedient that the same arrangement should be adopted in respect thereof as that proposed for the Cape of Good Hope, namely, that a new Schedule of all the rates, duties, &c. payable to the Crown should be framed, in which Schedule the present rates in rix dollars and new rates in British money at the proposed fixed rate of the British dollar should be specified, and that all collectors and other officers of the Government of Ceylon should be required to render their accounts in British money.

My Lords further think that, from the date of the receipt of their instructions, no debenture bearing interest payable in Ceylon or in this country should upon any account be granted, and that the Governor should be instructed to transmit an account of those now outstanding, distinguishing those the interest of which is payable in Ceylon from those the interest of which is payable in Great Britain, and specifying also the conditions upon which the debentures were issued, and the periods when they will become payable, in order that such arrangements may be made, with the aid of the sinking fund established for the liquidation of these debentures, as may ensure their liquidation at the time they may respectively become due.

Transmit copy of this Minute to Mr. Wilmot Horton for the information and consideration of the Earl Bathurst, and request he will inform My Lords if his Lordship concurs in the proposed measure, and if so, whether, in his opinion, application should be made for an order of his Majesty in council for giving effect to these arrangements in the Colonies of New South Wales, Mauritius, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, and Sierra Leone, or whether the same may be more conveniently carried into effect by his Lordship directing the Governors of these several Colonies to issue proclamations for carrying these arrangements into effect.

Transmit copy of this Minute to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and to the Commissioners of Audit respectively, for their information.

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COPY of COMMISSARIAT CIRCULAR, No. 93, dated 21 April 1825.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 21 April 1825.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to transmit, for your information, copy of an order in council, bearing date the 23d March last, relative to the circulation of British silver money in the several British Colonies and Possessions abroad.

I am, &c. &c.

To Commissary General ———. (signed) *G. Harrison.*

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At the Court at Carlton House, 23 March 1825.

Present,

The KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty at this board, by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that they have given directions that his Majesty's troops serving in the several British Colonies and Possessions abroad should in certain cases be paid in British silver and copper money, and that, with a view of securing the circulation of such money in those Colonies, it would be expedient that an order in council should be issued, declaring that in all those Colonies where the Spanish dollar is now, either by law, fact or practice, considered as a legal tender for the discharge of debts, or where the duties to the Government are rated or collected, or the individuals have a right to pay in that description of coin, that a tender and payment of British silver money to the amount of 4*s.* 4*d.* should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of one Spanish dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount of debt:

And whereas it has been further represented by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that with respect to the Cape of Good Hope, where there are not any Spanish dollars in circulation, but where the circulation consists entirely of paper rix dollars and its proportions, and with respect to Ceylon, where the circulation consists of silver and paper rix dollars as well as of a variety of other coins which are generally received and paid with relation to their value as compared with rix dollars, it would be expedient that a tender and payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* in British silver money should be considered as equivalent to a tender and payment of one such rix dollar so current at the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum, and also that British copper money should be made a legal tender in all the British Colonies for its due and proper proportions of British silver money as by law established in Great Britain, but that no person should be compelled to take more than 12*d.* in copper money at any one payment: His Majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(signed) *C. C. Greville.*

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COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 21 September 1827.

MY Lords read their letter of the 12th February 1825, detailing the terms upon which British money was to be issued to the troops at the several foreign stations, and directing that the same should be received into the military chest at the fixed rate of 103*l.* British silver money for a bill upon this board for 100*l.* sterling.

My Lords have had under their consideration communications from several foreign stations in regard to this rate, from which it would appear that from many stations British money can be returned to this country at a less expense than 3*l.* per cent., in consequence of which it is the interest of parties to send this money to England, rather than to pay it into the military chest.

Let a circular letter be written to the several officers of the commissariat, and to the several officers commanding the forces, acquainting them respectively that My Lords have had under their consideration the rate at which British silver money is directed by the letters of this board of the 12th February 1825 and 5th March 1825, to be received into the military chest in exchange for bills upon this board; and having reason to believe that from many stations the money can be returned into this country at a less charge than three per cent., they are pleased to direct that public notice be given, that from the 24th of the month next after the publication of the notice, bills will be granted upon this board for British money paid into the military chest at the rate of a bill for 100*l.* for every sum of 101*l.* 10*s.* paid into the military chest in British money. Acquaint them further that some misunderstanding has prevailed with respect to their Lordships' intentions in regard to the amount of the bills to be drawn upon this board in exchange for British silver. Their Lordships have no objection to these bills being drawn for fractional sums, and for any amount in one bill which may be required above 100*l.*, nor do they object to bills being drawn even for less sums than 100*l.* where those bills are required for actual and *bonâ fide* remittances, or for the private accommodation of individuals, though it would be inconvenient if the number of bills should be greatly multiplied; they will therefore intrust it to the discretion of the commissary, under the direction of the commander of the forces, to refuse to grant bills for less sums than 100*l.*, if it should appear that the number of bills to be drawn would be multiplied to an inconvenient degree by a continuance of the indulgence.

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*Bills for Stores, &c.* Method of conducting the payments by departments, in cases where bills are receivable for sale of stores, &c., *Paterson* 1253, 1254——Those drawn upon the Paymaster-General are chiefly at three and ten days' sight; some few at longer dates, *Paterson* 1263.

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*Casual and Territorial Revenues.* The accounts of casual and territorial revenues of the different colonies are sent to the Colonial Office under special instructions from the Secretary of State, *Murdoch* 697–708.

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*Christopher, St.* See *Population.*

*Civil Charges.* See *Cape of Good Hope. Malta.*

*Civil List Revenue.* See *Bermuda. Prince Edward's Island.*

*Clerks.* Returns of clerks employed under the collector of customs in the different colonies in the collection of the duties, the preparation of accounts, and the correspondence of the port, *App. p.* 178.

*Collectors of Customs.* Those making payments which are not authorized are surcharged with the amount, *Woodhouse* 422——Employed in the collection of the duties of customs in the respective colonies, and in enforcing a due observance of the laws relating to trade, navigation and the registry of vessels, and other duties, *App. p.* 178.

See also *Comptroller of Customs.*

*Collectors of Revenue.* By the Treasury instructions all collectors of revenue are required to pay over the proceeds of their collections to the colonial treasury at least twice a month, *Gairdner* 823.

*Colonial Accounts.* See *Accounts,* 1.

*Colonial Advances.* See *Cape of Good Hope.*

*Colonial Audit Board.* Was established by Act of Parliament in 1814; colonies to which that establishment referred, *Brande* 11–13——The duties of this office have been transferred to the General Audit Office, under the Act 2 Will. IV. c. 26, *Brande* 16, 17——Instructions given by the Audit Board, as to the improvements they wished to be introduced into the mode of keeping the accounts, were first given in 1815, *Brande* 19.

*Colonial Auditors.* See *Accounts,* 1. *Auditors.*

*Colonial Bank.* The accounts of the colonial bank are to be kept in dollars and cents, in the same manner as the accounts are kept in the United States, *M'Queen,* 1396–1404——Amount of the notes to be issued by the colonial bank; all holders of the colonial bank notes will be entitled, whenever they require it, to receive Spanish dollars for them, *M'Queen* 1408–1412——From the establishment of this bank, the exchanges between the colonies, America, England and the Spanish colonies will be conducted with less variation and expense than hitherto, *M'Queen* 1414–1418——The operations of the bank, when fully established, will tend to lessen the transport of bullion to a great degree, except in the event of some emergency, *M'Queen* 1416, 1417——Its notes will be payable wherever there is a branch belonging to it, *M'Queen* 1419——Cannot extend itself to the Canadas, neither can it establish branches there; its charter limits it entirely to the West Indies, *M'Queen* 1426, 1427——By their charter are obliged to advertise every year in the London Gazette, and in every island where they have a branch, the exact state of their affairs, *M'Queen* 1428.

*Colonial Chest.* See *Crown Lands.*

*Colonial Revenue.* See *Mauritius. New South Wales. Revenue.*

*Colonial Services.* See *Malta.*

*Colonial Treasury.* See *Newfoundland. New South Wales.*

*Colonies.* There is no money paid to the colonies by authority of the Colonial Office, *Murdoch,* 684——Very desirable to introduce a more regular system of accountancy in the colonies having legislative assemblies, as they suffer greatly from a true statement of their finances not being had and understood in this country, *M'Queen* 1450——There would be no difficulty in introducing one uniform system applicable to all the colonies, although the currency differs in nearly all of them, *M'Queen* 1451–1453.

See also, *Births, Marriages and Deaths. Criminal Returns. Crown Colonies. Crown Lands*; and each colony under its respective name.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Commandants of Quarters.* Their services are gratuitous; they have a civil and criminal jurisdiction in their districts, to a limited extent, *Souper* 1077.

See also *Population Returns.*

*Commissariat Department.* By the Treasury Minute of 30 September 1831, the agent for commissariat supplies is required to furnish annual abstracts of all payments made by officers of the commissariat in or for each colony, under certain heads, *Brande p.* 4——The commissariat accounts of Trinidad are sent direct through their own department, *Souper* 1069, 1070——Books kept by the commissariat department in the colonies were the same as are generally used in mercantile offices, *Wemyss* 1462–1466——Sources from which the commissariat receives money; principally from the Treasury; in some cases from the colonial chest, *Wemyss* 1467, 1468——Payments on account of the commissariat are generally made in the colonies in British silver, and occasionally in gold, *Wemyss* 1476.

Examination as to the manner in which certain transactions are entered in the books of the commissariat; by whom they are made; whether the commissariat accounts are audited previous to being sent home, *Wemyss* 1476–1508——Manner in which monies expended in the colonies by the commissariat are voted by Parliament, *Wemyss* 1509–1522——The original accounts of the commissariat are sent home; the duplicates remain with the accountant; they are considered his own property, *Wemyss* 1537–1539——The commissariat in New South Wales, besides his own stores, is entrusted with those of the ordnance and naval departments; description of the naval stores, *Wemyss* 1558–1568.

See also *Correspondence of Audit Board with Colonial Departments.*

*Commissions.* The ambulatory commission sent out in 1823 to some of the oriental colonies, related to every thing connected with the public establishments in the colonies; they did not suggest any thing particular with respect to the forms of the accounts, *Brande* 21——Commission appointed in 1830 to inquire into all matters and things connected with the revenue and expenditure of the several colonies and foreign possessions; colonies to which they confined their inquiries; suggestions made to the Treasury by the commissioners, *Brande* 22–25.

*Committee of Accounts.* Is formed generally of members of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, *M'Queen,* 1378, 1379. 1438–1444.

*Committee of the Council.* See *Crown Colonies. Trinidad. West India Colonies.*

*Comptroller of Customs.* The comptroller acts as a check and control on the accounts and proceedings of the collector of customs in the different colonies, *App. p.* 178.

*Condemnations.* Under the existing laws, no condemnations of goods seized in the colonies are necessary; if not claimed within a month they are taken to be condemned, and disposed of accordingly, *Woodhouse,* 953.

*Consolidated Fund.* See *Crown Colonies. Customs.*

*Contingent Charges.* See *Malta.*

*Convict Fund.* See *Malta.*

*Correspondence of Audit Board with Colonial Departments.* The commissioners of audit correspond direct with the colonial accountant or auditor, except in special cases, *Brande* 124, 125; *Hamilton,* 254–257. 314——In case of information being required as to the commissariat accounts, the Audit Board communicate direct with the commissariat accountant, *Wemyss,* 1541–1548.

*Credit.* See *Crown Lands.*

*Criminal Returns.* No criminal returns made from the colonies; officers of the colonies should be instructed to send a criminal statement, as nearly as possible in the form of the amended returns now laid before Parliament, as to the state of crime in the United Kingdom, *Porter* 894.

*Crown Colonies.* No Crown colony returns any surplus revenue to the Consolidated Fund; some of them support portions of their military establishments, *Brande* 61.——There is some provision for local examination of accounts in all of them; in the larger an auditor is appointed, and in the smaller there are committees of the council, *Brande* 64–66——The governors of Crown colonies are directed annually to make out an estimate of their revenue and expenditure for the succeeding year, *Brande* 83–86——The accounts of the Crown colonies are more easily understood than those of colonies having legislatures of their own, *M'Queen* 1448.

See also *Audit Office. Auditors. Blue Books,* 1. *Governors of Colonies.*

*Crown Lands.* They are sold under general regulations, according to the demand; course pursued in cases of applications for sales of Crown lands in the colonies, *Brande* 81——Officers employed in the sale of Crown lands in the several colonies do not make any direct returns to England; they are rendered in the general accounts of the colony, *Brande* 109——Are sold by public auction after being advertised for three months in the

Government

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Crown Lands*—continued.

Government Gazette, *Gairdner* 808, 809——Terms upon which the Crown lands will be disposed of in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, *Gairdner* 810, *p.* 87——The net receipts from the sale of Crown lands are paid into the colonial chest, *Gairdner* 821, 822——Scarcely any land sold in Western Australia belonging to the Crown; very large grants made when the colony was first formed is the cause thereof, *Gairdner* 851, 852——No doubt that credit is given in sales of Crown lands; instructions sent out that all lands shall be paid for at the end of one month from the purchase, *Gairdner* 854-867——Return of lands sold in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive, stating the amount sold in each year, the produce of the sales, and the amount of purchase-money received in each year, *App. p.* 184.

See also *Malta. New South Wales. Van Diemen's Land.*

*Crown Revenues.* See *Bermuda. Brunswick, New. Canada. Cape of Good Hope. Malta. Newfoundland. North American Colonies. Nova Scotia.*

*Currency.* English money sent out to Trinidad was purchased by the merchants as soon as issued; English currency generally at a small premium, *Souper* 1103-1106——The attempt to substitute and keep up English currency in Trinidad has failed, *Souper* 1110, 1111——There is no paper currency in Trinidad; Spanish silver and gold, together with colonial coins, consisting of quarter, eighth and sixteenth parts of dollars in silver, *Souper* 1112-1117——The House of Assembly in Jamaica wished to limit the legal tender of silver to 5*l.*, in order to prevent confusion, and to keep the small coin sent from England in circulation in the island, *M'Queen* 1387——Supposed amount of silver in circulation in Jamaica; the idea of introducing a general system of silver currency in all the West India colonies has been abandoned, *M'Queen* 1390-1394——In the Spanish colonies at Cuba, Porto Rico and in the Danish island of St. Thomas, the whole of the accounts are kept in dollars and parts of dollars, and in the latter island in a very inferior Danish coin, called stivers, *M'Queen* 1399.

See also *Domingo, St. Paper Currency. Silver Currency.*

*Customs, Board of.* Are, by a Treasury Minute of 30 September 1831, required to furnish an abstract of the expenses of any establishment under their board in the colonies which are not defrayed from the colonial revenues; also returns of gross collections made by them, &c., *Brande p.* 5——Arrangement made with them recently, by which they take the control of that branch of revenue in the colonies, *Hamilton* 291.

Return of the establishment of customs in the under-mentioned colonies acting under the authority of the Board of Customs in London, stating the name and amount of salary of each person receiving above 50*l.* per annum, the duties of the office he holds, and by whom appointed; stating also whether any and what other office or offices is or are held by him, and the amount of salary and duties of such other office: Andrew's, St., New Brunswick, *App. p.* 176; Ann's, St., *App. p.* 174; Annotta Bay, *App. p.* 174; Antigua Bay, *App. p.* 172; Barbadoes, *App. p.* 172; Bathurst, River Gambia, *App. p.* 178; Berbice, *App. p.* 173; Bermuda, *App. p.* 174; Cape Breton, *App. p.* 175; Cape of Good Hope, *App. p.* 177; Demerara, *App. p.* 173; Dominica, *App. p.* 173; Falmouth, *App. p.* 174; Grenada, *App. p.* 172; Halifax, Nova Scotia, *App. p.* 175; Helena, St., *App. p.* 178; Hobart Town, Van Diemens' Land, *App. p.* 177; John's, St., New Brunswick, *App. p.* 176; Kingston, Jamaica, *App. p.* 173; Kitt's, St., *App. p.* 172; Launceston, *App. p.* 177; Lucia, St., *App. p.* 173, 174; Mauritius, *App. p.* 177; Montego Bay, *App. p.* 174; Montreal, *App. p.* 176; Montserrat, *App. p.* 172; Morant Bay, *App. p.* 174; Nassau Bahamas, *App. p.* 174; Nevis, *App. p.* 174; Newfoundland, *App. p.* 175; Port Antonio, *App. p.* 174; Port Elizabeth, *App. p.* 177; Port Maria, *App. p.* 174; Prince Edward's Island, *App. p.* 176; Quebec, *App. p.* 176; Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, *App. p.* 174; Sierra Leone, *App. p.* 178; Simon's Town, *App. p.* 177; Sydney, New South Wales, *App. p.* 177; Tobago, *App. p.* 173; Tortola, *App. p.* 173; Trinidad, *App. p.* 173; Vincent, St., *App. p.* 172.

*Customs Duties:*

1. *Generally.*
2. *Accounts kept by the Customs.*
3. *Nature of those furnished to the Audit Office.*
4. *In West India Colonies.*

1. *Generally.*

Where the revenue of the colony generally is at the disposal of the Crown and not under a local legislative assembly, any deficiency in the revenue of the customs would be paid out of the general revenue of the colony, *Brande* 90, 91——The bulk of the duties payable in the several colonies are payable into the local treasury, *Brande* 108——The whole amount of the customs collected should, the same as any other colonial revenue, be paid into the colonial treasury, *Hamilton* 292-297——Loss to the British public of 14,000*l.* by the custom-houses existing in the colonies, *Woodhouse* 372-374——This loss is progressively decreasing, in consequence of the reduction of the salaries, *Woodhouse* 375, 376. 395, 396——No payments made but such as have been authorized by the Treasury and the

*Customs Duties*—continued.

1. *Generally*—continued.

Board of Customs, *Woodhouse* 414——One class of duties are under the management of the commissioners of customs and at their disposal, and the other at the disposal of the colony, after payment of certain charges previously fixed by the Treasury, *Woodhouse* 424, 425.

2. *Accounts kept by the Customs.*

Evidence respecting the forms of the accounts in use in the customs establishments of the different colonies since 1828; they are considered sufficiently explicit as regards the different items, and are not susceptible of any improvement, *Woodhouse* 925–1019 ——Gross amount of the custom-house receipts in the colonies; proportion paid into the colonial chest; amount remitted to the Consolidated Fund; amount drawn by the customs on the Consolidated Fund, *Woodhouse* 363–375——Account showing the gross collections made by officers of the customs in the colonies under the management of the Board of Customs, the expenses incurred, from what funds paid, and the appropriation of the proceeds in the year 1835, *Woodhouse p.* 61, 62——Examination thereon, 363–375. 397–401. 424–432. 457, 458.

3. *Nature of those furnished to the Audit Office.*

The Audit Office have no efficient control over the colonial receipts as regards the customs, *Hamilton* 1124–1130. 1141, 1142 ——Two accounts rendered by the customs to the Audit Office, the one the general Custom-house account, and the other on account of the receiver-general, *Hamilton* 1131–1141——Vouchers which accompany the accounts sent to the Audit Office by the Custom-house, *Hamilton* 1144, 1145——Form of abstract of the general account of Her Majesty's customs for one year, as exhibited by the comptroller of Her Majesty's customs, and stated by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, *App. p.* 192, 193.

4. *In West India Colonies.*

Arrangement made with regard to the West India colonies in the payment of the customs, *Brande* 92–94——All customs duties are levied in sterling currency in Trinidad, *Souper* 1095–1117.

See also *Accounts. Bermuda. Brunswick, New. Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. Collectors of Customs. Comptroller of Customs. Grenada. Honduras. Jamaica. Newfoundland. Parliamentary Returns.*

*Custom-house Officers.* Some of the North American legislatures have made a special provision for the payment of their customs officers, *Brande* 92——In all the colonies the officers of the customs are acting under a deputation from the commissioners in London; they are their officers; they correspond with and make their returns to them, *Smith* 176–188——Those in the colonies are nominated by the Lords of the Treasury, and receive their commissions from the Board of Customs, *Woodhouse* 384–387——The whole of the customs which are collected in Jamaica are collected by agents appointed by the Custom-house authorities here, and by them paid over to the colonial chest, *M'Queen* 1351–1352 ——They have the enforcement of the navigation laws, the management of the liberated Africans, and other incidental matters in Jamaica, *Woodhouse* 455.

See also *Fees. Halifax. Tonnage Duty.*

D.

*Debts.* On examination of the books of the Navy and Ordnance Offices, large sums of money were found to be due from private individuals and foreign governments, *Abbott* 1327, 1328.

*Demerara.* The accounts of Demerara are kept in guilders, *M'Queen* 1449.

See also *Agriculture. Customs. Education. Paper Currency. Population Returns.*

*Deposits.* See *Malta.*

*Deputy Postmaster.* See *Jamaica.*

*Dock Yards.* The navy accounts are not kept by double entry at the dock yards; the expenditure there is brought into double entry in London, *Briggs* 581.

*Dollars.* The great demand for dollars for the United States causes the exchange to be so much against the Island of Jamaica, that the small coin in circulation there is passed away for dollars at any discount the merchants give, *M'Queen* 1389.

See also *Domingo, St. Exchanges.*

*Domingo, St.* The circulation of St. Domingo is equally uniform, both French and Spanish, *M'Queen* 1400, 1401——Two descriptions of dollars in circulation there; the island dollar is not worth half the Spanish dollar, *M'Queen* 1401–1403.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Dominica.* See *Customs, Board of. Imports and Exports. Population Returns.*

*Double Entry.* The whole of the accounts of the navy department are kept by double entry, *Briggs* 575–587——The system has been introduced into the paymaster-general's department, *Briggs*, 599; *Haultain* 1189–1191; *Paterson* 1227, 1228——The system of double entry was introduced into the paymaster-general's department in consequence of an order from the Treasury, *Paterson* 1280–1282——The system of double entry has been introduced into the general accountancy of the East India Company, and the results have proved it to be satisfactory, *Mills* 1637, 1638——It is perfectly practicable to bring matters into such a system of accounts by double entry as to include every expenditure. *Briggs* 597–601. 663–667; *Mills* 1639–1640——The introduction of the system of double entry as regards the accounts in public offices would be attended with great advantage to the public, *Abbott* 1288–1290——Saving that might be effected from the introduction of double entry into the books of the Treasury and every subordinate department of Government, *Abbott* 1320–1324.

See also *Accounts. Excise Department. Stores*, 4.

*Droits of the Crown.* See *Malta.*

E.

*East India Company.* Amount received quarterly from the East India Company by the paymaster-general for army services, *Haultain* 1201.

See also *Double Entry. Stores*, 4.

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.* See *Malta. Cape of Good Hope.*

*Ecclesiastical Returns.* See *Jamaica.*

*Education.* Defective nature of the returns contained in the blue books of the following colonies relative to education: Demerara, Heligoland and St. Vincent, *App. p.* 197.

*Escheats.* See *Malta.*

*Estimates.* There are no estimates properly so called sent from any of the colonies; the annual returns may however be considered as estimates, *Smith* 140–143——The colonial estimates are generally framed on inspection of the last returns and statements received from the colony requiring a grant, *Smith* 216–224——Further examination thereon, *Smith* 232–234——Form of estimate to be submitted by the governors of colonies to the Secretary of State, and evidence thereon, *Hamilton* 1154–1156, *p.* 116–119——As the basis of all good accountancy there must be a well-arranged and uniform system of estimates, *Hamilton* 270. 1154–1156; *Abbott* 1294——Description of the books necessary for that purpose, *Abbott* 1294–1306.

See also *Crown Colonies.*

*Examination of Accounts.* See *Audit Office.*

*Exchanges.* In all the public accounts, where the British currency is not the currency of the colony, the rate of exchange is 4*s.* 4*d.* for a Spanish dollar, and a corresponding rate with respect to the other silver coins; in Ceylon it is only 4*s.* 2*d.*, *Brande* 69, 70—— The rate of exchange in Trinidad varies according to the demand for bills, *Souper* 1096–1098.

See also *Colonial Bank.*

*Excise Department.* The system of double entry is being introduced into this department; saving to the public annually from its introduction, *Abbott* 1310–1317.

F.

*Falmouth.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Fees.* Those formerly received by custom-house officers in the colonies have been abolished since January 1825, *Woodhouse* 491, 492.

See also *Cape of Good Hope. Newfoundland.*

*Fines.* See *Bermuda. Malta. Militia. Newfoundland.*

*Fish.* See *Cabildo*, The.

*Foreign Governments.* See *Debts.*

*Forfeitures.* See *Bermuda. Malta. Newfoundland.*

*French System of Accounts.* In France the vouchers are classed under their different heads; when payments are made they are arranged according to the head of the service, *Briggs* 594–596——The French government have paymasters stationed at every place where money is receivable, and it is paid to them on behalf of the treasury, *Briggs* 611.

G.

*Gairdner, Gordon,* Esq. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Senior clerk in the Colonial Office: colonies under his more particular cognizance, 778, 779——Models of the accounts required are generally sent out to the different colonies, 780——Colonial accounts are audited by the Audit Board; no examination of the accounts with reference to the Appropriation Act ever made at the Colonial Office, 790–797——Act for the general appropriation of the revenue for the year 1837 in Van Diemen's Land, 799, *p.* 84–86 ——Colonial accountant is required to send home with every item of expenditure the voucher for that expenditure, 801——Whether the governors of colonies have the power of sanctioning deviations from the Appropriation Act, 805, 806——Mode of disposing of Crown lands in Australian colonies, 808, 809——Terms upon which the Crown lands will be disposed of in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 810–816, *p.* 87.

Land revenue of New South Wales, 817, 818——Of Van Diemen's Land, 818–820 ——The net receipt on the sale of Crown lands is paid into the colonial chest, 821, 822 ——They are audited like the general revenue of New South Wales, 824—— Reports from Colonel Arthur contain statistical information as to the progress of his government, 826–833——Amount of revenue and expenditure for the year 1835 for Van Diemen's Land, 831, 832——Surplus revenue over expenditure, and manner it is disposed of, 834–846. 848–850——Extract from a despatch, dated 15 Nov. 1834, from the Right Hon. T. S. Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency Major-General Bourke, governor of New South Wales, respecting defraying the expense of the convict department of that colony, 846, *p.* 90–92, *ques.* 847.

Scarcely any land sold in Western Australia belonging to the Crown; very large grants made when the colony was first formed, 851, 852——No doubt credit is given for sales of lands; instructions sent out that all land shall be paid for at the end of one month from the purchase, 854–867——10*l.* per cent. is deposited as the security for completing the purchase, 865, 866——Minute of the lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land on addressing the legislative council on an estimate, 871, *p.* 93–99.

*Gambia.* Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 20 December 1822, under which the accounts from this colony were referred to the Colonial Audit Board, *Brande* 14, 15.

*Gibraltar.* Pays a surplus revenue into the military chest; it is applied in aid of the army expenditure, *Smith* 235——Witness is not aware of a custom-house there; if there is any, the officers are not dependent on the Board of Customs here, *Woodhouse* 392——All letters for Gibraltar must have the postage paid previous to being put in the office, *Johnson* 501——The storekeeper there transacts every thing relating to the Navy and Victualling Boards, *Briggs* 622–624.

See also *Imports and Exports. Post Office.*

*Government Notes.* See *Paper Currency.*

*Governors of Colonies.* Instances in which their reports of revenue and expenditure have been referred by the Secretary of State to the Treasury, *Brande* 76, 77——Have no power to alter any colonial tax without the sanction of the Treasury; they might possibly recommend, in submitting their next annual estimate, that some modification should be made, *Brande* 78, 79. 82——Are directed to send home, at the expiration of every three months, returns of the receipts and expenditure of their respective governments, *Smith* 133——Are required to make up, at the end of the year, and send home as soon as possible after the beginning of the ensuing year, a set of returns which are comprised in a book usually called the blue book, *Smith* 133.

The governors of the Crown colonies send to the treasury the annual accounts of those colonies as audited by the local auditors, *Smith* 133——They are held responsible for the proper appropriation of the revenue to the expenditure, *Smith* 144——Are directed to make out the accounts for the blue books in the sterling denomination of currency, *Smith* 170 ——They cannot incur any new expenditure without the sanction of the Secretary of State, *Smith* 225——Have no power of sanctioning deviation from the Appropriation Act after that Act has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, *Gairdner* 805, 806—— May, on their own responsibility, draw warrants on the treasurer, which the latter would pay, whether the service was included in the estimate or not, *Souper* 1038, 1039.

See also *Taxes.*

*Grants of Land.* In the blue book for 1834 there is no return of the grants of land in the Mauritius, *App. p.* 197.

See also *Crown Lands.*

*Grenada.* Examination as to the items contained in the statement of receipts and disbursements of customs with respect to Grenada, *Woodhouse* 477–486——Particulars of the disbursements at Grenada for the year 1835 by the Board of Customs, *Woodhouse* 486, *p.* 68.

See also *Customs, Board of. Population Returns.*

*Grog-Shops* or *Public-Houses.* See *Cabildo,* The.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Guilders.* See *Demerara.*

*Gunpowder.* The gunpowder sent out to New South Wales was placed under the charge of an ordnance serjeant in a particular part of the fort, *Wemyss* 1606–1615.

H.

*Halifax.* Grant made by the Colonial Assembly of Halifax towards the salaries of the Custom-house officers, *Woodhouse* 462, 463.

See also *Customs, Board of.*

*Hamilton, Otho.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Inspector under the commissioners for auditing the public accounts; formerly in the Colonial Audit Office; on its abolition transferred to his present department, 248–250——Statement of all accounts of Crown colonies and other accounts of colonial receipt and expenditure rendered to the Audit Office, 252, 253——Mode of obtaining the accounts when not properly remitted, 254–258——Colonies from which accounts have been received, with the dates to which the accounts are made up, 261, 262——State of examination of the accounts at the Audit Office, 263–266——Steps taken by the Audit Office to introduce a more regular system of accounts in the colonies, 268–273——The total receipt and expenditure represented by the blue book does not, in some cases, agree with the expenditure in an audited account, 274–277——No statements of the receipt and expenditure, as they daily occur, are sent to the Audit Office, 278–283——The whole amount of the customs collected should (the same as any other colonial revenue) be paid into the colonial treasury, 292–297.

Instructions of the Audit Board as to the period of closing colonial accounts, 298——Nature of the security possessed by the public that the revenues are properly and regularly received in the colonies, 299–302——Store accounts rendered to the office from the colonies, 303–305——Statement as to the improvements required in the mode of keeping the colonial accounts, 306–309. 314——All inaccuracies in the accounts are communicated to the Treasury, 315–317——A perfect colonial account could not in all cases be made up from any document held by the Audit Office, 318–325——Process of auditing colonial accounts; number of persons employed in the examination, &c. 327–332——Further suggestions with reference to the state of the accounts, as regards the keeping them in the currency of the country, 335, 336——[Statement referred to in queries, 259, 260.]

[Second Examination.] The Audit Office exercises no efficient control over the colonial receipts as regards the customs, 1124–1130. 1141, 1142——Examination as to the form in which the accounts of the customs are rendered to the Audit Office, 1131–1141——Vouchers sent by the Custom-house to the Audit Office with their accounts, 1144–1145——Difference in the mode of managing the accounts of customs and Post Office, and evidence thereon, 1147–1150——Gross receipts of the Post Office are checked by the declaration of the accountant-general, &c. 1151–1153——Form of estimate to be submitted to the Secretary of State for colonial accounts, 1154–1156, *p.* 116–119——Recommendation by the Audit Board that in no case should colonial treasurers be allowed to act as receivers of revenue, 1158, 1159.

The Board of Audit correspond with the Treasury direct, not with the office of the Colonial Secretary of State, 1160, 1161——Proposed form of an account, by which the total receipt and expenditure of each colony might be exhibited, 1162, *p.* 121——Abstract of the produce of the revenue of the colony of New South Wales in the years ended 1 December 1835 and 1 December 1836 respectively, showing the increase and decrease under each head, 1163, *p.* 122——There is no verification of the store accounts of the colonies beyond the examination of the local auditor, 1165–1171.

*Hansard, Luke G.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has examined the blue books produced to the Committee; number of volumes; might be condensed so as to form one volume of 700 pages; the expense of printing would be about 600*l.* or 800*l.*; supposed cost of printing one as a specimen, 565–572.

*Haultain, Terrick.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant paymaster-general, 1172; manner in which the payments are made in that office, 1173–1176——List of books used in the department of the assistant paymaster-general; the paymaster's department; the accountant-general's department, *p.* 124, 125; examination respecting the mode in which entries are made in the cash book of the Paymaster-General's Office, 1180–1188——The system of double entry has been introduced, 1189–1191——No money received by the paymaster-general, except through the Bank of England, 1197–1204——Weekly returns of the cash account of this office are furnished to the Treasury, 1212, 1213——The mode of payment is the same in all the departments of the office, the only difference is the name of the order presented, 1216–1222——Amount of saving produced in this office from the consolidation and simplification of the accounts, 1223–1225.

*Helena, St.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Heligoland.* Amount of the revenue and expenditure of, *App. p.* 197.

See also *Education. Local Revenue. Population Returns. Revenue.*

*Hobart Town.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Honduras.* There is no custom-house establishment at Honduras, *Woodhouse* 390.

*Howe,* Mr. Is postmaster of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; holds his appointment under the postmaster-general; he renders a separate account, which is consolidated into one head under British North America, *Johnson* 545.

I.

*Imports and Exports.* Defective nature of the returns contained in the blue books transmitted from each of the following colonies, with respect to the nature and amount of its imports and exports: Barbadoes; Canada, Lower; Dominica; Gibraltar; Newfoundland; Swan River, *App. p.* 196, 197.

See also *Mauritius.*

*Imprest Agent.* See *Navy.*

*Incidental Charges.* See *Cape of Good Hope. Malta.*

*Internal and External Postage.* See *British North America.*

*Ionian Islands.* They are considered in theory to be an independent state; the government sends annual returns of its receipt and expenditure, in order that the British Government may be cognizant of the mode in which the revenues of the islands are applied, *Smith* 138, 139——The government there pays 35,000*l.* a year into the military chest, by virtue of the treaty of Paris, *Smith* 235, 236.

*Jamaica.* The whole of the sum collected for customs duties under Acts prior to 18 Geo. III., in Jamaica, is absorbed in the payment of salaries, *Woodhouse* 428, 429. 432——Amount of custom-house duties collected in Jamaica which do not fall under the cognizance of the Board of Customs here, *Woodhouse* 434-442——Whether the customs department in this colony now under the English management could not be transferred to colonial management, *Woodhouse* 443-448——The deputy postmaster there is held responsible for all the revenues of the island, and gives bond for them, *Johnson* 536-539. 556——There is a great deal of specie in the island, but there is not much in circulation, with the exception of the loan advanced by this country, *M'Queen* 1382——Accounts presented to the House of Assembly, Jamaica, in 1836, *M'Queen* 1337, *p.* 133-138——The accounts in Jamaica are clearer and better kept than in the other legislative colonies, *M'Queen* 1448——Ecclesiastical returns are not included in the blue books received by the colonial office from this colony, *App. p.* 197.

See also *Appropriation Act. Blue Books. Committee of Accounts. Currency. Custom-house Officers. Dollars. Land Tax. Loans. Paper Currency. Population Returns. Postmasters. Post Office. Receiver-General of Jamaica. Silver Currency.*

*Johnson, William.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, Post Office, 493——Colonies furnishing Post Office returns, 494-503——Gross amount of the Post Office colonial revenues, 504-516——Amount of internal and external postage received from Jamaica and the British North American colonies, 517-519——Mode of paying postmasters in those colonies, 520, 521——The whole of the packet establishment, in relation to the West Indies, the Mediterranean and America, are paid by the Admiralty, and not out of the Post Office revenues, 524——The annual account of receipts of the colonial Post Office is made up at the Post Office here, 531——In British North America all accounts relative to the post-office are examined previous to their being sent home, 533——Examination as to the appointment of postmasters in the colonies, 536-556——Deputy postmaster-general is held responsible for the receipts of his deputies and has the right of appointment in British North America, 556——No accounts from the Mediterranean or Gibraltar, 558, 559——Or Heligoland, 563, 564.

J.

*Judicial Establishment.* See *Cape of Good Hope. Malta.*

*Judicial Fines.* See *Prince Edward's Island.*

K.

*Kingston (Jamaica).* See *Customs, Board of.*

L.

*Land Revenue.* Amount of land revenue in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, *Gairdner* 817, 818. 820——Statement of the produce of the land revenue of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive, showing the charge defrayed therefrom, and the consequent balance at the end of the year, *App. p.* 184.

See also *New South Wales.*

*Land Tax.* Sum received in Jamaica for land tax; it is similar to the land tax in England, *M'Queen* 1354.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Landing Surveyor.* Is the superior officer of the landing department, and superintends the proceedings of the landing waiters, *App. p.* 78.

*Landing Waiters.* They take an account of goods landed, with a view to the collection of the duties due thereon, and superintend, when necessary, the shipment of goods for exportation, *App. p.* 178.

*Launceston.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Law, Courts of.* See *Malta.*

*Legislative Assemblies.* See *Appropriation Act. Auditors. Blue Books.*

*Liberated Africans.* See *Custom-house Officers.*

*Licenses.* Amount paid for licenses to the cabildo for the sale of spirits, *Souper* 1083.
See also *Newfoundland.*

*Loans.* Sum advanced by the British Government to the Island of Jamaica; it was sent out at the value of 66*s.* to the pound of silver; the island will sustain a loss of 10*l.* per cent., *M'Queen* 1358, 1359. 1382–1384.
See also *Malta.*

*Local Auditors.* See *Auditors. Crown Colonies. Stores.*

*Local Revenue.* In the return received from Heligoland, receipt and expenditure stated in one line to balance each other, *App. p.* 197.

*Lockers.* They are employed under the warehouse-keeper to superintend the receipt and delivery of goods from the bonding premises, *App. p.* 178.

*Lucia, St.* Copy Treasury Minute, dated 20 December 1822, referring the accounts of this colony to the Colonial Audit Board for examination, &c. *Brande*, 14, 15.
See also *Customs, Board of.*

M.

*M'Queen, James,* Esq. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—In the service of the colonial bank, 1329–1333——Delivers in the accounts presented to the House of Assembly, Jamaica, in 1836, 1334–1337, *p.* 133–139——Accounts contained in the blue books sent home are not made up in the same form as those presented to the legislative assemblies, 1338–1344——Examination of the accounts delivered in by witness, 1345–1364——Description of the paper currency of Jamaica, 1365–1377——Whether the value of the specie currency of the island has been affected by its issue, 1380–1382——British silver currency is a legal tender in Jamaica, 1385–1387——Supposed amount of silver in circulation in Jamaica; the idea of introducing a general system of silver currency in the colonies has been abandoned, 1390–1394——Accounts of the colonial bank are to be kept for the future in dollars and cents, 1396–1398. 1404.

Islands, the internal accounts of which are kept in dollars, rials and cents, 1399–1402——No difficulty in abandoning the local currency, and adopting a system founded upon the Spanish dollar, 1405–1407——Effect the issues of notes by the colonial bank of the same value as Spanish dollars will have on the exchanges between the colonies, America, England and the Spanish colonies, 1408–1419——Whether it is intended to extend the operations of the colonial bank to the Canadas, 1426–1428——Further examination on the accounts delivered in by witness, 1429–1449——No difficulty in introducing a uniform system of accounts in the different colonies, 1451–1456, 1457.

*Malta.* Instructions issued by the Lords of the Treasury, dated 20 April 1815, to the commissioners for examining the accounts of the Island of Malta, &c., *Brande* 9, 10——The Crown property in Malta is very considerable, *Brande* 60.

General statement of receipts and disbursements from 1 January to 31 March 1836, *Brande* 111, *p.* 20——Detail of receipts and expenditure during the same period, *Brande p.* 21–33.

Pays its surplus revenue into the mility chest, and is applied in aid of the army expenditure, *Smith* 235——The customs department at Malta has not been transferred to the Board of Customs, *Woodhouse* 393, 394——All letters to Malta must be paid for before they are put into the Post Office here, *Johnson* 501.
See also *Post Office.*

*Mauritius.* Instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 20 April 1815, to the commissioners for examining the accounts of this island, &c., *Brande* 9, 10——Precis of instructions to the governor of Mauritius, 31 May 1816, on the subject of the returns required from him, *Brande p.* 10–12; also another precis of instructions to governor, dated 30 September 1836, on the same subject, *Brande, p.* 12–14——The whole of the gross revenue of the Mauritius goes into the colonial treasury in the first instance, *Hamilton* 326——The returns contained in the blue books sent from this colony are very good, *Porter*, 884——Evidence respecting the form of the account kept at the custom-house of the Mauritius, *Woodhouse* 980–996——The rates of import duties

*Mauritius*—continued.

in the Mauritius are charged partly by Act of Parliament and partly under the local authorities, *Woodhouse* 1016.

Abstract from the accounts of the government of Mauritius, and of the colonial agent in this country, of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for 1833, *App. p.* 186, 187.

Abstract, showing the total revenue and expenditure of the colony of Mauritius for 1833; the money raised and the debt paid off within the year, and the balance in hand at the beginning and end of the year, *App. p.* 188.

Treasury Minute, dated 11 February 1825, for introducing a general system of silver currency into this island, *App. p.* 205, 206.

See also *Agriculture. Customs, Board of. Grants of Land. Population Returns.*

*Meat.* See *Cabildo,* The.

*Militia.* See *Nevis. Trinidad,* 3.

*Military Establishments.* See *Cape of Good Hope. Crown Colonies. Malta.*

*Mills, Henry.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Situation held by witness, 1632; produces a copy of the accounts and the forms in which the accounts of the stores are kept in Bengal, and examination thereon, 1633–1681.

*Mines.* See *Nova Scotia.*

*Monopolies.* See *Cape of Good Hope. Malta.*

*Montego Bay.* See *Customs, Board of. Montreal. Montserrat. Morant Bay.*

*Murdoch, Thomas Clinton,* Esq. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clerk in the North American department of the Colonial Office; nature and extent of his duties, 679–683——No money paid to the colonies by authority of the Colonial Office, 684, 685——The only accounts furnished to the office are the receipt and expenditure, called the blue book, 686——Accounts sent from Lower Canada and evidence thereon, 688–690——The Colonial Office has nothing whatever to do with examination of the accounts sent from the different colonies, 693–695——Annual returns made of the casual and territorial revenues of the colonies are sent to the office under the special instructions of the Secretary of State, 697–708——Manner in which the revenues are appropriated, 710–714——Further evidence respecting the accounts sent from Lower Canada, 728–730. 735–741——The whole management of the land department is, by an Act of 1791, placed under the governor and executive council in the Canadian provinces, 733——Examination respecting the accounts sent from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, &c., 742–771——Proposition has lately been made to several of the colonies to give up the casual and territorial revenues, on condition of their fixing a civil list, 772–777.

*Murdoch, Thomas Clinton.* Paper delivered in by him to the Select Committee on Colonial Accounts, as to the returns relating to colonial revenue and receipts, disbursements; returns to be transmitted half-yearly, to be transmitted annually in the month of November, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament; the annual blue book, *App. p.* 168–171.

N.

*Nassau Bahamas.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Naval Stores.* See *Commissariat Department.*

*Navigation Laws.* See *Custom-house Officers.*

*Navy, Commissioners of.* By Treasury Minute of 30 September 1831, are required to furnish an account of charges incurred for transports for troops and military stores, &c., for colonial purposes, *Brande p.* 5.

*Navy Accounts.* It would simplify the navy accounts if the receipt department of the Navy Office was transferred to the Exchequer, *Briggs* 606–610——In the naval department there is scarcely a single imprest agent or officer who pays money; the agents of the Treasury pay every thing, *Briggs* 612–619——Each store-keeper at the separate colonies and outports are separate accountants; sometimes they combine the victualling agent and the naval store-keeper together, *Briggs* 620, 621——The navy accounts are balanced quarterly; balance sheet does not undergo any examination at the Treasury; length of time allowed after the close of the financial year for making it up, *Briggs* 649–654. 658, 659——List of the accounts opened in the books of Her Majesty's paymaster-general, for the votes or heads of navy services, *App. p.* 185.

See also *Debts. Double Entry.*

*Nevis.* Defective nature of the returns contained in the blue books transmitted from this colony as respects the militia there, *App. p.* 197.

See also *Customs, Board of.*

*Newfoundland.* The postage of all letters to Newfoundland must be paid, *Johnson* 500——In the Act of Parliament giving up the customs duties to the legislature of Newfoundland, there is a clause reserving a certain sum towards the payment of judges' salaries, &c.,

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Newfoundland*—continued.

&c., *Murdoch* 765–772——Statement of the revenues of the Crown arising from customs duties, rents and sales of Crown lands, licenses of public-houses, fines, forfeitures and fees in courts of law, from 1828 to 1835 inclusive, *App. p.* 191.

See also *Agriculture. Customs. Imports and Exports. Population Returns.*

*New South Wales.* Treasury Minute, dated 20 December 1822, under which the accounts from this colony were referred to the Colonial Audit Board, *Brande* 14, 15——The whole of the gross revenue of the colony goes in the first instance into the colonial treasury, *Hamilton* 326——Terms upon which the Crown lands will be disposed of in New South Wales, *Gairdner* 810, *p.* 87.

Return of lands sold in New South Wales from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive; stating the amount sold in each year, the produce of the sales, and the amount of purchase-money received in each year, *App. p.* 184.

Statement of the produce of the land revenue of New South Wales, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive; showing the charge defrayed therefrom, and the consequent balance at the end of the year, *App. p.* 184.

Extract from a despatch addressed by the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15 November 1834, to Major-General Bourke, respecting defraying the expense of the convict department, &c., out of the revenue of the colony, *Gairdner* 846, 847. *p.* 90–92.

Abstract of the produce of the revenue of the colony of New South Wales in the years ended 1 December 1835 and 1 December 1836 respectively, showing the increase and decrease under each head thereof, *Hamilton* 1163, *p.* 122.

Act for applying certain sums arising from the revenue receivable in New South Wales to the service thereof for the year 1837; and for further appropriating the said revenue, *App. p.* 179–183.

Copy Treasury Minute, dated 11 February 1825, for introducing a general system of silver currency in this colony, *App. p.* 205.

See also *Commissariat Department. Gunpowder. Land Revenue. Stores. Wages.*

*North American Colonies.* Statement of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown in the North American Colonies for the year 1828 to the present time, *App. p.* 189–191.

*Nova Scotia.* Extract from Treasury Minute, dated 17 February 1832, requiring the agents forNova Scotia to furnish certain returns relative to the application of the specific grants of Parliament for the respective establishments and other colonial services, showing the sums issued from the grants for the years 1830 and 1831, and the payments made for the service of each of these years respectively for salaries, and for the other purposes of the grant, *Brande p.* 8——The only revenues received by the Crown in Nova Scotia are the rents of mines in Cape Breton, &c.; copies of the accounts are furnished the Colonial Office annually, *Murdoch* 742–748——Revenues in Nova Scotia over which the House of Assembly there have no control, *Murdoch* 757——Statement of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown in Nova Scotia from 1828 to 1835, *App. p.* 190.

See also *Agriculture. Howe,* Mr. *Population Returns.*

## O.

*Offices.* See *Union of Offices.*

*Ordnance Office.* List of accounts opened in the books of Her Majesty's paymaster-general for the votes or heads of ordnance services, *App. p.* 185.

See also *Debts.*

*Ordnance Stores.* See *Commissariat Department.*

*Oriental Colonies.* See *Commissions.*

## P.

*Packet Establishment.* The whole of the packet establishment, in relation to the West Indies, the Mediterranean and America, are paid by the Admiralty, and not out of the Post Office revenues, *Johnson* 524.

*Paper Currency.* There is no other paper currency in Jamaica but that belonging to the colonial bank; form in which issued; period when first issued, and amount in circulation, *M'Queen* 1365–1377——There is no check in Jamaica upon the issue of the Government notes; it is always issued on the authority of the Assembly, *M'Queen* 1374–1376——It is now labouring under a depreciation of 2½ per cent. in Jamaica, *M'Queen* 1380, 1381——No paper currency in any West India Island or colony but Jamaica and Demerara, *M'Queen* 1424.

See also *Malta. Trinidad.*

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Parliamentary Grants.* See *Malta.*

*Parliamentary Returns.* The returns made to Parliament, as regards the receipts and expenditure of the colonies, are not verbatim copies of those received; they are compiled from the various documents, *Brande* 72–74——The return of the Custom-house expenditure presented to Parliament is not made up at the Custom-house but at the Treasury, *Woodhouse* 400.

*Passage-money of Governors of Colonies.* See *Army Extraordinaries.*

*Paterson, David.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Book-keeper in Paymaster-General's Office, 1226——No doubt that the system of double entry lately introduced will be productive of great advantage, 1227–1240——Process by which payments are transferred to the ledger, 1241–1243——Evidence respecting the mode in which entries not appearing in the cash-book are accounted for, 1244–1248——Transactions in bills are treated the same as cash payments, 1249–1251——Bills receivable never come into the hands of the paymaster-general, 1254——Alterations proposed by witness to be made in the forms of the books now in use in the Paymaster-General's Office, and examination thereon, 1257–1262——Date at which bills are generally drawn on the paymaster, 1263——Whether the paymasters have the means of knowing the state of their credit at the bank, 1265–1269——No account in the ledger of outstanding checks; the bank would not pay a draft after 12 months' date, 1271–1276——Monies arising from the sale of old stores are not brought to account and appropriated in aid of the estimates on one uniform principle, 1277–1279——The system of double entry was introduced in consequence of an order from the Treasury, 1280–1282.

*Paymaster-General's Department.* Manner in which payments are made in this office; credit at the bank is opened by the Exchequer, and transferred by writes-off from that account to the separate drawing accounts of effective and non-effective services, *Haultain* 1173–1176——List of books used in the department of the assistant paymaster-general the paymaster's department, the accountant-general's department, *Haultain* 1179, *p.* 124, 125——Examination respecting the mode in which entries are made in the cash-book of the Paymaster-General's Office, *Haultain* 1180–1188——No monies received by the paymaster-general except through the Bank of England, *Haultain* 1197–1207——Weekly returns of the cash account of this office are furnished to the Treasury, *Haultain* 1212, 1213——The mode of payment is the same in all the departments of the office, the only difference is the name of the order presented, *Haultain* 1216–1222.

Amount of saving in this office from the consolidation and simplification of its accounts, *Haultain* 1223–1225——Process by which payments are transferred to the ledger, *Paterson* 1241–1243——Evidence respecting the mode in which entries not appearing in the cash-book are accounted for, *Paterson* 1244–1248——Transactions in bills are treated the same as cash payments, *Paterson* 1249–1251——Whether the paymasters-general have the means of knowing the state of their accounts at the bank, *Paterson* 1265–1269——List of the accounts opened in the books of Her Majesty's paymaster-general for the votes for heads of army, navy and ordnance services, *App. p.* 185.

See also *Bills. Book-keepers. Books. Cash-Books. Cheques. Consolidated Fund. Double Entry.*

*Population Returns.* The population returns contained in the blue books are very incomplete; in some cases they give no returns of births, in others no returns are made of marriages and deaths, *Porter* 889–894——Those sent from Trinidad are not to be depended upon, *Souper* 1078.

The population returns of Trinidad are made up by commandants of quarters, *Souper* 1077——Defective nature of the returns contained in the blue books transmitted from each of the following colonies with respect to the amount, &c., of its population: Antigua; Barbadoes; Brunswick, New; Canada, Upper and Lower; Christopher, St.; Demerara; Dominica; Grenada; Heligoland; Jamaica; Mauritius; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward's Island; Sierra Leone; Swan River; Tobago; Van Diemen's Land; Vincent, St., *App. p.* 196, 197.

*Port Antonio, Port Elizabeth, Port Maria.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Porto Rico.* See *Currency.*

*Porter, George Richardson.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Statements contained in the blue books as received from the colonies exceedingly incorrect and imperfect, 878, 879——Attempt made to give a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the different colonies proved impossible, 880——Considerable improvement of late years in the blue books, 883–887——Population returns as published in the blue books are very incomplete, 889–894——No criminal returns made from the colonies, 894——No reason why the trade returns of the colonies should not be received by the close of the year following to which they relate, 906, 907. 918——Suggestions for improvement of the blue books, 919–921.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Porter, George Richardson.* Letter from him to Dr. Bowring, M.P., Chairman of the Committee on Colonial Accounts, dated 7 July 1837, enclosing the results of his examination of the blue books last received from each of the British colonies, *App. p.* 194-197.

*Postage of Letters.* See *Gibraltar. Malta. Newfoundland.*

*Postmasters.* Mode of paying them in Jamaica and in the British North American colonies, *Johnson* 520, 521——Examination respecting the appointment of postmasters in the British colonies, *Johnson* 536-556.

See also *British North America.*

*Post Office.* Duties of the postmaster-general regulated by the Treasury Minute of 30 September 1831, *Brande* 5——Gross amount received and expended by the Post Office department in the different colonies, *Brande* 99, 100. 107——Colonies furnishing Post Office returns, *Johnson* 494-503——Gross amount of the Post Office colonial revenues, *Johnson* 504-516——Amount of internal and external postage received from Jamaica and the British North American colonies, *Johnson* 517-519——The annual account of receipts of the colonial post-office is made up at the Post Office in London, *Johnson* 531——In British North America all accounts relative to the Post Office are examined previous to their being sent home, *Johnson* 533.

The gross receipts of the Post Office are checked by the declaration of the accountant-general, &c., *Hamilton* 1151-1153.

*Papers laid before the Committee.*

Form of abstract of the general account of the Post Office revenues for one year, ending 5 January, as exhibited by the accountant-general of the said revenues, and stated by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, *App. p.* 192, 193——General statement of the whole gross receipts and expenditure of the colonial post-offices from the last annual accounts received, *App. p.* 201——A particular statement from each colony, distinguishing the external from the internal post-office receipts, *App. p.* 201——Account current of agents relating to post-offices at Barbadoes, *App. p.* 202——Canada and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, *App. p.* 199; Gibraltar, *App. p.* 198; Jamaica, with salaries to officers, *App. p.* 200, 201; Malta, *App. p.* 198——Return of establishments of the post-office in North America, stating the salaries wherever they exceed 50 *l.* per annum, *App. p.* 202.

See also *Cape of Good Hope. Jamaica. Malta. Newfoundland.*

*Powder Duty.* See *Bermuda.*

*Prince Edward's Island.* No Crown revenues in Prince Edward's Island over which the assembly has not control, *Murdoch* 761——Sum voted by Parliament to make up the expense of the civil list of this island, *Murdoch* 763——The only Crown revenue in Prince Edward's Island is that arising from judicial fines or seizures; average produce from 1828 to 1835 about 45 *l.* 14 *s.* per annum, *App. p.* 191.

See also *Agriculture. Customs, Board of. Population. Returns. Quit Rents.*

*Public Auction.* See *Crown Lands.*

*Purchase of Land.* Ten pounds per cent. is deposited at the time of sale of lands in the colonies *Gairdner* 865, 866.

See also *Crown Lands.*

Q.

*Quarantine Dues.* See *Malta.*

*Quebec.* See *Customs, Board of.*

See also *Bermuda.*

R.

*Receipt and Expenditure.* No statement of the daily receipt and expenditure of the several colonies is furnished in the accounts laid before the Audit Office, *Hamilton* 278-283——The attempt made to give a statement in the statistical accounts published by the Board of Trade of the receipts and expenditures of the different colonies entirely failed, *Porter* 880——Proposed form of an account by which the total receipt and expenditure of each colony might be exhibited at one view, *Hamilton* 1162, *p.* 121——The blue book transmitted from Tortola contains no return of any receipt or expenditure except the local revenues; local expenditure not particularised, *App. p.* 197.

See also *Audit Office. Governors of Colonies. Grenada. Malta. Mauritius. Van Diemen's Land.*

*Receiver-General of Jamaica.* Is obliged to give security to the extent of 75,000 *l.*, *M'Queen* 1446.

Report, 1837—*continued.*

*Remittances to Agents.* See *Cape of Good Hope.*

*Returns from Colonies.* See *Blue Books. Correspondence. Mauritius. Parliamentary Returns.*

*Revenue of the Colonies.* Whether the Audit Office or any other office in the country can lay before Parliament an account of the revenues of each colony, *Smith* 190–215——Security possessed by the public for the proper and regular receipts of the revenues by the colonial auditors, *Hamilton* 300-302.

A perfect colonial account could not in all cases be made up from any document in the possession of the Audit Office, *Hamilton* 318–325——The collectors in the several colonies are required to pay the gross revenue received by them to the colonial treasurer, *Brande* 67, 68.

See also *Bermuda. Canada. Collectors of Revenue. Customs, Board of. Governors of Colonies. Receipt and Expenditure. Surplus Revenue.*

S.

*Salaries.* See *Canada. Customs, Board of. Halifax. Jamaica. Malta.*

*Sales of Lands.* See *Brunswick, New. New South Wales.*

*Sales of Stores.* In cases of sales of stores, all payments are made in gross, without deductions, *Briggs* 646.

*Sales of Timber.* See *Brunswick, New.*

*Secretary of State for the Colonies.* All items of expenditure by the governors of colonies are authorized by him; he generally consults the Treasury in all cases previous to expenditure taking place, *Smith* 225–231——Several instances in which long-established expenses have been abolished by him; and other instances in which he has determined not to apply to Parliament to furnish the means of paying particular expenses, but to charge them on the local chests, *Smith* 225.

*Seizures.* See *Prince Edward's Island.*

*Sierra Leone.* Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 20 December 1822, under which the accounts from this colony were referred to the Colonial Audit Board, *Brande* 14, 15——Copy Treasury Minute, dated 11 February 1825, for introducing a general system of silver currency into this colony, *App. p.* 205.

See also *Customs, Board of. Population Returns.*

*Silver Currency.* The silver currency of Jamaica can be purchased in Mexican dollars at the rate of 4*s.* 10*d.* the ounce, and in old Spanish dollars at 5*s.*, showing the depreciation of the British coinage to be 10 per cent. as compared with standard silver, *M'Queen* 1388——Part of the silver originally sent to Jamaica on account of the loan made by the British Government has been returned to England, *M'Queen* 1388——Return of any Orders or Minutes of the Treasury for introducing a general system of silver currency into the colonies; containing Treasury Minutes, dated 11 February 1825, *App. p.* 203–207——Copy of Commissariat Circular, No. 93, dated 21 April 1825, *App. p.* 207——Order in Council, dated 23 March 1825, thereon, *App. p.* 208——Copy Treasury Minute, dated 21 September 1827, on the same subject, *App. p.* 208.

See also *Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. Mauritius. New South Wales. Sierra Leone.*

*Simon's Town.* See *Customs, Board of.*

*Slave-Tax.* A majority of the Council of Trinidad were of opinion that the slave-tax should not be continued after the Slavery Abolition Act, *Souper* 1040.

*Smith, Peter.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Senior clerk in the Colonial Office, 129——Names of the colonies which have furnished accounts of their revenue and expenditure for 1834 and 1835, 130–132——Duties of the governors of colonies, 133–136——Considerable difficulty and delay in obtaining the financial returns, as well as great inaccuracy when obtained, from colonies having representative assemblies, 137——The Ionian government send annual returns of its receipts and expenditure to the British Government; the Ionian Islands are considered in theory to be an independent state, 138, 139——There are no estimates sent from the different colonies, unless the blue books are to be considered as estimates, 140–143——In all Crown colonies auditors have been appointed, and in some of the colonies having representative assemblies; in the West Indies accounts are audited by committees of the assemblies, 145.

No book at the Colonial Office representing the centralization of the whole of the colonial accounts, 148–150——Evidence respecting the contents of the blue books sent from the colonies, and manner in which they are made up; improvements that have been introduced into them since 1823, 151–170——Supply of stores at the disposal of colonial governments is extremely limited, 174, 175——The customs establishment in the colonies is considered wholly separate and distinct from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Secretary

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*Smith, Peter.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Secretary of State and the colonial governors, 176-188——No audit of the colonial accounts in this country previous to their transfer to the Commissioners of Audit, 190, 191——In cases of irregularity reported by the Commissioners of Audit here, the governor is called on for an explanation, 192-195——Whether the Audit or any other office in this country can lay before Parliament an account of the revenues of each colony, 199-215.

Colonial estimates are generally framed on inspection of the last returns and statements received from the colony requiring a grant; no difficulty in forming a colonial budget as to all accounts of which the particular sum required to be voted in the estimates had been struck, 216-224——Governors of colonies cannot incur any new expenditure without the sanction of the Secretary of State, who, previous to authorizing expenditure, communicates with the Treasury, 225-231——Further evidence relative to the preparation of the annual estimates for the colonies, 232-234——Colonies that remit surplus revenue, manner it is appropriated and examination thereon, 235-245——Accounts in the colonial books are not kept on the principle of double entry, 246, 247.

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*Store-keepers.* The office of colonial store-keepers has in most cases been abolished, *Hamilton* 303.

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2. *Suggestions for regulating, &c., the future Supply of Stores to the Colonies.*
3. *In Australia.*
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1. *Generally.*

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*Wemyss* 1569–1571. 1616–1620——Monies arising from the sale of old stores are not brought to account, and appropriated in aid of the estimates on one uniform principle, *Paterson* 1277–1279——Those regarding building materials and implements are under the superintendence of the civil engineers or surveyor-general in the colonies, *Hamilton* 304, 1165.

2. *Suggestions for regulating, &c., the future Supply of Stores to the Colonies.*

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The stores in New South Wales are not so numerous now as formerly, from being purchased on the spot, *Wemyss* 1521–1528——Report made by witness of the quantity of stores in New South Wales, some of those that were spoiling were sold by public auction, *Wemyss* 1595–1601.

*Surplus Revenue.* Names of colonies that remit surplus revenue; manner in which it is appropriated, and examination thereon, *Smith* 235–245.

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*Swan River.* See *Imports and Exports. Population Returns.*

*Sydney.* Order issued by the governor of Sydney, dated 2 January 1837, notifying the consolidation of the duties of colonial treasurer and collector of internal revenue, *Hamilton* 1159.

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*Taxes.* No new tax can be imposed by the governors of colonies unless under the sanction of the Secretary of State, *Souper* 1036–1041.

See also *Governors of Colonies.*

*Tide Surveyor.* Is the boarding officer of the port, and searches vessels upon arrival, with a view to prevent the illegal landing of any goods therefrom; he has the supervision of the tide-waiter, *App. p.* 178.

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*Tonnage Duty.* Is uniformly collected by officers of the customs in the colonies, except in the case of Jamaica, *Woodhouse* 456.

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3. *Militia.*

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## U.

*Union of Offices.* No difficulty could arise in any colony from the naval, military and ordnance stores being placed under one charge, *Wemyss* 1602–1604. 1621–1627——No necessity for, or advantage obtained by keeping a commissariat and colonial treasurer, *Wemyss* 1628–1631——Memorandum, dated 3 July 1837, delivered in by witness on the advantage to be gained by the union of the office of commissariat of accounts with that of the colonial auditorship, *Wemyss p.* 154, 155.

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*Van Diemen's Land.* Treasury Minute, dated 20 December 1822, under which the accounts from this colony were referred to the Colonial Audit Board, *Brande,* 14, 15 ——Act for the general appropriation of the revenue of Van Diemen's Land for the year 1837, *Gairdner,* 799, *p.* 84–86——Amount of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1835 for Van Diemen's Land, *Gairdner,* 831, 832——Surplus revenue over expenditure, and how disposed of, *Gairdner,* 834–846. 848–850.——Extract from a despatch addressed by the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15 November 1834, to Major-General Bourke, respecting the defraying the expense of the convict department, &c., out of the revenues of the colony, *Gairdner* 846, *p.* 90–92.——Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on addressing the legislative council on an estimate, *Gairdner* 871, *p.* 93–99.

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*Victualling Board, Commissioners of.* The commissioners are, by a Treasury Minute of 30 September 1831, to furnish a particular account of the expenditure incurred by them for provisions and stores, &c., sent for colonial purposes, *Brande p.* 5.

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W.

*Wages.* No statement of the rate of wages for different employments in the colonies is made in the blue books, except as regards New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, *Porter* 919.

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